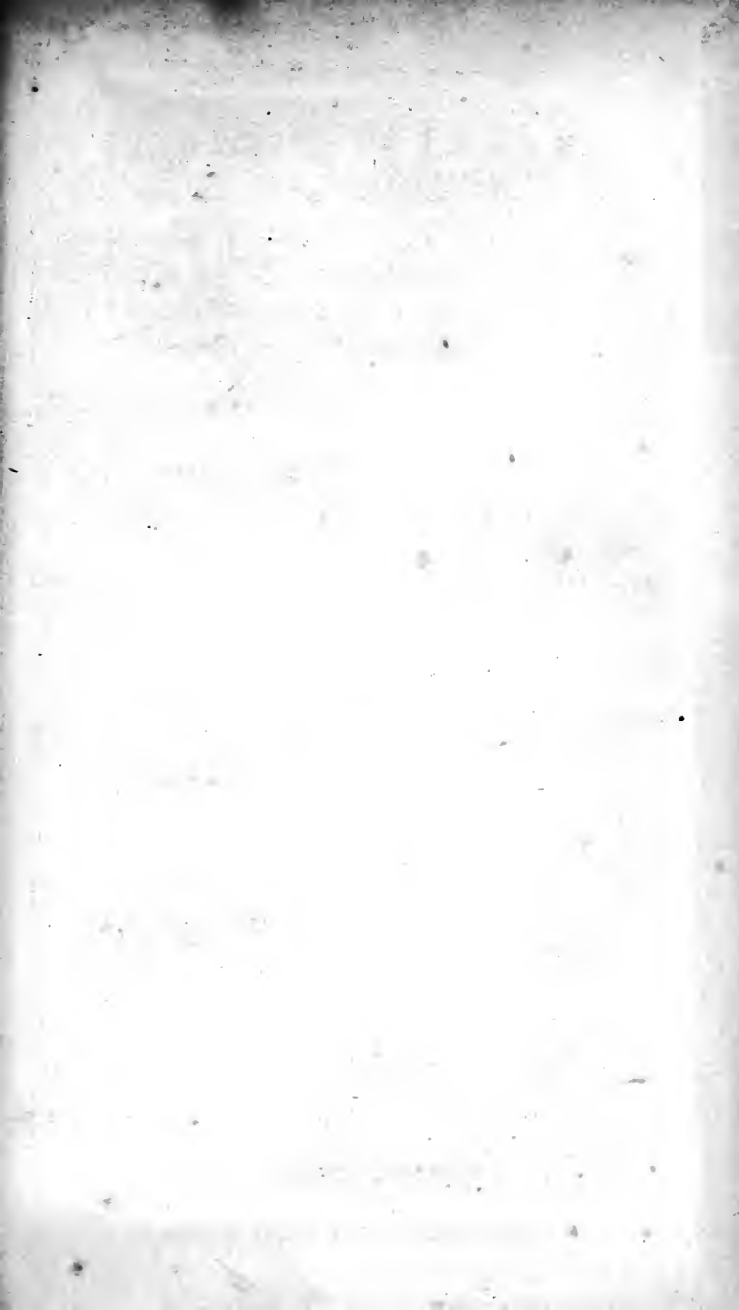


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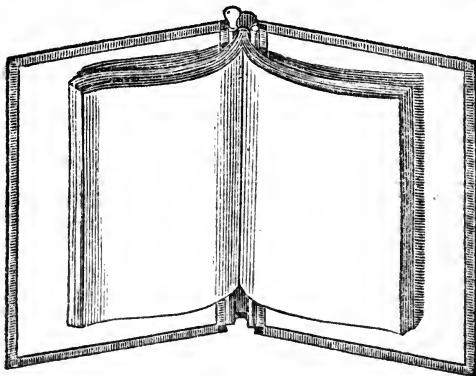
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Page		Page		Page	
<b>PRELIMINARY NOTES.</b>		Lords Lieutenant . . . . .	54	Royal Veterinary College . .	74
Explanatory Notices. . . . .	2	Foreign Ministers in Eng- land, and Queen's Minis- ters abroad. . . . .	54	Foundation Schools . . . . .	74
Correspondence of Eras with 1862. . . . .	2, 3	Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London . . . . .	55	Scotch Universities. . . . .	75
Table for finding Sun-rising and Sun-setting . . . . .	3, 4	<b>SCOTLAND</b> . . . . .	56	Dublin Universities . . . . .	76
High Water at Outports. . .	5	<b>IRELAND</b> . . . . .	57	Queen's University and Colleges . . . . .	76
Heights of High Water at the London Docks for 1862. . . . .	6, 7	<b>COLONIES</b> . . . . .	60	Maynooth College. . . . .	77
Occultations of Stars. . . . .	8, 9			Pelbart Institution. . . . .	77
Table of Duration of Moon- light . . . . .	10	Royal Navy. . . . .	62	Roman Catholic University	77
Notes for the Year. . . . .	11	Army. . . . .	62	Inns of Court. . . . .	77
Eclipses in 1862. . . . .	11	East Indian Army. . . . .	64	Institutions. . . . .	77
The Four Quarters of the Year . . . . .	11	<b>COMMERCE.</b>			
Terms and Returns . . . . .	11	Bank Directors. . . . .	65	<b>MISCELLANEOUS INFOR-</b>	
Quarter Sessions . . . . .	12	Branch Banks . . . . .	66	<b>MATION.</b>	
Transfer Days . . . . .	13	Bankers in London . . . . .	66	Table of Kings and Queens	81
Holidays at Public Offices. .	13	Army Agents . . . . .	67	Sovereigns and Governors of	
Memoranda for 1863. . . . .	13	Navy Agents. . . . .	67	Countries. . . . .	81
<b>THE CALENDAR. . . . .</b>	<b>14-37</b>	<b>EDUCATION.</b>		Circuits of the Judges . . .	81
Hebrew and Mohammedan Calendars . . . . .	<b>14-36</b>	University of Oxford. . . . .	67	Central Criminal Court . . .	82
<b>MISCELLANEOUS REGIS-</b>		Cambridge. . . . .	68	Allowance to Witnesses . . .	82
<b>TER.</b>		London . . . . .	69	Law & other Public Offices	82
The Royal Family. . . . .	38	Durham . . . . .	70	Iron-Masters' Quarterly	
Chief Officers of the Queen's Household . . . . .	38	Committee of Education . . .	71	Meetings . . . . .	85
Prince Consort's Household	38	University College, London	71	Hackney Carriage Fares . . .	85
Prince of Wales's do. . . . .	38	King's College, London . . .	71	Metropolitan Water Comps.	85
The Ministry. . . . .	39	New College, London . . . .	72	Gas do. . . . .	85
House of Peers. . . . .	40	College of Preceptors . . . .	72	Fire-Engine Stations. . . . .	86
House of Commons . . . . .	44	Owen's Coll., Manchester. . .	73	General Post Office . . . . .	86
Alphabetical List of Mem- bers. . . . .	49	Manchester New College . . .	73	London District Post . . . .	87
English Bishops & Deans. . .	51	Queen's Coll., Birmingham	73	Principal Club Houses. . . .	88
Courts of Law . . . . .	51	Queen's Coll., Liverpool. . .	73	Fire and Life Insurance	
		St. David's College . . . . .	73	Companies. . . . .	88
		Royal Mil. Coll., Sandhurst. .	73	Exhibitions, &c., open to the Public gratuitously. . .	90
		Royal Mil. Acad. Woolwich	74	Cost of Licences. . . . .	91
		Royal Naval Coll., Ports- mouth . . . . .	74	Stamps . . . . .	92
		School of Mines, &c. . . . .	74	Assessed Taxes. . . . .	94
		Agricul. Coll., Cirencester. .	74	Rule for calculating In- terest . . . . .	95
				Table to calculate Wages . .	95
				Weights and Measures . . .	96
				Weight of English Coins. . .	96

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THE Thermometrical Register commences with Nov. 1860, and closes with Oct. 1861, inclusive. These registers have been carefully copied from those made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and which are also deposited with the Royal Society. They show the highest and lowest ranges within each twenty-four hours, from twelve different readings. Each month is placed with its corresponding month, as affording the most ready and advantageous means of comparison, although by this arrangement the register of the last two months of 1860 follows the ten months of 1861, which are all we can give up to the day of publication.

#### *Explanation of the columns headed "Length of day," "Day's increase or decrease," "Day breaks," and "Twilight ends."*

THE column headed "Length of day" contains the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset. The column headed "Day's increase" expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *increased* since the shortest day; and, where the column is headed "Day's decrease," it expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *decreased* since the longest day; for example, the length of the longest day in 1862 is put down in the column "Length of day" at 16h. 34m.; and on the 6th of July following we find that the length of the day, or the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset, is set down at 16h. 24m.; hence the day has decreased 10m. since the longest day, and, accordingly, in the column "Day's decrease," we find opposite July the 6th, 0h. 10m.

#### *Equation of Time.*

IN this Almanac the calculations are all made for *mean time* (given by the clock), instead of *apparent time* (given by the sun-dial), which latter had been used up to the year 1833. It must be obvious that, for all practical purposes, mean time is the most useful; and to obtain it from apparent time, the columns in the Almanac headed "Equation of Time" should be used. The column "Equation of Time" ought, for example, to be consulted when persons are desirous of setting their clock by a sun-dial. When *clock after sun* is written above the number of minutes and seconds opposite to the day, then the clock ought to be set so much slower than the sun-dial, and the contrary.

#### *Moonlight.*

THE Moon's age is set down in days and the nearest tenths of days from the time of change. Thus it is New Moon on the 30th of January at 2h. 49m. morning, and therefore at noon she is 9h. 11m. old, which is set down as four-tenths. The fraction of the day of course continues the same throughout the lunation.

#### LIST OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF ERAS WITH THE YEAR 1862.

[In those Eras which begin with the Christian year, the year alone is stated; in those which begin at a different season, the month in which the 1st of January, 1862, occurs is also given.]

	Correspondence with 1862.	Abbe- viations.
Roman Year .....	2615	A.U.C.
Year of the World (Constantinopolitan account) .....	7370	A.M. Const.
Ditto (Alexandrian account) .....	7354	A.M. Alex.
Ditto (Jewish account) .....	29th Thebet 5622	A.M.
Era of Nabonassar.....	10th Pharmuti 2610	Ær. Nab.
Egyptian .....	24th Cohiac 2608	A. Æg.
Julian Period .....	6575	Jul. Per.
Dioclesian, or of Martyrs .....	24th Cohiac 1578	Ær. Diocl.
Seleucides, or Grecian .....	Audynæus 2173	Ær. Seleuc.
Death of Alexander .....	3rd month of 2185	A. Mor. Alex.
Era of Tyre .....	Audynæus 1986	Ær. Tyr.
Cæsarian of Antioch (Greek) .....	Audynæus 1910	Cæs. Ant.
Ditto (Syrian) .....	Canun II. 1909	
Era of Abraham .....	4th month of 3877	Ær. Abr.
Spanish, or of the Cæsars .....	1900	A. Cæs.
Persian Era of Yezdegird III. (Parsee account) .....	1231	An. Pers.
Armenian common year .....	8th Kaghots 1311	An. Arm.
Ditto ecclesiastical year .....	12th Kaghots 1310	
Hegira.....	29th Jomadhi II. 1278	A.H.
Kaliyug.....	Poos or Margaly 4963	Cal.
Salivahana .....	Ditto 1784	Saca.
Vikramaditya .....	Ditto 1918	Samvat.

	Correspondence with 1862.	Abbre- viations.
Bengalee .....	Poos or Margaly 1268	Beng. Sen.
Fuslee (Bengal account) .....	Ditto 1269	Fusl.
Ditto (Telinga account) .....	Ditto 1271	
Era of Collam .....	4th month of 1037	Collam.
Grahaparrivriti .....	86th year of 21st cycle	Grah.
Brihuspotee (Bengal) .....	7th year of 85th cycle	Cycl. Brih.
Ditto (Telinga) .....	56th year of 83rd cycle	
Chinese Year .....	11th month of Sin-yew.	

## AUXILIARY TABLE FOR FINDING THE TIME OF SUN-RISE AND SETTING.

*The time of Sunrise and Sunset in the 'British Almanac' is adapted to the parallel of latitude in which London is situated—viz. 51° 30'.*

THE following table has been constructed to show the variations of time through the United Kingdom—namely, between the latitude of 58° and 50° 10' N. The times of sun-rising and sun-setting are computed for the instant that the sun's centre is even with the horizon of the sea. The number of minutes found in this table under the month-day, and in the required latitude, are to be applied to the time of sun-rising and setting found on that day in the Almanac; the result will be the time of his rising and setting at the place required.—Ex. At what time will the sun rise and set on May 21 at Edinburgh? The time of sunrise and sunset on that day in the Almanac is 4h. 2m. A.M., and 7h. 51m. P.M. In the tables in parallel of 56°, in which Edinburgh is found, and under May 21, are 23 minutes; which, subtracted from 4h. 2m., leaves 3h. 39m. for time of sunrise; and, added to 7h. 51m., gives 8h 14m. for time of sun-setting.

The places which follow the different parallels are situate within 15 miles of latitude, either north or south of it.

Lat.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

- 58° 0'—Dornoch, Tain, Dunrobin, Portenleik, Dunclain.  
 57° 30'—Peterhead, Fraserburg, Banff, Elgin, Cromarty, Inverness, Applecross.  
 57° 0'—Aberdeen, Bervie, Braemar, Laggan, Corpach.  
 56° 30'—Forfar, Dundee, Perth, Comrie, Ardochattan.  
 56° 0'—Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Kinross, Stirling, Dumbarton, Glasgow.  
 55° 30'—Embleton, Jedburgh, Selkirk, Sanquhar, Lanark, Irvine, Ayr.  
 55° 0'—Newcastle, Morpeth, Carlisle, Annan, Dumfries, New Galloway, Wigton.  
 54° 30'—Scarborough, Whitby, Hartlepool, Stockton, Richmond, Appleby, Cocker-mouth, Whitehaven, North part of Isle of Man.  
 54° 0'—New Malton, York, Aldborough, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Preston.  
 53° 30'—Grimsby, Kingston-upon-Hull, Pontefract, Manchester, Wigan, Liverpool, Beaumaris, Holyhead.  
 53° 0'—Lynn Regis, Boston, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Flint, Chester, Denbigh, Caernarvon, Harlech.  
 52° 30'—Yarmouth, Norwich, Thetford, Ely, Peterborough, Leicester, Coventry, Lich-field, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Montgomery, Aberystwith.  
 52° 0'—Ipswich, Colchester, Cambridge, Hertford, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Brecon, Caermarthen, Cardigan, St. David's.  
 51° 30'—LONDON, Ramsgate, Canterbury, Rochester, Chelmsford, Windsor, Walling-ford, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Bath, Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, Llandaff, Pembroke.  
 51° 0'—Dover, Winchelsea, Brighton, Guildford, Chichester, Winchester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wells, Ilchester, Taunton, Bridgewater, Minehead, Barnstaple.  
 50° 30'—Newport (I. W.), Poole, Weymouth, Exeter, Ashburton, Totnes, Plymouth, Tavistock, Launceston, Bodmin, Camelford, Padstow.  
 50° 10'—Truro, Falmouth, Helstone, Penzance.

### IRELAND.

- 55° 0'—Carrickfergus, Antrim, Coleraine, Londonderry, Lifford, St. Johnstown.  
 54° 30'—Belfast, Killyleagh, Downpatrick, Armagh, Charlemont, Dungannon, Augher, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Enniskillen, Sligo.  
 54° 0'—Carlingford, Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, Kells, Cavan, Belturbet, Carrick, Boyle, Castlebar, Killala.  
 53° 30'—Dublin, Swords, Naas, Athboy, Mullingar, Philipstown, Kilbeggan, Athlone, Roscommon, Lanesboro', Tulsk, Tuam, Ballinrobe.  
 53° 0'—Wicklow, Blessington, Baltinglass, Carlow, Athy, Kildare, Portarlington, Maryborough, Ballinakill, Banagher, Galway, Ennis.  
 52° 30'—Newborough, Enniscorthy, Wexford, Kilkenny, Cullen, Clonmel, Cashel, Killmallock, Limerick, Askeaton.  
 52° 0'—Waterford, Dungarvon, Youghal, Tallow, Lismore, Rathcormack, Cork, Mallow, Killarney, Tralee, Ardferit, Dingle.  
 51° 30'—Kinsale, Bandon, Clonakilty, Baltimore.

TABLE FOR TIME OF SUN-RIISING AND SUN-SETTING.

Lat	Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.										Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.		
	58° to 51° 30' add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.					Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.					Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.		
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
58° 0' .....	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	
57° 30' .....	m m	m m	m m	m m	m m	m m	m m	m m	m m	m m	m m	m m	
57° 0' .....	40 38 32	26 21 17	12 6 0	6 12 17	22 27 33	38 40 42	40 37 33	28 23 19	13 7 1	6 10 14	21 26 32	33 40 42	
57° 0' .....	37 35 30	24 19 15	11 6 0	6 11 16	20 25 31	35 37 38	37 34 30	26 21 18	12 6 1	6 9 13	20 24 30	35 37 38	
56° 30' .....	34 32 27	22 17 13	10 5 0	5 10 15	18 23 28	32 24 35	34 31 28	24 19 16	11 6 1	5 8 12	18 22 27	32 34 35	
56° 30' .....	31 29 25	20 16 12	9 5 0	5 9 13	17 21 25	29 31 32	31 28 25	22 17 15	10 12 1	5 8 11	16 20 25	29 31 32	
56° 0' .....	28 26 22	18 14 11	8 4 0	4 8 12	15 19 23	26 28 29	28 25 23	20 16 13	9 5 1	4 7 10	15 18 22	26 28 29	
55° 30' .....	25 23 20	16 12 10	7 4 0	4 7 11	14 17 20	23 25 26	25 22 20	17 14 1	8 4 1	4 6 9	13 16 20	24 25 26	
55° 0' .....	22 20 17	14 10 8	6 3 0	3 6 10	12 15 17	20 22 22	22 19 18	15 13 10	7 4 1	3 5 8	12 14 17	21 22 22	
54° 30' .....	19 17 15	12 9 7	5 3 0	3 5 8	10 13 15	17 19 19	19 17 15	13 11 9	6 3 1	3 5 7	10 12 15	18 19 19	
54° 0' .....	16 14 12	10 7 6	4 2 0	2 4 6	9 11 12	14 16 16	16 14 13	11 9 7	5 3 1	2 4 6	8 10 12	15 16 16	
53° 30' .....	13 11 10	8 5 4	3 2 0	2 4 5	7 8 10	12 13 13	13 11 10	9 7 6	4 2 1	2 3 5	7 8 10	12 12 13	
53° 0' .....	10 9 7	6 4 3	3 1 0	1 3 4	5 6 7	9 9 10	9 8 8	7 5 4	3 2 0	1 2 3	5 6 7	9 9 10	
52° 30' .....	6 6 5	4 2 2	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	6 6 5	4 3 3	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	
52° 0' .....	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 0 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 1 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	
51° 30' .....	N.B. The times of sun-rising			and sun-	setting	on this	parallel	are those	given daily	in the	'British Almanac.'		
51° 0' .....	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 0 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 1 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	
50° 30' .....	6 6 5	4 2 2	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	6 6 5	4 3 3	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	
50° 10' .....	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0	1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 8	8 7 6	5 4 4	2 1 0	1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 8	
	51° 30' to 50° 10' subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.										Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.		

## HIGH WATER.

The following List, showing the difference of Time, nearly, between London and the Out-ports of the United Kingdom, as well as a few foreign Ports, is derived from Local Tide Tables and the best books on Navigation.

	h.	m.		h.	m.
Aberdeen .....	sub.	0 54	Hellevoetsluis .....	add	0 7
Alderney Pier .....	add	4 39	Holyhead Harbour .....	sub.	3 41
Antwerp .....	—	2 18	Horn Point .....	—	0 22
Ardishaig .....	sub.	2 7	Hull .....	add	4 22
Ayr Harbour .....	—	1 57	Hythe .....	sub.	3 21
Bantry Bay (Castletown) .....	add	2 7	Ilfracombe .....	add	3 35
Barnstaple Bar .....	—	4 23	Jersey (St. Aubyn) .....	—	4 14
Beachy Head .....	sub.	3 7	King's Road .....	—	4 42
Belfast .....	—	3 24	Kingsdown Harbour .....	sub.	2 57
Berwick .....	add	0 11	Kinsale Harbour .....	add	2 36
Blakeney Harbour .....	—	4 23	Leith .....	—	0 10
Boulogne .....	sub.	2 42	Lerwick Harbour .....	sub.	4 22
Brest Harbour .....	add	1 40	Little Hampton .....	—	2 21
Brielle .....	—	0 53	Liverpool .....	—	2 44
Brighton .....	sub.	2 45	Lough Foyle (Londonderry) ..	add	5 52
Bristol .....	add	5 8	Margate .....	sub.	1 55
Buchan-ness .....	sub.	2 7	Milford Haven, entrance to ..	add	3 39
Calais .....	—	2 18	Montrose .....	sub.	0 2
Campbelton .....	—	2 22	Morlaix Road .....	add	2 46
Cape Clear .....	add	1 54	Mount's Bay .....	—	2 20
Cardigan Bar .....	—	4 38	Newhaven .....	sub.	2 16
Carmarthen Bay .....	—	3 52	Newport (Isle of Wight) .....	—	3 10
Cherbourg .....	—	5 42	New Shoreham Harbour .....	—	2 33
Chichester Harbour .....	sub.	2 22	Orfordness .....	—	3 7
Christchurch Harbour .....	—	5 7	Ostend .....	—	1 47
Cork Harbour (Queenstown) ..	add	2 54	Peel Harbour, Isle of Man ..	—	2 59
Cowes, West .....	sub.	3 22	Pembroke Dock-Yard .....	add	4 5
Crinan .....	add	2 42	Port Glasgow .....	sub.	1 49
Cromarty .....	sub.	2 12	Port Patrick .....	—	2 57
Cuxhaven .....	—	1 23	Portsmouth Harbour .....	—	2 26
Dartmouth Harbour .....	add	4 3	Ramsay Harbour, Isle of Man ..	—	2 55
Devonport Dock-Yard .....	—	3 36	Ramsgate Harbour .....	—	2 26
Dieppe .....	sub.	3 1	Rye Bay .....	—	2 47
Donegal Bar .....	add	2 58	Scarborough .....	add	2 4
Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man ..	sub.	2 55	Scilly Islands .....	—	2 35
Dover Harbour .....	—	2 55	Shannon Mouth .....	—	2 23
Dublin .....	—	2 57	Sligo Bay .....	—	3 11
Duncansby Head .....	—	3 53	Southampton .....	sub.	3 37
Dundee .....	add	0 24	Southend and Sheerness .....	—	1 30
Dunkerque .....	sub.	1 59	Spurn Point, the .....	add	3 13
Exmouth Bar .....	add	4 13	St. Ives .....	—	2 37
Eyder, Mouth of the .....	sub.	2 26	St. Malo .....	—	3 58
Eyemouth .....	add	0 8	Stromness .....	sub.	5 7
Falmouth Harbour .....	—	3 23	Sunderland .....	add	1 15
Flushing (Walcheren) .....	sub.	1 7	Tay Bar .....	sub.	0 1
Folkstone .....	—	3 21	Texel Road .....	add	4 38
Fort George .....	—	2 6	Torbay .....	—	3 53
Galway .....	add	2 28	Tynemouth Bar .....	—	0 43
Glenluce Bay .....	sub.	3 26	Waterford, Hook Point of .....	—	3 4
Gravelines .....	—	2 22	Wells Harbour .....	—	3 54
Greenock .....	—	1 59	West Scheldt, entrance .....	sub.	1 31
Guernsey Pier .....	add	4 23	Weymouth .....	add	4 23
Hartlepool .....	—	1 21	Whitby .....	—	1 38
Hastings .....	sub.	3 14	Wigton Bay .....	sub.	3 7
Hayre de Grace .....	—	4 16	Wranger Oog .....	—	2 6
Heligoland .....	—	2 34	Yarmouth Road .....	—	4 57

To find the time of High Water at the above Places, it will be necessary to add or subtract the numbers in the above Table, according to the directions here given, to or from the time of High Water at London, as given in the Calendar for the day required.

For example:—On the 4th of January, the morning High Water at London Bridge is 4h. 30m.; the High Water at Dover Harbour is 2h. 55m. earlier; subtract, according to the direction, 2h. 55m. from 4h. 30m., and the time of High Water at Dover Harbour on that day will be found to be at 1h. 35m. in the morning.

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK GATES FOR 1862.

DATE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
2	19 2	19 5	19 10	19 10	19 4	19 6	19 5	19 4	18 9	18 7	18 2	18 12
3	19 8	19 9	19 10	19 10	19 8	19 10	19 3	19 1	18 6	18 5	18 0	17 11
4	19 10	19 9	19 8	19 9	19 10	19 9	18 11	18 9	18 3	18 0	17 10	17 8
5	19 8	19 6	19 2	18 10	19 8	19 6	18 6	18 2	17 10	17 7	17 7	17 5
6	19 4	19 1	18 6	18 11	19 3	18 11	17 10	17 6	17 4	17 1	17 1	17 1
7	18 9	18 5	17 8	17 3	18 8	18 3	17 1	16 9	16 10	16 7	17 0	16 11
8	18 0	17 8	16 10	16 5	17 10	17 6	16 4	16 3	16 5	16 3	16 11	16 11
9	17 3	16 10	16 0	15 7	17 0	16 7	15 10	15 7	16 2	16 3	17 0	17 2
10	16 6	16 2	15 5	15 3	16 2	15 9	15 6	15 7	16 4	16 6	17 4	17 7
11	15 11	15 9	15 3	15 5	15 5	15 3	15 9	16 1	16 10	17 1	17 11	18 7
12	15 7	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 2	15 3	16 6	17 1	17 7	17 11	18 3	18 7
13	15 9	15 11	16 0	16 5	15 6	15 10	—	17 6	—	18 4	18 11	19 3
14	—	16 2	16 11	17 5	16 11	16 5	18 1	18 7	18 9	19 2	19 7	19 11
15	16 6	16 10	17 11	18 5	16 11	17 6	19 1	19 6	19 6	19 9	19 11	19 11
16	17 2	17 6	18 10	19 3	18 1	18 7	19 11	20 2	20 2	20 2	19 11	19 9
17	17 11	18 3	19 7	20 10	19 1	19 6	20 4	20 6	20 0	20 1	19 7	19 4
18	18 6	18 10	20 1	20 2	19 11	20 3	20 6	20 5	20 0	19 9	19 1	18 9
19	19 1	19 3	20 3	20 2	20 5	20 7	20 6	19 11	19 5	19 1	18 5	18 0
20	19 4	19 5	20 0	19 10	20 7	20 6	19 6	19 0	18 9	18 4	17 8	17 5
21	19 6	19 5	19 6	19 1	20 4	20 0	18 7	17 11	17 11	17 6	17 1	16 9
22	18 11	18 8	18 8	18 2	19 8	19 2	17 7	17 2	17 3	16 11	16 4	16 4
23	18 4	18 0	16 8	16 4	17 7	17 1	16 9	16 5	16 10	16 8	16 3	16 3
24	17 7	17 3	16 2	16 3	16 7	16 3	16 5	16 9	16 7	16 8	16 4	16 5
25	16 11	16 8	16 5	16 9	16 5	16 3	16 7	16 9	16 8	16 10	—	16 6
26	16 6	16 7	—	17 3	16 5	16 9	17 0	—	17 0	—	16 8	16 11
27	16 9	—	17 8	18 2	—	16 9	17 4	17 7	17 2	17 4	17 1	17 4
28	17 1	17 6	18 4	18 0	17 7	18 0	18 1	18 6	17 6	17 8	17 7	17 9
29	17 11	18 5	19 2	19 8	18 4	18 8	18 7	18 1	17 10	18 0	17 11	18 1
30	18 10	19 2	18 11	19 2	18 11	18 8	18 7	18 6	18 1	18 2	18 3	18 4
31	19 5	19 8	19 3	19 4	19 3	19 4	18 9	18 10	18 3	18 3	18 5	18 6

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK GATES FOR 1862.

DATE.	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Morning.		Morning.		Morning.		Morning.		Morning.		Morning.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
1	18	7	18	11	17	10	17	3	16	7	16	8
2	18	6	18	5	16	11	16	6	16	10	16	9
3	18	4	18	1	16	5	16	4	17	4	17	1
4	18	1	17	5	16	4	16	10	17	7	17	3
5	17	8	16	10	16	6	17	3	18	2	17	8
6	17	3	16	9	17	3	17	8	18	4	18	0
7	17	0	16	11	18	8	18	1	18	7	18	3
8	17	5	17	4	19	1	19	4	18	10	18	5
9	17	9	18	3	19	5	19	7	18	11	18	5
10	17	6	18	0	20	0	19	5	18	6	18	4
11	18	11	19	10	19	10	19	1	18	2	17	11
12	19	3	19	6	19	7	18	3	17	8	17	5
13	19	9	19	1	19	0	18	3	17	2	16	11
14	19	11	19	8	18	3	17	6	16	8	16	5
15	19	10	19	5	17	10	16	4	16	3	16	1
16	19	5	18	1	16	1	15	9	16	1	16	8
17	18	10	17	4	15	5	15	7	16	3	16	8
18	18	1	16	11	15	3	15	6	16	9	16	10
19	17	3	15	6	15	4	15	8	16	9	17	1
20	16	6	15	4	15	7	16	0	17	6	17	8
21	16	0	15	8	15	11	16	10	17	11	18	1
22	15	8	15	6	17	11	17	4	18	9	18	4
23	15	10	16	1	18	10	18	9	19	6	19	8
24	15	—	17	4	19	3	19	2	20	0	20	2
25	16	8	18	2	20	1	20	4	20	2	20	3
26	17	4	19	3	20	3	20	3	19	9	19	5
27	18	0	19	9	20	3	20	2	19	6	18	8
28	18	6	19	10	19	7	19	3	18	9	17	10
29	18	11	19	11	18	9	17	11	17	4	17	1
30	19	3	19	8	17	9	17	5	16	10	16	5
31	19	3	19	1	16	9	16	8	16	10	16	1

# OCCULTATIONS, 1862.

## OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Disappearance.				Reappearance.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
Jan. 4	κ Aquarii .....	5	h. m. 1 36	h. m. 6 40	97	126	h. m. 2 38	h. m. 7 41	322	356
5	κ Piscium .....	4½	3 34†	8 34	27	63				
10	ζ Arietis .....	4½	22 46	3 27	68	27	23 38	4 18	332	293
12	103 Tauri .....	6	4 17	8 49	120	106	5 31	10 3	243	253
13	1 Geminorum ..	5	6 6	10 34	11	15	6 33	11 1	333	345
13	3 Geminorum ..	6	9 8	13 35	47	86	10 8	14 35	287	329
13	6 Geminorum ..	6	10 38	15 5	30	73	11 21	15 48	303	346
14	d Geminorum ..	6	2 6	6 30	47	5	2 59	7 23	304	263
23	B. A. C. 4923 ..	6	11 54†	15 41	158	132				
Feb. 6	ζ Arietis .....	4½	10 40	13 32	89	124	11 33†	14 25	283	313
7	33 Tauri .....	6	7 3†	9 52	184	224				
9	121 Tauri .....	6	2 18	5 0	144	104	3 7	5 49	223	188
11	56 Geminorum ..	5½	2 6	4 40	95	53	3 10	5 44	250	209
14	16 Sextantis ..	6	9 23	11 44	62	53	10 37	12 58	236	244
15	55 Leonis .....	6	7 33†	9 50	332	300				
15	p <sup>2</sup> Leonis .....	6	11 44	14 1	71	81	12 53	15 10	225	246
16	B. A. C. 4006 ..	6	9 21	11 34	38	14	10 26	12 39	258	244
18	83 Virginis .....	6	12 57†	15 2	153	146				
20	42 Libræ .....	5½	12 28†	14 25	342	315				
23	ν <sup>1</sup> Sagittarii .....	5	17 17†	19 1	190	176				
23	ν <sup>2</sup> Sagittarii .....	5	17 49†	19 33	191	182				
Mar. 9	3 Geminorum ..	6	4 26	5 18	96	70	5 48	6 40	254	250
9	6 Geminorum ..	6	6 10	7 1	64	67	7 30	8 21	276	300
9	η Geminorum ..	3½	8 33†	9 24	348	23				
9	μ Geminorum ..	3	12 8	12 58	108	149	12 57	13 47	227	266
15	e Leonis .....	5	10 50	11 17	54	48	12 2	12 29	241	249
22	B. A. C. 6343 ..	6	17 41	17 39	90	83	18 57	18 55	291	295
Apr. 2	γ <sup>1</sup> Arietis .....	5	8 55	8 12	128	169	9 45	9 1	242	281
2	γ <sup>2</sup> Arietis .....	6	9 59†	9 15	5	43				
2	65 Arietis .....	6	10 44†	10 0	5	40				
5	141 Tauri .....	6	12 33†	11 37	350	29				
7	g Geminorum ..	5½	13 22†	12 18	160	201				
9	h Leonis .....	6	16 14†	15 2	158	195				
10	16 Sextantis ..	6	8 15	7 0	96	74	9 15	8 0	204	194
11	p <sup>2</sup> Leonis .....	6	10 35	9 16	77	73	11 44	10 25	219	229
12	B. A. C. 4006 ..	6	8 1	6 38	20	348	8 49	7 26	282	254
14	83 Virginis .....	6	8 39†	7 9	51	14	9 35	8 4	260	227
15	B. A. C. 4923 ..	6	14 15	12 39	65	60	15 27	13 51	258	264
18	B. A. C. 6161 ..	6	15 25†	13 38	182	158				
19	B. A. C. 6561 ..	6	14 49†	12 57	116	82	15 52	14 1	259	231
May 9	e Leonis .....	5	10 45	7 36	103	96	11 37	8 28	193	196
16	28 Sagittarii .....	6	15 13†	11 35	185	155				
16	ν <sup>1</sup> Sagittarii .....	5	18 58†	15 20	14	16				
16	ν <sup>2</sup> Sagittarii .....	5	19 27†	15 49	15	21				
17	57 Sagittarii .....	5½	18 2†	14 20	196	180				
June 9	B. A. C. 4923 ..	6	15 30	10 18	78	84	16 42	11 30	252	270
12	B. A. C. 6161 ..	6	13 57†	8 33	120	86	14 53	9 30	242	214
18	19 Piscium .....	6	17 56	12 8	150	111	18 44	12 56	260	222
24	τ Tauri .....	4½	21 3	14 51	115	80	21 55	15 43	263	224
July 5	75 Virginis .....	6	15 11	8 17	126	142	15 50	8 55	190	212
10	28 Sagittarii .....	6	15 58†	8 44	186	162				
10	30 Sagittarii .....	6	18 12†	10 57	191	186				
10	ν <sup>2</sup> Sagittarii .....	5	20 7†	12 52	16	29				
11	57 Sagittarii .....	5½	17 40	10 22	180	161	17 59	10 41	212	195
12	9 Aquarii .....	6	23 25	16 2	149	172	0 21	16 58	266	296
14	κ Aquarii .....	5	17 51	10 21	125	89	18 54	11 24	285	253

† A near approach.

‡ Star below the horizon.



OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,  
 VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Disappearance.				Reappearance.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
			h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.	h. m.	°	°
July 15	9 Piscium.....	6	18 3	10 29	108	70	19 4	11 30	304	268
15	κ Piscium.....	4½	18 5	10 31	143	105	18 59	11 24	268	232
21	υ¹ Tauri.....	4½	22 6	14 8	136	96	22 55	14 56	247	205
21	υ² Tauri.....	6	23 3†	15 4	192	150				
24	ζ Geminorum ..	4	23 40	15 29	132	96	0 18	16 8	219	180
Aug. 5	39 Ophiuchi.....	6	18 1†	9 4	182	190				
15	27 Arietis.....	6	1 20†	15 43	22	6				
16	δ Arietis.....	4½	20 14†	10 34	16	339				
16	τ² Arietis.....	6	1 56	16 15	88	66	3 15	17 34	305	305
17	Α¹ Tauri.....	4½	21 10	11 26	126	88	22 2	12 18	260	219
17	Α² Tauri.....	6	21 23	11 38	103	64	22 20	12 35	283	242
Sept. 2	4 Sagittarii.....	5	17 20	6 33	107	103	18 35	7 48	265	272
3	ο Sagittarii.....	4	19 19	8 23	94	98	20 32	9 41	298	313
3	π Sagittarii.....	3	22 38	11 46	182	212	22 56	12 5	215	248
5	9 Aquarii.....	6	21 8	10 9	192	195	21 26	10 27	220	226
7	κ Aquarii.....	5	16 20†	5 14	154	115	17 1	5 55	248	210
8	16 Piscium.....	6	21 10	9 59	129	105	22 22	11 11	292	279
8	19 Piscium.....	6	3 45	16 33	119	154	4 47	17 35	290	328
12	40 Arietis.....	6	19 30	7 37	37	2	19 21	7 55	356	320
14	τ Tauri.....	4½	1 13†	13 38	191	151				
30	28 Sagittarii.....	6	19 22	6 45	69	67	20 15	7 38	328	343
30	30 Sagittarii.....	6	21 56	9 18	34	62	22 15	9 38	359	30
30	31 Sagittarii.....	6	22 20	9 42	81	112	23 16†	10 38	312	347
Oct. 1	57 Sagittarii.....	5½	23 33†	10 52	22	54				
3	α¹ Capricorni.....	6	2 21	13 31	149	186	3 10†	14 20	262	300
4	κ Aquarii.....	5	3 51†	14 57	25	63				
5	κ Piscium.....	4½	3 43	14 45	80	116	4 33	15 34	329	7
5	9 Piscium.....	6	4 12†	15 14	24	62				
9	27 Arietis.....	6	20 47†	7 34	200	159				
11	κ¹ Tauri.....	5½	2 54	13 33	112	88	4 16	14 54	265	265
Nov. 2	19 Piscium.....	6	20 13†	5 26	207	175				
5	27 Arietis.....	6	7 25	16 24	108	149	8 26	17 25	272	311
6	δ Arietis.....	4½	1 9	10 6	93	64	2 26	11 22	304	294
11	ζ Geminorum ..	6	9 20	17 56	43	68	10 28	19 4	276	311
12	29 Cancri.....	6	10 9	18 41	15	40	10 59	19 30	295	326
15	B. A. C. 3726 ..	6	10 33	18 53	114	112	11 17	19 37	184	190
24	B. A. C. 6339 ..	6	22 45	6 31	51	82	23 18†	7 4	345	19
26	9 Aquarii.....	6	20 18	3 56	63	57	21 3	4 41	349	350
26	8 Aquarii.....	6	20 26†	4 5	205	200				
29	16 Piscium.....	6	22 48†	6 15	31	23				
29	19 Piscium.....	6	5 5	12 31	58	96	5 39	13 5	346	25
30	45 Piscium.....	6	23 59	7 21	159	154	1 0	8 22	261	270
Dec. 3	40 Arietis.....	6	21 42	4 53	61	20	22 24	5 55	339	299
6	υ¹ Tauri.....	6	20 51†	3 51	87	56	21 43	4 42	283	247
6	ο Tauri.....	6	1 6†	8 4	5	323				
7	15 Geminorum ..	6	6 48†	13 41	350	358				
9	5 Cancri.....	6	2 44	9 30	71	31	3 51	10 37	266	227
10	α Cancri.....	4	9 14	15 55	34	40	10 24	17 6	272	292
18	δ Scorpii.....	2½	12 45†	18 55	166	139				
23	τ¹ Capricorni....	6	21 54	3 46	121	135	23 2	4 54	289	312
23	τ² Capricorni....	5	22 55	4 48	115	137	0 0	5 52	295	325
26	κ Piscium.....	4½	4 6†	9 45	24	61				
30	27 Arietis.....	6	21 26†	2 51	200	160				

† A near approach.

‡ Star below the horizon.

§ Star rising.

\*\* The Angles are reckoned towards the right hand round the circumference of the Moon's image as seen in an inverting telescope.

**A TABLE OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT AFTER SUNSET AND  
BEFORE SUNRISE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR 1862.**

Day of Mth.	January 16 h.	Feb. 14 h.	Mar. 12 h.	Apr. 10 h.	May 8 h.	June 8 h.	July 8 h.	Aug. 10 h.	Sept. 12 h.	October 14 h.	Nov. 16 h.	Dec. 16 h.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The figures under the name of each month denote the number of hours nearly, between sunset and sunrise. The number of points denote the hours of darkness; and their position ..... indicates the one ..... before, the other ..... after midnight.

## PRELIMINARY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

Golden Number .....	1	Septuagesima Sunday .....	Feb. 16
Dominical Letter .....	E	Shrove Tuesday .....	Mar. 4
Cycle of the Sun .....	23	Easter Sunday .....	April 20
Epact .....	30	Whit Sunday .....	June 8
Roman Indiction .....	5	Trinity Sunday .....	June 15
Julian Period .....	6575	Advent Sunday .....	Nov. 30

*The Year 1862 is the second after Leap Year.*

## ECLIPSES IN 1862.

June 12. MOON. A total eclipse, *invisible* at Greenwich. First contact with the Penumbra at 3h. 46.7m. A.M., mean time at Greenwich; first contact with the shadow at 4h. 42.3m.; middle of the eclipse 6h. 20.9m.; last contact with the shadow 7h. 59.5m.; last contact with the Penumbra 8h. 55.1m. A.M. Magnitude of the eclipse (moon's diameter = 1) 1.194.

June 27. SUN partially eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 4h. 23.3m. A.M., mean time at Greenwich, in longitude  $39^{\circ} 17'$  E., and latitude  $30^{\circ} 14'$  S.; greatest eclipse at 6h. 42.1m. Magnitude (sun's diameter = 1) 0.924, in longitude  $60^{\circ} 42'$  E., and latitude  $65^{\circ} 33'$  S.; ends on the earth generally at 9h. 0.9m. A.M., in longitude  $110^{\circ} 56'$  E., and latitude  $44^{\circ} 1'$  S.

Nov. 21. SUN partially eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 5h. 56.7m. P.M., mean time at Greenwich, in longitude  $132^{\circ} 28'$  E., and latitude  $62^{\circ} 52'$  S.; greatest eclipse 6h. 29.5m. Magnitude (sun's

diameter = 1) 0.062, in longitude  $99^{\circ} 8'$  E., and latitude  $68^{\circ} 58'$  S.; ends on the earth generally at 7h. 2.2m. P.M. in longitude  $57^{\circ} 12'$  E., and latitude  $69^{\circ} 34'$  S.

Dec. 6. MOON. A total eclipse partly visible at Greenwich. First contact with the Penumbra at 4h. 32.5m. A.M. mean time at Greenwich; first contact with the shadow 5h. 45.5m.; middle of the eclipse 7h. 40.1m.; last contact with the shadow 9h. 34.7m.; last contact with the Penumbra 10h. 47.7m. A.M. Magnitude of the eclipse (moon's diameter = 1) 1.409.

Dec. 21. SUN partially eclipsed, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 3h. 9.2m. A.M. mean time at Greenwich, in longitude  $63^{\circ} 17'$  E., and latitude  $39^{\circ} 47'$  N.; greatest eclipse at 4h. 52.8m. A.M. Magnitude (sun's diameter = 1) 0.704, in longitude  $93^{\circ} 36'$  E., and latitude  $66^{\circ} 5'$  N.; ends on the earth generally at 6h. 36.3m. A.M. in longitude  $141^{\circ} 29'$  E., and latitude  $48^{\circ} 21'$  N.

## THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.

SPRING Quarter begins	March 20	8h 45 <sup>m</sup> afternoon.
SUMMER	June 21	5 20 afternoon.
AUTUMNAL	Sept. 23	7 28 morning.
WINTER	Dec. 22	1 20 morning.

## TERMS AND RETURNS.

HILARY TERM begins 11th January—Ends 31st January.

EASTER TERM begins 15th April—Ends 13th May.

TRINITY TERM begins 27th May—Ends 17th June.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins 2nd Nov.—Ends 25th Nov.

## OXFORD TERMS.

	Begin.	Ends.
Lent Term .....	Jan. 14.....	April 12
Easter Term .....	Apr. 30.....	June 7
Trinity Term .....	June 12.....	July 5
Michaelmas Term ..	Oct. 10.....	Dec. 17

The Act will be July 1.

## CAMBRIDGE TERMS.

	Begin.	Divides.	Ends.
Lent.....	Jan. 13	Feb. 26 noon...	Apr. 11
Easter..	Apr. 25..	May 23 noon...	June 20

Mich. .... Oct. 1..Nov. 8 noon. Dec. 16  
The Commencement will be June 17.

## TERMS IN ENGLAND

*Usually taken in Leases.*

25 March Lady Day | 29 Sept. Mich. Day  
24 June..Midsum. | 25 Dec..Christmas.

## IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas...Feb. 2 | Lammas ..Aug. 1  
Whitsunday\* May15 | Martinmas..Nov 11

\* This term in Scotch leases does not depend upon the moveable Feast of Whitsuntide, but is permanent.

# QUARTER SESSIONS (1862)

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 70, it is enacted that "in the year 1831, and afterwards, the justices of the peace in every county, riding, or division, for which Quarter-Sessions of the Peace by law ought to be held, shall hold their general Quarter Sessions of the Peace in the first whole week after the 11th of October, in the first week after the 28th of December, in the first week after the 31st of March, and in the first week after the 24th of June." The following list has been computed according to this rule.

The Act 4 and 5 Will. IV. cap. 47, allows a discretionary power to the Justices of Peace as to the time of holding the Spring Quarter Sessions, and empowers them to alter the day for holding the Sessions, so as not to be earlier than the 7th of March, nor later than the 22nd of April.

- BEDFORD**—Tu. Dec. 31st. 1861, April 8, July 1, Oct. 14.
- BERKS**—M. *Abingdon*, June 30, Oct. 13, *Reading*, Dec. 30, 1861, April 7.
- BUCKS**—*Aylesbury*, same as *Berks*.
- CAMBRIDGE**—*Cambridge County*, F. Jan. 3, April 11, July 4, Oct. 17.
- CHESHIRE**—M. *Chester*, same as *Berks*.
- CORNWALL**—*Bodmin*, Tu. same as *Bedford*.
- CUMBERLAND**—Tu. as *Bedford*, Jan., July, and Oct. at *Carlisle*, April at *Whitehaven*.
- DERBYSHIRE**—Tu. same as *Bedford*, Jan. July, and Oct. at *Derby*; April at *Chesterfield*.
- DEVONSHIRE**—*Exeter*, Tu. same as *Bedford*.
- DORSETSHIRE**—*Dorchester*, Tu. same as *Bedford*.
- DURHAM**—M. same as *Berks*.
- ELY**, Isle of—Tu. as *Bedford*, at *Wisbeach*, Jan. and July, at *Ely*, April and Oct.
- ESSEX**—*Chelmsford*, Tu. as *Bedford*.
- GLOUCESTERSHIRE**—*Gloucester*, Tu. as *Bedford*.
- HAMPSHIRE**—*Winchester*, M. as *Berks*.
- HEREFORDSHIRE**—*Hereford*, M. as *Berks*.
- HERTFORDSHIRE**—*Hertford*, M. same as *Berks*. *St. Alban's*, the same week.
- HUNTINGDONSHIRE**—Tu. same as *Bedford*.
- KENT**—*Maidstone*, Th. Jan. 2, Apr. 10, July 3, Oct. 16. *Canterbury* the same week.
- LANCASHIRE**—*Lancaster*, M. same as *Berks*. Adjournments are held at *Preston*, at *Salford*, and at *Liverpool*.
- LEICESTERSHIRE**—*Leicester*, M. as *Berks*.
- LINCOLNSHIRE**—*Lincoln*, S. Dec. 28, 1861, April 5, June 28, Oct. 11.
- Parts of Lindsey.*
- Kirton** . . . | Fr. Jan. 3, April 11, July 4, Oct. 17
- Louth** . . . | Tu. , April 15, , Oct. 21
- Spilsby** . . . | Tu. Jan. 7, , July 8, ,
- Bourn* same as *Berks*. *Boston*, Tu. Oct. 14.
- Scaford*, Th. Jan. 2, April 10, July 3, Oct. 16.
- MIDDLESEX**—General or adjourned Sessions are held at least twice a month at the Sessions House, *Clerkenwell*, usually on the alternate Tuesdays; and adjourned Sessions are also held at Westminster (Broad Sanctuary). The London Sessions are held four times a year at the Guildhall. The *Tower Liberty* Sessions are held eight times a year at the Sessions House, *Wellclose-square*.
- MONMOUTHSHIRE**—*Esk*, M. as *Berks*.
- NORFOLK**—*Shire House*, *Norwich*, W. Jan. 1, April 9, July 2, Oct. 15, adjourned to *Swaffham* and *Walsingham* the following weeks.
- NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**—*Northampton*, Th. as *Kent*. *Peterborough*, same days.
- NORTHUMBERLAND**—*Newcastle-on-Tyne*, W. Jan. 1, *Morpeth*, Apr. 9, *Hexham*, July 2, *Alnwick*, Oct. 15, *Berwick*, S. Oct. 18.
- NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**—*Nottingham*, M. as *Berks*. *Newark*, M. April 14, Oct. 20. *East Retford*, M. Jan. 6, July 7.
- OXFORDSHIRE**—M. as *Berks*.
- RUTLANDSHIRE**—*Oakham*, Th. as *Kent*.
- SHROPSHIRE**—*Shrewsbury*, M. as *Berks*.
- SOMERSETSHIRE**—Tu. *Taunton*, Dec. 31, 1861, July 1. *Wells*, April 8, Oct. 14.
- STAFFORDSHIRE**—*Stafford*, M. as *Berks*.
- SUFFOLK**—*Beccles*, M. as *Berks*, *Woodbridge*, W. as *Norfolk*, *Ipswich*, F. as *Cambridge*; and *Bury*, Tu. in the following weeks.
- SURREY**—Tu. *Reigate*, *Guildford*, and *Kingston*, same as *Bedford*.
- SUSSEX**—Eastern Division: *Lewes*, M. same as *Berks*. Western Division: *Petworth*, Th. Jan. 2, and April 10. *Horsham*, July 3. *Chichester*, Oct. 16.
- WARWICKSHIRE**—*Warwick*, Tu. as *Bedford*.
- WESTMINSTER**—City, are generally held on the Thursday preceding the Quarter Sessions for *Middlesex*.
- WESTMORELAND**—M. as *Berks*, *Appleby*, Dec. 30, 1861, and July, *Kendal*, April and Oct.
- WILTSHIRE**—Tu. *Devizes*, Dec. 31, 1861. *Salisbury*, April 8. *Warminster*, July 1. *Marlborough*, Oct. 14.
- WORCESTERSHIRE**—*Worcester*, M. same as *Berks*.
- YORKSHIRE**—EAST RIDING: *Beeverley*, Tu. as *Bedford*. WEST RIDING: *Wakefield*, Tu. Dec. 31, 1861. *Sheffield*, F. Jan. 3. *Pontefract*, F. April 11. *Skipton*, M. June 30. *Bradford*, Tu. July 1. *Rotherham*, Th. July 3. *Knaresborough*, M. Oct. 13. *Lcds*, Tu. Oct. 14. *Doncaster*, F. Oct. 17. NORTH RIDING: *Northallerton*, Tu. as *Bedford*. City, same as *Berks*.

The Quarter Sessions through North and South Wales are held by the same rule as the foregoing, the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the Sessions shall commence.

## TRANSFER DAYS.

The Transfer Days are now Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Dividends are due at the following dates after an interval of three days, or if a Sunday intervenes of four days.

## AT THE BANK.

Bank Stock .....	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. Cons. ....	} Jan. 5, July 5
3 per Cent. 1726.....	
3 per Cent. Reduc. ....	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
New 3 per Cent. Annuit. ....	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
New 5 per Cent. Annuit. ....	Jan. 5, July 5
East India Stock .....	Jan. 5, July 5
East India Bonds .....	Mar. 31, Sep. 30
Old 3 per Cent. Ann. ....	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. 1751.....	Jan. 5, July 5

Tickets for preparing Transfer of Stock must be given in at each Office before 1 o'clock.—Private Transfers may be made at other times than as above, by paying 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer; but no Transfer can be made after 1 o'clock on Saturdays.

Transfer at the Bank must be made by half-past 2 o'clock.

*Expense of Transfer in*

Bk. Stock, 25l. & under. 5s.; above that sum, 12s.  
India Stock, 1l. 10s.; non-transfer days, 2s. 6d. extra.

## HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES IN 1862.

At the EXCHEQUER all holidays are abolished except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

## EXCISE, STAMPS, AND TAXES OFFICES.

Good Friday, April 18. Day appointed to be kept as the Queen's Birthday. Coronation Day, June 28. Prince of Wales's Birthday, Nov. 9. Christmas Day, Dec. 25.

All the above days are also ordered to be kept as holidays by the officers and servants of the Custom House and the Dock Companies of the United Kingdom, except the Prince of Wales's Birthday and the Coronation day. At the Stamps and Taxes Office, the Restoration of Charles II., May 29; Whit Monday and Tuesday (June 9 and 10), are kept in addition.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

Good Friday, April 18.

Christmas Day, December 25.

And in the Transfer Offices, 1st May and 1st November in addition.

N.B.—Whenever the 1st May or 1st November falls on a Sunday the holiday will be kept on the Monday following.

Any Special Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by Authority are kept in addition by all the above establishments.

## MEMORANDA FOR NEXT YEAR, 1863.

N.B. As towards the end of each year, or even earlier, information concerning the ensuing year is often wanted, we give a synopsis of the information most required:—

## I.—Beginnings of the Months and Sundays.

Jan. 1, Thursday.	April 12, Sunday.	July 12, Sunday.	Oct. 4, Sunday.
" 4, Sunday.	" 19, "	" 19, "	" 11, "
" 11, "	" 26, "	" 26, "	" 18, "
" 18, "	May 1, Friday.	Aug. 1, Saturday.	" 25, "
" 25, "	" 3, Sunday.	" 2, Sunday.	Nov. 1, "
Feb. 1, "	" 10, "	" 9, "	" 8, "
" 8, "	" 17, "	" 16, "	" 15, "
" 15, "	" 24, "	" 23, "	" 22, "
" 22, "	" 31, "	" 30, "	" 29, "
March 1, "	June 1, Monday.	Sept. 1, Tuesday.	Dec. 1, Tuesday.
" 8, "	" 7, Sunday.	" 6, Sunday.	" 6, Sunday.
" 15, "	" 14, "	" 13, "	" 13, "
" 22, "	" 21, "	" 20, "	" 20, "
" 29, "	" 28, "	" 27, "	" 27, "
April 1, Wednesday.	July 1, Wednesday.	Oct. 1, Thursday.	" 31, Thursday.
" 5, Sunday.	" 5, Sunday.		

## II.—Movable Feasts.

Septuagesima Sunday .....	Feb. 1	Low Sunday .....	Apr. 12
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday ..	" 15	Rogation Sunday .....	May 10
Ash Wednesday .....	" 18	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday ..	" 14
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent ..	" 22	Whit Sunday .....	" 24
Palm Sunday .....	Mar. 29	Trinity Sunday .....	" 31
Good Friday .....	Apr. 3	Corpus Christi .....	June 4
Easter Sunday .....	" 5	First Sunday in Advent .....	Nov. 29

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

Dec. 30, 1861. Quarter Sessions commence on Monday in this week.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Leipzig fair—manufactured goods and pleasure\* (the business commences 3 or 4 days earlier).
5. Half-yearly dividends on some species of Stock become due. See Table of Transfer-days.
8. British Museum opens, 10 till 4; Reading Room, 9 till 4.
9. Fire Insurance due at Christmas must be paid by this day, or the Policy becomes void.
- 20, 21, 22. Melton Mowbray fair—horses, cattle.
26. Brunswick—miscellaneous, including manufactured goods, &c.

**Registration.—Births**—Persons should cause their children to be registered within forty-two days after birth, by giving personal notice to the registrar of the district, *without any fee whatever.*

**Deaths.**—Intimation should be given of deaths in the same manner as births. This should be done within five days, as the undertaker has to give a certificate to the minister who reads the funeral service, who, if he buries the body without a certificate, is bound to give notice to the registrar within seven days.

As the cause of death is to be entered, sound discretion should be exercised in ascertaining the real nature of the deceased's death, for which important purpose every facility should be given.

## SUNDAY LESSONS.

	Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
Jan. 1 Circumcision	Gen. 17	Rom. 2	Deut. 10, ver. 12	Colos. 2				
" 5 2nd Sun. aft. Christ.	Isaiah 41	Matt. 4	Isaiah 43	Rom. 4				
" 6 Epiphany	" 60	Luke 3 to ver. 23	" 49	Johu 2 to ver. 12				
" 12 1st Sun. aft. Epiph.	" 44	Matt. 10	" 46	Rom. 10				
" 19 2nd "	" 51	" 17	" 53	1 Cor. 1				
" 26 3rd "	" 55	" 23	" 56	" 7				

## ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

**Mercury**, in the constellations Sagittarius and Aquarius is invisible till the 15th, then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 12th, at 4h. 35m. A.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

**Venus**, in the constellation Aquarius is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 57m. P.M., and sets at 8h. 24m. P.M. On 21st at noon at greatest brilliancy.

**Mars**, in the constellations Libra and Scorpio, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 8h. 39m. A.M., and on the 31st, at 8h. 22m. A.M.

**Jupiter**, in the constellation Leo. On the 19th, at 3h. 46m. P.M. stationary. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 15h. A.M.

**Saturn**, in the constellation Leo. On the 3rd, at 3h. 0m. A.M. stationary. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 59m. A.M.

**Uranus**, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 6m. P.M.

The **Moon**, on the 4th, at 6h. 25m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 5° 3' S.; on the 10th, at 8h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 12th, at 7h. 2m. A.M., in conjunction with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 7° 49' S.; on the 13th, at 5h. 30m. A.M., with 3 Tauri, at 4° 7' N.; on the 15th, at 8h. 11m. P.M., with 3 Geminaurii (Pollux), at 8° 27' N.; on the 18th, at 4h. 15m. P.M., with a Leonis (Regulus), at 5° 5' N.; on the 20th, at 2h. 3m. P.M., with Saturn, at 8° 1' N.; at 10h. 8m. P.M. with Jupiter, at 7° 12' N.; on the 24th, at 2h. 4m. A.M., with a Libree, at 4° 32' N.; on the 25th, at 7h. 36m. A.M., with 3 Scorpii, at 3° 53' N.; at 4h. 43m. P.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at 2° 15' S.; on the 26th, at 2h. 0m. A.M. in Perigee; at 3h. 4m. A.M. in conjunction with Mars, at 1° 58' N.; on the 31st, at 7h. 46m. A.M. with Mercury, at 5° 46' S.

The **Constellation Canis Major** will be on the meridian about midnight at the beginning, and Gemini and Canis Minor, about the middle of the month.

## Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

**First Satellite.** 4th Im. at 6h. 16m. 12.6s. A.M.; 6th Im. at 0h. 44m. 27.4s. A.M.; 13th Im. at 2h. 37m. 34.6s. A.M.; 21st Im. at 10h. 56m. 0.7s. P.M.; 27th Im. at 6h. 23m. 53.3s. A.M.; 29th Im. at 0h. 52m. 11.5s. A.M.

**Second Satellite.** 2nd Im. at 2h. 46m. 49.3s. A.M.; 9th Im. at 5h. 24m. 31.6s. A.M.; 16th Im. at 7h. 59m. 24.3s. A.M.; 26th Im. at 11h. 52m. 32.4s. P.M.

**Third Satellite.** 11th Em. at 1h. 6m. 27.4s. A.M.; 21st Im. at 2h. 50m. 3.9s. A.M.; Em. at 6h. 3m. 45.7s. A.M.; 28th Im. at 6h. 47m. 47.5s. A.M.

**Fourth Satellite.** 7th Em. at 11h. 54m. 56.9s. P.M.

## Hebrew Calendar.

1862. 5622.  
Jan. 1 23 Thebet.  
2 1 Sebat.

## Mohammedan Calendar.

1362. Hegira, 127h.  
Jan. 1 29 Jomadhi II.  
2 1 Regeb.  
14 13 " {Fortu-  
15 14 " {nate  
" " {Days.  
16 15 " {Day of  
" " {Victory.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 W	1	Circumcision.
2 Tu	2	.. .. .
3 F	3	.. .. .
4 S	4	.. .. .
5 S	5	2 Sunday after Christmas
6 M	6	Epiphany, Old Christ. Day
7 Tu	7	.. .. .
8 W	8	.. .. .
9 Th	9	.. .. .
10 F	10	.. .. .
11 S	11	Hilary Term begins.
12 S	12	1 Sunday after Epiphany.
13 M	13	Camb. Lent Term beg.
14 Tu	14	Oxf. Lent Term begins.
15 W	15	.. .. .
16 Th	16	.. .. .
17 F	17	.. .. .
18 S	18	.. .. .
19 S	19	2 Sunday after Epiphany.
20 M	20	.. .. .
21 Tu	21	.. .. .
22 W	22	.. .. .
23 Th	23	.. .. .
24 F	24	.. .. .
25 S	25	Conversion of St. Paul.
26 S	26	3 Sunday after Epiphany.
27 M	27	.. .. .
28 Tu	28	.. .. .
29 W	29	.. .. .
30 Th	30	.. .. .
31 F	31	Hilary Term ends.

\* The Monthly List of Fairs is only a selection of the more important ones. When they fall on Sunday they are usually held the day after. We have also added a few of the German Fairs which are of commercial interest, each of which continues for three weeks.

## THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

January, 1861.

Highest.		Lowest.		Highest.		Lowest.	
1	47.3	31.9	17	37.0	30.3		
2	39.2	26.0	18	36.3	30.2		
3	34.3	24.4	19	36.2	32.0		
4	34.2	20.5	20	43.9	34.6		
5	33.0	22.3	21	43.0	37.0		
6	29.8	19.5	22	39.3	32.5		
7	32.5	20.5	23	39.0	33.3		
8	34.8	16.0	24	47.6	31.7		
9	35.0	16.8	25	53.0	42.6		
10	29.8	17.0	26	52.0	42.5		
11	37.0	17.3	27	55.0	42.7		
12	37.7	32.0	28	49.8	35.4		
13	34.6	23.0	29	55.0	29.5		
14	31.8	24.2	30	44.0	31.5		
15	29.7	20.3	31	51.0			
16	31.0	23.1					

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 7th day, 10h. 47m. aftern.  
 Full ..... 16th day, 1h. 55m. morn.  
 Last Quart... 23rd day, 6h. 37m. morn.  
 New ..... 30th day, 2h. 49m. morn.

D's Dec. 5th, 0°; 13th, 24° 24' N.;  
 20th, 0°; 26th, 24° 21' S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	7 51	0 6	6 3	6 5	16' 18''
6	7 58	0 13	6 2	6 10	16 18
11	8 7	0 22	6 1	6 16	16 18
16	8 19	0 34	5 59	6 22	16 18
21	8 32	0 47	5 56	6 29	16 17
26	8 47	1 2	5 51	6 36	16 17

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Sonthing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
											Morn.	Aftern.	
	h. m.	m. s.		h. m.	°	d.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.		
1	8 8	3 52	3 59	23 s 1	0.9	8 m 13	0 a 58	5 a 20	2 11	2 37	1		
2	8 8	4 20	4 1	23 55	1.9	9 11	1 52	6 44	3 2	3 25	2		
3	8 8	4 48	4 2	22 50	2.9	9 33	2 42	8 3	3 48	4 10	3		
4	8 8	5 16	4 3	22 44	3.9	9 53	3 29	9 20	4 30	4 50	4		
5	8 8	5 43	4 4	22 37	4.9	10 8	4 13	10 31	5 12	5 32	5		
6	8 7	6 9	4 5	22 30	5.9	10 25	4 56	11 41	5 52	6 12	6		
7	8 7	6 35	4 7	22 22	D	10 40	5 38	morn.	6 30	6 50	7		
8	8 6	7 1	4 8	22 15	7.9	10 59	6 22	0 50	7 11	7 32	8		
9	8 6	7 26	4 9	22 6	8.9	11 19	7 6	1 59	7 56	8 26	9		
10	8 5	7 51	4 11	21 57	9.9	11 45	7 53	3 7	9 1	9 36	10		
11	8 5	8 15	4 12	21 48	10.9	0 a 17	8 41	4 13	10 12	10 48	11		
12	8 4	8 38	4 13	21 39	11.9	0 58	9 31	5 12	11 25	12 0	12		
13	8 3	9 1	4 15	21 28	12.9	1 50	10 23	6 5	—	0 32	13		
14	8 3	9 23	4 17	21 18	13.9	2 50	11 14	6 51	0 57	1 18	14		
15	8 2	9 44	4 18	21 7	14.9	3 59	morn.	7 27	1 40	2 0	15		
16	8 1	10 5	4 20	20 56	O	5 14	0 5	7 56	2 19	2 39	16		
17	8 0	10 24	4 21	20 44	16.9	6 29	0 54	8 19	2 58	3 15	17		
18	7 59	10 44	4 23	20 32	17.9	7 46	1 42	8 39	3 33	3 50	18		
19	7 58	11 2	4 25	20 20	18.9	9 2	2 29	8 57	4 7	4 26	19		
20	7 57	11 20	4 26	20 7	19.9	10 21	3 16	9 16	4 44	5 2	20		
21	7 56	11 37	4 28	19 54	20.9	11 40	4 4	9 33	5 21	5 41	21		
22	7 55	11 53	4 30	19 40	21.9	morn.	4 53	9 54	5 59	6 21	22		
23	7 54	12 9	4 31	19 26	C	1 3	5 46	10 19	6 44	7 7	23		
24	7 52	12 24	4 33	19 12	23.9	2 25	6 41	10 50	7 33	8 4	24		
25	7 51	12 38	4 35	18 57	24.9	3 44	7 40	11 32	8 38	9 20	25		
26	7 50	12 51	4 37	18 42	25.9	4 54	8 41	0 a 27	10 3	10 47	26		
27	7 48	13 3	4 38	18 27	26.9	5 52	9 42	1 35	11 32	—	27		
28	7 47	13 15	4 40	18 11	27.9	6 37	10 43	2 53	0 12	0 44	28		
29	7 46	13 26	4 42	17 55	28.9	7 11	11 38	4 15	1 14	1 41	29		
30	7 44	13 36	4 44	17 39	●	7 35	0 a 30	5 36	2 7	2 29	30		
31	7 43	13 45	4 45	17 22	1.4	7 57	1 19	6 54	2 51	3 13	31		

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Candlemas-day. Scotch quarter-day. [dians.  
15. Last day for objecting to owner's votes for Guar-  
Tenancy.—A yearly tenant must take care that  
he gives notice to quit his premises half a year  
before the time of the expiration of the current  
year of his tenancy. If, by agreement, a quar-  
ter's notice is to be sufficient, such notice must  
also expire with the tenancy, if that is yearly.

*Wills.*—After Jan. 1838, all wills made in Eng-  
land came under the provisions of the new Wills  
Act, of which an abstract was given in British Al-  
manac for 1838. By it, all property may be disposed  
of by will; all wills must be in *writing*, and each  
must be signed at the bottom or end by the tes-  
tator, or, if he is unable, by some person on his  
behalf, by his direction, and in his presence; and  
two, or more, attesting witnesses (who must be  
present at the same time) must also sign the will.  
If the testator wishes to acknowledge or reward

the attesting witnesses, he must do it in some other  
way than by bequeathing them anything; for lega-  
cies to attesting witnesses, or to the wife or hus-  
band of an attesting witness, are void. No person  
under twenty-one can make a valid will. Wills  
are revoked by subsequent marriage; otherwise  
a will can only be revoked by destruction, or by  
the making of a new one; and alterations in wills  
must be made in the same manner as a will is  
made. Wills are to be construed as if made im-  
mediately before the death of the testator, unless a  
contrary intention is expressed; and properties  
bequeathed in general terms include all property  
in the possession of the testator at his decease,  
whether acquired before or after the will was made.

[If persons make their own wills, without legal  
assistance, let them express themselves in a plain  
simple way, avoiding roundabout phrases, or at-  
tempts to imitate legal phraseology.]

## SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.
Feb. 2	4 Sun. aft. Epiph.	Isa. 57	Mark 9	Isa. 58 1 Cor. 14
" 9	5 "	" 59	" 9	" 64 2 Cor. 5
" 16	Septuagesima Sunday	Gen. 1	" 16	Gen. 2 " 12
" 23	Sexagesima "	3	Luke 6	" 6 Galat. 6

## ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellation Aquarius, is an evening  
star till near the end of the month, then a morning star.  
On the 11th, at 6h. 51m. A.M., at greatest elongation at  
16° 8' E.; on the 12th, at 7h. 35m. A.M., in Perihelion;  
at 3h. 26m. P.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 6° 22' S.;  
on the 17th, at 6h. 38m. A.M., stationary; on the 26th,  
at 11h. 2m. P.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun.

*Venus*, in the constellation Aquarius, is an evening  
star till the 26th, then a morning star to the end of the  
month. On the 2nd, at 9h. 42m. P.M., stationary; on  
the 9th, at 1h. 4m. A.M., in Perihelion; on the 26th,  
at 1h. 36m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun.

*Mars*, in the constellations Scorpio and Sagittarius, is  
a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th,  
passes the meridian at 8h. 7m. A.M.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes  
the meridian at 2h. 7m. A.M.

*Saturn*, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes  
the meridian at 1h. 51m. A.M.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, at  
3h. 28m. P.M., stationary; and passes the meridian at  
7h. 1m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 5h. 42m. P.M., in conjunc-  
tion with Venus, at 0° 11' S.; on the 7th, at 4h. 6m.  
A.M., in Apogee; on the 8th, at 3h. 12m. P.M., in con-  
junction with  $\alpha$  Tauri (Aldebaran), at 7° 42' S.; at  
10h. 25m. P.M., with Uranus, at 1° 49' S.; on the 12th,  
at 4h. 45m. A.M., with  $\beta$  Gemini (Pollux), at 3° 30'  
N.; on the 14th, at 11h. 54m. P.M., with  $\alpha$  Leonis (Regu-  
lus), at 5° 0' N.; on the 16th, at 6h. 9m. P.M., with  
Saturn, at 7° 58' N.; on the 17th, at 1h. 21m. A.M., with  
Jupiter, at 7° 9' N.; on the 18th, at 7h. 8m. P.M., with  
a Virginis (Spica), at 2° 56' N.; on the 19th, at 10h. 0m.  
P.M., in Perigee; on the 20th, at 7h. 18m. A.M., in  
conjunction with  $\alpha$  2 Libræ, at 4° 30' N.; at 10h. 17m.  
P.M., with  $\alpha$  Scorpii (Antares), at 2° 26' S.; on the  
23rd, at 5h. 53m. P.M., with Mars, at 0° 19' S.; on the  
28th, at 6h. 23m. A.M., with Venus, at 4° 39' N.; at  
11h. 14m. A.M., with Mercury, at 0° 58' S.

The *Constellations* Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo,  
will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle  
of the month.

## Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

*First Satellite.* 5th Im. at 2h. 45m. 257s. A.M.; 6th  
Im. at 9h. 13m. 434s. P.M.; 12th Im. at 4h. 28m. 439s.  
A.M.; 13th Im. at 11h. 7m. 278s. P.M.; 19th Im. at  
6h. 32m. 71s. A.M.; 21st Im. at 1h. 0m. 276s. A.M.;  
22nd Im. at 7h. 23m. 514s. P.M.; 28th Im. at 2h. 53m.  
580s. A.M.

*Second Satellite.* 3rd Im. at 2h. 27m. 537s. A.M.;  
10th Im. at 5h. 8m. 375s. A.M.; 20th Im. at 8h. 56m.  
597s. P.M.; 27th Im. at 11h. 33m. 91s. P.M.

*Third Satellite.* 23th Im. at 10h. 36m. 541s. P.M.

*Fourth Satellite.* 27th Im. at 2h. 21m. 349s. A.M.;  
Em. at 5h. 30m. 458s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.  
1862. 5652.

Feb. 1 1 Adar.

Mohammedan Calendar.  
1862. Hegira 1278.

Feb. 1 1 Shaban.

13 13 " 1 Fortunate

14 14 " 1 Days.

15 15 Barak's night.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	32	Salmon-fishing b. in Scotl.
2 S	33	{ 4 Sun. af. Epiph. Purific. of B.V. Mary. Candlem.
3 M	34	" " " " " "
4 Tu	35	" " " " " "
5 W	36	" " " " " "
6 Th	37	" " " " " "
7 F	38	" " " " " "
8 S	39	Half-quarter.
9 S	40	5 Sunday after Epiphany.
10 M	41	" " " " " "
11 Tu	42	" " " " " "
12 W	43	" " " " " "
13 Th	44	" " " " " "
14 F	45	Valentine.
15 S	46	" " " " " "
16 S	47	Septuagesima Sunday.
17 M	48	" " " " " "
18 Tu	49	" " " " " "
19 W	50	" " " " " "
20 Th	51	" " " " " "
21 F	52	" " " " " "
22 S	53	" " " " " "
23 S	54	Sexagesima Sunday.
24 M	55	St. Matthias.
25 Tu	56	Camb. Lent Term div. m.
26 W	57	" " " " " "
27 Th	58	" " " " " "
28 F	59	" " " " " "



## THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

February, 1861.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	53·8	38·4	15	50·0	40·5
2	45·1	34·7	16	53·3	42·0
3	45·2	32·5	17	56·0	38·7
4	46·8	37·3	18	53·0	37·7
5	47·0	41·5	19	54·5	39·5
6	50·0	43·1	20	49·0	35·7
7	50·6	38·4	21	53·2	44·7
8	48·2	40·2	22	53·0	41·7
9	43·8	38·3	23	48·5	43·3
10	43·8	32·9	24	44·0	40·0
11	39·0	27·3	25	45·3	38·7
12	37·8	24·4	26	50·5	33·7
13	42·7	30·5	27	50·3	30·7
14	43·2	26·6	28	51·7	28·3

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 6th day, 8h. 11m. aftern.  
 Full ..... 14th day, 5h. 6m. aftern.  
 Last Quart. ... 21st day, 2h. 17m. aftern.  
 New ..... 28th day, 4h. 49m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 1st, 0°; 9th, 24°·17' N.;  
 16th, 0°; 23rd, 24°·11' S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 6	1 21	5 44	6 46	16' 16"
6	9 23	1 38	5 37	6 53	16 15
11	9 42	1 57	5 29	7 1	16 14
16	10 0	2 15	5 21	7 9	16 13
21	10 19	2 34	5 12	7 17	16 12
26	10 39	2 54	5 1	7 26	16 11

Day.	Sun		Eq. Time.		Sun	Sun's	Moon's	Moon	Southing	Moon	High Water,		Day.
	ris.	sets.	h. m.	Clock bef. Sun.	sets.	Dec.	Age.	ris.	of the Moon.	sets.	Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 7 41	m. s. 13 53	h. m. 4 47		h. m. 17 s 5	d. 2·4	h. m. 8 m 13	h. m. 2 a 5	h. m. 8 a 10	h. m. 3 32	h. m. 3 51		1
2	7 40	14 1	4 49		16 48	3·4	8 30	2 49	9 21	4 8	4 27		2
3	7 38	14 8	4 51		16 30	4·4	8 47	3 32	10 32	4 45	5 1		3
4	7 36	14 13	4 53		16 12	5·4	9 4	4 16	11 42	5 17	5 34		4
5	7 35	14 18	4 54		15 54	6·4	9 24	5 0	morn.	5 51	6 8		5
6	7 33	14 23	4 56		15 36	☽	9 47	5 46	0 51	6 26	6 44		6
7	7 31	14 26	4 58		15 17	8·4	10 15	6 33	1 58	7 3	7 25		7
8	7 30	14 28	5 0		14 58	9·4	10 54	7 23	2 59	7 53	8 26		8
9	7 28	14 30	5 2		14 39	10·4	11 40	8 13	3 56	9 7	9 47		9
10	7 26	14 31	5 4		14 20	11·4	0 a 36	9 4	4 44	10 29	11 14		10
11	7 24	14 31	5 6		14 0	12·4	1 41	9 55	5 24	11 53	—	—	11
12	7 22	14 31	5 7		13 40	13·4	2 53	10 45	5 56	0 28	0 55		12
13	7 20	14 29	5 9		13 20	14·4	4 10	11 35	6 21	1 17	1 39		13
14	7 19	14 27	5 11		13 0	☉	5 27	morn.	6 44	2 1	2 18		14
15	7 17	14 24	5 13		12 39	16·4	6 46	0 23	7 3	2 36	2 53		15
16	7 15	14 20	5 15		12 19	17·4	8 5	1 11	7 22	3 12	3 29		16
17	7 13	14 16	5 17		11 58	18·4	9 28	2 0	7 40	3 46	4 4		17
18	7 11	14 11	5 18		11 37	19·4	10 49	2 50	8 1	4 22	4 41		18
19	7 9	14 5	5 20		11 15	20·4	morn.	3 42	8 24	4 59	5 18		19
20	7 7	13 59	5 22		10 54	21·4	0 13	4 37	8 53	5 39	5 59		20
21	7 5	13 52	5 24		10 32	☾	1 33	5 35	9 32	6 19	6 44		21
22	7 3	13 44	5 26		10 10	23·4	2 45	6 35	10 23	7 10	7 42		22
23	7 1	13 36	5 27		9 49	24·4	3 45	7 34	11 25	8 19	9 4		23
24	6 59	13 27	5 29		9 26	25·4	4 34	8 33	0 a 37	9 51	10 40		24
25	6 56	13 18	5 31		9 4	26·4	5 11	9 29	1 55	11 27	—	—	25
26	6 54	13 8	5 33		8 42	27·4	5 37	10 21	3 15	0 7	0 39		26
27	6 52	12 58	5 35		8 19	28·4	5 59	11 10	4 32	1 6	1 31		27
28	6 50	12 46	5 36		7 57	●	6 19	11 57	5 49	1 55	2 15		28

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Auditors and Assessors of Boroughs to be elected under Municipal Reform Act.

1. Bristol, for ten days—miscellaneous.

1. British Museum open from 10 till 5; Reading Room, 9 till 5.

2. Wantage—horses, cows, pigs.

3. Liskeard—horses, oxen, sheep, &c.

3. Frankfort-on-the-Oder—goods, &c.

4 and 25. Stockport—cattle, &c.

4. Caernarvon—horses and pedlery.

5. Bury, Lanc.—horses and cattle.

6. Buckingham—cattle.

6. Brecknock—leather, hogs, cattle.

6. Nottingham—horses and cattle.

10. Tewkesbury—horses, cattle, and sheep.

16. Louth—cattle and sheep.

15. Last day for publishing Notice of Elect. of Guardians, and first day for sending Nominations to Clerk.

16, 17. Tregaron—horses, pigs, pedlery, &c.

21. Derby—cheese and cattle.

23. Wrexham—cattle, horses, &c.

25. Bromsgrove (monthly)—cattle, &c.

25. Llannceston—cattle.

25 and 26. St Albans—cattle and horses.

26. Nantwich—horses, cattle, &c.

26. Last day for sending Nominations of Guardians to Clerk.

27. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.

28. Durham—cattle, sheep, horses, &c. for three days.

29. Breslau—manufactured goods, &c.

31. Interest on East India Bonds due.

## SUNDAY LESSONS.

## Proper Lessons, Morning.

March 2 Quinquagesima Sunday

Gen. 9 to v. 20

Luke 13

Proper Lessons, Evening.

Gen. 12 Philip. 1

5 Ash Wednesday

Deut. 24

16

Deut. 25 4

9 1st Sunday in Lent

Gen. 19 to v. 30

20

Gen. 22 Colos. 4

16 2nd "

27

John 3

34 2 Thes. 2

23 3rd "

39

10

42 2 Tim. 1

30 4th "

43

17

45 Heb. 1

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	60	St. David.
2 S	61	Quinquagesima Sunday.
3 M	62	" " " " "
4 Tu	63	Shrove Tuesday.
5 W	64	Ash Wednesday.
6 Th	65	" " " " "
7 F	66	" " " " "
8 S	67	" " " " "
9 S	68	1 Sunday in Lent.
10 M	69	" " " " "
11 Tu	70	" " " " "
12 W	71	Ember Week
13 Th	72	" " " " "
14 F	73	" " " " "
15 S	74	" " " " "
16 S	75	2 Sunday in Lent.
17 M	76	St. Patrick.
18 Tu	77	Princess Louisa b. 1848.
19 W	78	" " " " "
20 Th	79	Spring Quarter Commem.
21 F	80	" " " " "
22 S	81	" " " " "
23 S	82	3 Sunday in Lent.
24 M	83	" " " " "
25 Tu	84	{ LADY-D. Annunc. of B. V. Mary.
26 W	85	" " " " "
27 Th	86	" " " " "
28 F	87	" " " " "
29 S	88	" " " " "
30 S	89	4 Sunday in Lent.
31 M	90	" " " " "

## ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 11th, at 7h. 20m. A.M., stationary; on the 26th, at 6h. 17m. A.M., at greatest elongation at 27° 47' W.; on the 26th, at 7h. 10m. A.M., in Aphelion.

*Venus*, in the constellation Aquarius, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 10h. 26m. A.M.; on the 17th, at 2h. 30m. A.M., stationary.

*Mars*, in the constellation Sagittarius. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 40m. A.M.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation Leo. On the 13th, at 8h. 20m. A.M., in opposition to the sun; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 5m. A.M.

*Saturn*, in the constellation Leo. On the 10th, at 2h. 51m. A.M., in opposition to the sun; on the 15th, rises at 5h. 19m. P.M., and passes the meridian at 11h. 49m. P.M.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Taurus. On the 8th, at 5h. 36m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 5h. 12m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 7th, at 1h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; at 11h. 21m. P.M., in conjunction with  $\alpha$  Tauri (Aldebaran), at 7° 27' S.; on the 8th, at 6h. 48m. A.M., with Uranus, at 10° 34' S.; at 10h. 13m. P.M., with  $\beta$  Tauri, at 4° 27' N.; on the 11th, at 2h. 2m. P.M., with  $\beta$  Geminorum (Pollux), at 8° 41' N.; on the 14th, at 9h. 28m. A.M., with  $\alpha$  Leonis (Regulus), at 5° 5' N.; on the 15th, at 11h. 34m. A.M., with Saturn, at 7° 55' N.; on the 16th, at 4h. 36m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 7° 6' N.; on the 18th, at 2h. 43m. A.M., with  $\alpha$  Virginis (Spica), at 2° 46' N.; at 8h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 19th, at 1h. 49m. P.M., in conjunction with  $\alpha$  2 Libræ, at 4° 7' N.; on the 20th, at 6h. 52m. P.M., with  $\beta$  Scorpii (Antares), at 2° 41' S.; on the 24th, at 10h. 34m. A.M., with Mars, at 2° 50' S.; on the 27th, at 6h. 21m. A.M., with Venus, at 0° 34' N.; on the 28th, at 4h. 5m. A.M., with Mercury, at 6° 58' S.

The *Constellation Ursa Major*, and the east part of *Leo*, will be on the meridian about midnight in the middle of the month.

## Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

*First Satellite.* 1st Im. at 9h. 27m. 23<sup>25</sup> P.M.; 7th Im. at 4h. 47m. 34<sup>78</sup> A.M.; 8th Im. at 11h. 16m. 1<sup>38</sup> P.M.; 16th Em. at 8h. 21m. 58<sup>38</sup> A.M.; 17th Em. at 9h. 50m. 24<sup>78</sup> P.M.; 23rd Em. at 5h. 13m. 45<sup>28</sup> A.M.; 24th Em. at 11h. 41m. 13<sup>08</sup> P.M.

*Second Satellite.* 7th Im. at 2h. 9m. 81<sup>48</sup> A.M.; 17th Em. at 8h. 49m. 46<sup>48</sup> P.M.; 24th Em. at 11h. 26m. 20<sup>08</sup> P.M.

*Third Satellite.* 5th Im. at 2h. 36m. 49<sup>58</sup> A.M.

*Fourth Satellite.* 15th Im. at 8h. 22m. 25<sup>28</sup> P.M.; Em. at 11h. 22m. 58<sup>78</sup> P.M.

## Hebrew Calendar.

1862. 5622.

Mar. 1 29 Adar.

3 1 Veadar

13 11 " East of

16 14 " Esther.

17 15 " Feast of

17 15 " Purim.

## Mohammedan Calendar.

1862. Hegira, 1278.

Mar. 1 29 Shaban.

2 1 { Ramadan.

2 1 { Month of

14 13 { Abstinence.

15 14 { Fortu-

15 15 { nate

15 15 { Days.

## THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

March, 1861.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	53·0	28·5	17	44·6	31·8
2	59·0	26·5	18	50·0	32·8
3	58·7	40·7	19	50·0	36·5
4	47·8	36·8	20	48·8	36·5
5	48·0	34·2	21	49·0	34·0
6	55·4	45·6	22	53·0	32·5
7	53·0	40·1	23	57·3	37·8
8	60·0	43·2	24	61·8	37·4
9	53·4	36·5	25	47·0	40·5
10	57·8	37·9	26	58·6	41·7
11	48·8	35·3	27	58·3	40·7
12	49·8	34·7	28	56·5	40·0
13	49·5	35·7	29	56·1	36·5
14	52·8	29·1	30	51·0	38·7
15	54·0	37·7	31	54·9	37·0
16	49·0	33·5			

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart. ... 8th day, 5h. 21m. aftern.  
 Full ..... 16th day, 5h. 17m. morn.  
 Last Quart. ... 22nd day, 9h. 49m. aftern.  
 New ..... 30th day, 7h. 45m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 1st, 0°; 8th, 24°·3' N.; 15th, 0°; 21st, 23°·55' S.; 28th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	10 50	3 5	4 55	7 31	16' 10"
6	11 10	3 25	4 44	7 40	16 9
11	11 30	3 45	4 33	7 49	16 8
16	11 49	4 4	4 20	7 59	16 6
21	12 9	4 24	4 8	8 8	16 5
26	12 29	4 44	3 55	8 19	16 3

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 6 43	m. s. 12 35		h. m. 5 38	° ' s 7 s 34	d. 0·8	h. m. 6m35	h. m. 0 a 41	h. m. 7 a 1	h. m. 2 34	h. m. 2 53	1
2	6 46	12 23		5 40	7 11	1·8	6 52	1 25	8 12	3 10	3 26	2
3	6 44	12 10		5 42	6 48	2·8	7 10	2 9	9 23	3 42	3 59	3
4	6 41	11 57		5 43	6 25	3·8	7 28	2 53	10 32	4 15	4 29	4
5	6 39	11 44		5 45	6 2	4·8	7 51	3 39	11 41	4 45	5 0	5
6	6 37	11 30		5 47	5 39	5·8	8 17	4 26	morn.	5 15	5 31	6
7	6 35	11 15		5 49	5 15	6·8	8 50	5 14	0 46	5 47	6 6	7
8	6 33	11 0		5 50	4 52	7	9 33	6 4	1 43	6 26	6 47	8
9	6 30	10 45		5 52	4 29	8·8	10 24	6 54	2 35	7 10	7 36	9
10	6 28	10 29		5 54	4 5	9·8	11 24	7 44	3 18	8 12	8 55	10
11	6 26	10 14		5 56	3 42	10·8	0 a 32	8 34	3 53	9 40	10 25	11
12	6 24	9 57		5 57	3 18	11·8	1 46	9 23	4 21	11 7	11 46	12
13	6 21	9 41		5 59	2 54	12·8	3 3	10 12	4 44	—	0 17	13
14	6 19	9 24		6 1	2 31	13·8	4 21	11 1	5 5	0 43	1 7	14
15	6 17	9 7		6 2	2 7	14·8	5 41	11 50	5 25	1 26	1 48	15
16	6 15	8 49		6 4	1 43	15	7 4	morn.	5 45	2 8	2 24	16
17	6 12	8 32		6 6	1 20	16·8	8 28	0 41	6 4	2 43	3 1	17
18	6 10	8 14		6 7	0 56	17·8	9 54	1 34	6 28	3 18	3 39	18
19	6 8	7 56		6 9	0 32	18·8	11 17	2 30	6 56	3 57	4 18	19
20	6 5	7 38		6 11	0 s 9	19·8	morn.	3 28	7 32	4 36	4 56	20
21	6 3	7 20		6 12	0 N 15	20·8	0 35	4 29	8 21	5 19	5 42	21
22	6 1	7 2		6 14	0 39	21	1 39	5 29	9 20	6 6	6 32	22
23	5 59	6 43		6 16	1 2	22·8	2 31	6 28	10 29	7 2	7 34	23
24	5 56	6 25		6 18	1 26	23·8	3 12	7 25	11 45	8 11	8 57	24
25	5 54	6 6		6 19	1 50	24·8	3 40	8 17	1 a 3	9 44	10 29	25
26	5 52	5 48		6 21	2 13	25·8	4 3	9 6	2 19	11 14	11 50	26
27	5 49	5 30		6 23	2 37	26·8	4 24	9 53	3 34	—	0 20	27
28	5 47	5 11		6 24	3 0	27·8	4 40	10 37	4 47	0 48	1 10	28
29	5 45	4 53		6 26	3 24	28·8	4 58	11 21	5 57	1 32	1 50	29
30	5 43	4 34		6 28	3 47	29	5 15	0 a 4	7 7	2 8	2 24	30
31	5 40	4 16		6 29	4 10	1·2	5 33	0 48	8 17	2 43	2 59	31

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Refreshment-house licenses to be renewed.  
 2. Frankfort-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.  
 3. East Hsley, and every other Wed. till June—sheep.  
 5. Dividends on several species of Stock become due.—See Transfer Days.  
 5. Gloucester—cheese.  
 5. The returns for making the assessment of direct taxes are delivered very soon after this day. The person making the return rates himself for the persons and articles subject to taxes kept and used by him between the 5th April, 1861, and the 5th April, 1862. If he wishes to give up keeping any servant or other matter assessed, he should do so on the 4th April, or he will be liable to another year's tax.

5. Voting papers for Guardians to be delivered.  
 7. Voting papers to be collected.  
 7. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.  
 7. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.  
 8, 9. Shrewsbury—cattle, horses, sheep, &c.  
 9. Uncollected voting papers may be delivered till noon. 10. Clerk to ascertain the numbers and validity of the votes, and make return of persons elected.  
 9. Fire insurance due at Lady Day must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.  
 14. Warwick—horses, cows, sheep.  
 15, 16, 17. Howden—horses, last day, cattle.  
 21. Lincoln—sheep and pedlery (a week).  
 28. Hereford—cattle.  
 28 and 30. Louth—sheep, horses, cattle, &c.

## SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
April		Exod. 3	Acts 2	Exod. 5	Lev. 8
6	5th Sunday in Lent	9	Matt. 26	10	5 to v. 11
13	Palm Sunday	Gen. 22 to v. 20	John 18	Isaiah 53	1 Peter 2
18	Good Friday	Exod. 12	Rom. 6	Exod. 14	Acts 2, v. 22
20	Easter Sunday	Num. 16	Acts 24	Numb. 22	1 John 3
27	1st Sunday after Easter				

## ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellations Pisces and Aries, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 30th, rises about 4 minutes before the sun.

*Venus*, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 2nd, at noon, at greatest brilliancy; on the 15th, rises at 3h. 41m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 9h. 15m. A.M.

*Mars*, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 2m. A.M., and on the 30th, at 6h. 51m. A.M.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 46m. P.M., and sets on the 16th, at 4h. 19m. A.M.

*Saturn*, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 40m. P.M.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 15m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 3rd, at 7h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 4th, at 6h. 49m. A.M., in conjunction with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 7° 13' S.; at 3h. 44m. P.M., with Uranus, at 1° 15' S.; on the 5th, at 5h. 50m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 4° 43' N.; on the 7th, at 10h. 43m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 8° 56' N.; on the 10th, at 7h. 34m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus), at 5° 16' N.; on the 12th, at 6h. 42m. A.M., with Saturn, at 7° 58' N.; at 9h. 41m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 7° 7' N.; on the 14th, at 0h. 39m. P.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at 2° 43' N.; on the 15th, at 10h. 51m. P.M., with α Librae, at 3° 59' N.; at 11h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 17th, at 2h. 58m. A.M., in conjunction with β Scorpii, at 3° 15' N.; at 11h. 44m. A.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at 2° 53' S.; on the 22nd, at 5h. 15m. A.M., with Mars, at 5° 23' S.; on the 25th, at 2h. 47m. A.M., with Venus, at 5° 9' S.; on the 28th, at 7h. 49m. A.M., with Mercury, at 5° 58' S.

The *Constellations* Virgo and Centaurus, and the east part of Ursa Major, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

## Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

*First Satellite.* 1st Em. at 1h. 38m. 10<sup>th</sup> 6s. A.M.; 2nd Em. at 8h. 6m. 39<sup>th</sup> 6s. P.M.; 8th Em. at 3h. 32m. 13<sup>th</sup> 4s. A.M.; 9th Em. at 10h. 0m. 44<sup>th</sup> 5s. P.M.; 16th Em. at 11h. 54m. 56<sup>th</sup> 1s. P.M.; 24th Em. at 1h. 49m. 14<sup>th</sup> 1s. A.M.; 25th Em. at 8h. 17m. 49<sup>th</sup> 1s. P.M.

*Second Satellite.* 1st Em. at 2h. 3m. 1<sup>st</sup> 3s. A.M.; 8th Em. at 4h. 39m. 49<sup>th</sup> 8s. A.M.; 18th Em. at 8h. 34m. 38<sup>th</sup> 0s. P.M.; 25th Em. at 11h. 11m. 36<sup>th</sup> 6s. P.M.

*Third Satellite.* 2nd Em. at 9h. 37m. 27<sup>th</sup> 5s. P.M.; 10th Em. at 1h. 35m. 4<sup>th</sup> 6s. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	91	.. .. .
2 W	92	.. .. .
3 Th	93	.. .. .
4 F	94	.. .. .
5 S	95	{ 5 Sunday in Lent.
6 S	96	{ Old Lady Day.
7 M	97	Prince Leopold b. 1853.
8 Tu	98	.. .. .
9 W	99	.. .. .
10 Th	100	.. .. .
11 F	101	Camb. Lent Term ends.
12 S	102	Oxford Lent Term ends.
13 S	103	Palm Sunday.
14 M	104	Prs. Beatrice b. 1857.
15 Tu	105	Easter Term begins.
16 W	106	.. .. .
17 Th	107	.. .. .
18 F	108	Good Friday.
19 S	109	.. .. .
20 S	110	Easter Sunday.
21 M	111	.. .. .
22 Tu	112	.. .. .
23 W	113	St. George.
24 Th	114	.. .. .
25 F	115	{ St. Mark. Prs. Alice
26 S	116	{ born, 1843.
27 S	117	Cambridge East. Term b.
28 M	118	Low Sunday.
29 Tu	119	.. .. .
30 W	120	Oxford Easter Term beg.

Hebrew Calendar.		
1862.	5622.	
Apr. 1	1 Nisan	
15 15	Passover.	
16 16	2nd day.	
21 21	7th day.	
22 22	end of do.	

Mohammedan Calendar.		
1862.	1272.	
Apr. 1	1 Shawall.	
2 2	Grand	
3 3	Bairam.	
13 13	Fortunate	
14 14	Days.	
15 15		
30 1	Dhu'l-kada.	

## THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

April, 1861.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	52.2	33.1	16	61.8	40.6
2	54.0	35.6	17	55.5	37.7
3	56.0	39.5	18	56.0	40.5
4	56.3	40.8	19	52.7	39.8
5	54.0	36.3	20	53.7	32.5
6	52.2	30.4	21	54.2	26.8
7	53.0	38.8	22	56.2	34.5
8	49.8	32.7	23	54.0	39.0
9	53.5	33.5	24	61.0	33.9
10	55.0	32.3	25	61.3	39.2
11	61.2	28.6	26	61.0	41.5
12	63.5	33.3	27	41.3	34.5
13	55.3	41.5	28	53.7	29.6
14	48.0	41.7	29	52.3	36.7
15	53.2	40.8	30	59.2	31.8

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 7th day, 0h. 13m. aftern.  
 Full ..... 14th day, 2h. 57m. aftern.  
 Last Quart... 21st day, 6h. 3m. morn.  
 New ..... 28th day, 11h. 27m. aftern.

p's Dec. 5th, 23° 47' N.; 12th, 0°;  
 18th, 23° 42' S.; 24th 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	12 53	5 8	3 38	8 32	16' 2"
6	13 12	5 27	3 24	8 43	16 0
11	13 32	5 47	3 9	8 55	15 59
16	13 51	6 6	2 54	9 8	15 58
21	14 10	6 25	2 38	9 22	15 56
26	14 28	6 43	2 22	9 36	15 55

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Sonthing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge		Day.
		h. m.	m. s.					h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	
1	5 38	3 58		6 31	4 N 33	2.2	5 m 56	1 a 34	9 a 27	3 15	3 32		1
2	5 36	3 40		6 33	4 56	3.2	6 19	2 20	10 32	3 46	4 1		2
3	5 34	3 22		6 34	5 19	4.2	6 50	3 8	11 33	4 17	4 32		3
4	5 31	3 4		6 36	5 42	5.2	7 30	3 57	morn.	4 49	5 5		4
5	5 29	2 47		6 38	6 5	6.2	8 17	4 46	0 27	5 21	5 38		5
6	5 27	2 29		6 39	6 28	7.2	9 13	5 36	1 12	5 57	6 18		6
7	5 25	2 12		6 41	6 50	8	10 16	6 25	1 51	6 42	7 8		7
8	5 22	1 55		6 43	7 13	9.2	11 25	7 13	2 21	7 41	8 19		8
9	5 20	1 38		6 44	7 35	10.2	0 a 40	8 1	2 45	9 1	9 42		9
10	5 18	1 21		6 46	7 58	11.2	1 55	8 48	3 7	10 21	10 59		10
11	5 16	1 5		6 48	8 20	12.2	3 14	9 37	3 26	11 32	12 0		11
12	5 14	0 49		6 49	8 42	13.2	4 34	10 27	3 46	—	0 25		12
13	5 11	0 33		6 51	9 3	14.2	5 58	11 19	4 5	0 47	1 10		13
14	5 9	0 17		6 53	9 25	15	7 21	morn.	4 28	1 31	1 51		14
15	5 7	0 2		6 54	9 47	16.2	8 53	0 15	4 55	2 10	2 30		15
16	5 5	aft. 13		6 56	10 8	17.2	10 15	1 14	5 28	2 52	3 14		16
17	5 3	0 27		6 57	10 29	18.2	11 27	2 16	6 13	3 36	3 57		17
18	5 1	0 41		6 59	10 50	19.2	morn.	3 19	7 10	4 20	4 43		18
19	4 58	0 55		7 1	11 11	20.2	0 26	4 21	8 19	5 8	5 33		19
20	4 56	1 8		7 2	11 32	21.2	1 10	5 19	9 34	5 59	6 25		20
21	4 54	1 21		7 4	11 52	22	1 44	6 14	10 54	6 56	7 29		21
22	4 52	1 33		7 6	12 12	23.2	2 8	7 4	0 a 9	8 4	8 46		22
23	4 50	1 45		7 7	12 32	24.2	2 30	7 51	1 24	9 29	10 9		23
24	4 48	1 56		7 9	12 52	25.2	2 46	8 36	2 38	10 45	11 20		24
25	4 46	2 7		7 11	13 12	26.2	3 4	9 19	3 47	11 48	—		25
26	4 44	2 18		7 12	13 31	27.2	3 21	10 2	4 57	0 14	0 38		26
27	4 42	2 27		7 14	13 51	28.2	3 40	10 46	6 6	1 0	1 20		27
28	4 40	2 37		7 16	14 10	29	4 0	11 30	7 14	1 40	1 57		28
29	4 38	2 46		7 17	14 28	0.5	4 23	0 a 16	8 22	2 14	2 31		29
30	4 36	2 54		7 19	14 47	1.5	4 51	1 3	9 23	2 47	3 3		30

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Holiday at Bank.
1. Reading—horses and cattle.
2. Coventry—horses, cows, and sheep.
2. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.
3. Caernarvon—cattle, &c.
3. Northampton—horses.
3. Boston—sheep and cattle.
5. Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
6. Lewes—cattle.
- 6, 7. Southampton—cattle and cheese.
- 6, 7. Oswestry—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
7. Bourne—horses, cattle, and sheep.

8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 6; Reading Room, 9 till 6.
10. Stroud—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
12. Askrig—cattle.
12. Totnes—horses, sheep, and cattle.
12. Leicester—horses, cows, and sheep.
- 13 and 14. Ripon—horses and sheep.
14. Thetford—sheep and lambs.
14. Wells—horses and cattle.
15. Whitsunday, Scotch Quarter-day.
20. Swindon—cattle, pigs, and sheep.
21. Hereford—cattle.
21. Quakers' General Meeting begins in London
26. Wellington—cattle.

## SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
May		Numb.	23, 24 Matt.	Numb.	25 Rom.
4	2 Sunday after Easter	Deut.	4	9	10
11	3	"	6	16	1
18	4	"	8	23	8
25	5 Rogation Sunday	"	10	Luke 24, v. 44	2 Kings 9 Eph. 4 to v. 17
29	Holy Thurs. Ascension Day	"			

## ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellations Aries, Taurus, and Gemini, is invisible till the 8th, then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 6th, at 1h. 13m. P.M. in superior conjunction with the sun; on the 11th, at 6h. 51m. A.M. in Perihelion; on the 20th, at 11h. 43m. P.M. in conjunction with Uranus, at 2° 0' N.

*Venus*, in the constellation Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 6th, at midnight, at greatest elongation, at 46° 4' W.; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 5h. 2m. A.M.

*Mars*, in the constellation Aquarius. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 32m. A.M.; on the 27th, at 9h. 8m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, at 2h. 53m. A.M., stationary; on the 31st, passes the meridian at 6h. 42m. P.M.

*Saturn*, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 33m. P.M.; on the 19th, at 4h. 55m. A.M., stationary.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 24m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 6h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; at 1h. 24m. P.M., in conjunction with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 7° 4' S.; on the 2nd, at 6h. 48m. A.M., with Uranus, at 0° 58' S.; on the 5th, at 5h. 59m. A.M., with  $\beta$  Geminorum (Pollux), at 9° 10' N.; on the 8th, at 4h. 31m. A.M., with  $\alpha$  Leonis (Regulus), at 50° 18' N.; on the 9th, at 2h. 47m. P.M., with Saturn, at 8° 3' N.; at 5h. 0m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 7° 10' N.; on the 11th, at 11h. 27m. P.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at 2° 46' N.; on the 14th, at 8h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 1h. 17m. P.M., in conjunction with  $\beta$  Scorpii, at 30° 11' N.; at 9h. 51m. P.M., with  $\alpha$  Scorpii (Antares), at 20° 38' S.; on the 21st, at 1h. 8m. A.M., with Mars, at 7° 34' S.; on the 24th, at 6h. 24m. P.M., with Venus, at 7° 16' S.; on the 28th, at 10h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; at 7h. 27m. P.M., in conjunction with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 7° 2' S.; on the 29th, at 9h. 54m. A.M., with Uranus, at 0° 48' S.; on the 30th, at 5h. 4m. P.M., with Mercury, at 2° 42' N.

The *Constellations* Ursa Minor, Corona Borealis, Serpens, and Libra, will be on the meridian at midnight, near the middle of the month, and Scorpio near the end.

## Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

*First Satellite*. 2nd Em. at 10h. 12m. 14<sup>th</sup> 1s. P.M.; 10th Em. at 0h. 6m. 43<sup>th</sup> 4s. A.M.; 17th Em. at 2h. 1m. 18<sup>th</sup> 4s. A.M.; 18th Em. at 8h. 29m. 56<sup>th</sup> 1s. P.M.; 25th Em. at 10h. 24m. 34<sup>th</sup> 4s. P.M.—*Second Satellite*. 3rd Em. at 1h. 48m. 36<sup>th</sup> 8s. A.M.; 20th Em. at 8h. 21m. 29<sup>th</sup> 4s. P.M.; 27th Em. at 10h. 58m. 19<sup>th</sup> 8s. P.M.—*Third Satellite*. 15th Em. at 9h. 26m. 25<sup>th</sup> 4s. P.M.; 22nd Em. at 10h. 24m. 1<sup>st</sup> 2s. P.M.; 23rd Em. at 1h. 24m. 35<sup>th</sup> 4s. A.M.—*Fourth Satellite*. 5th Em. at 2h. 31m. 4<sup>th</sup> 4s. A.M.; 21st Em. at 6h. 35m. 14<sup>th</sup> 4s. P.M.; 21st Em. at 10h. 54m. 34<sup>th</sup> 1s. P.M.

## Hebrew Calendar.

1862.	5622
May 1	1 Jyar.
10 10	{ Fast. Death of Elijah.
27 27	{ Fast. Death of Samuel.
30 1	Sivan.

## Mohammedan Calendar.

1862.	Hegira 1278.
May 1	2 Dhu'l-kada.
12 13	{ Fortu-
13 14	{ nate
14 15	{ Days.
20 1	Dhu'l-hajja.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	121	{ <i>St. Philip and St. James.</i> <i>Prince Arthur b. 1850.</i>
2 F	122	
3 S	123	.. .. .
4 S	124	2 Sunday after Easter.
5 M	125	.. .. .
6 Tu	126	.. .. .
7 W	127	.. .. .
8 Th	128	.. .. .
9 F	129	Half-Quar. Day.
10 S	130	.. .. .
11 S	131	3 Sunday after Easter.
12 M	132	.. .. .
13 Tu	133	{ Easter Term ends. Old May Day.
14 W	134	.. .. .
15 Th	135	.. .. .
16 F	136	.. .. .
17 S	137	.. .. .
18 S	138	4 Sunday after Easter.
19 M	139	.. .. .
20 Tu	140	.. .. .
21 W	141	.. .. .
22 Th	142	.. .. .
23 F	143	Camb. East. Term div. noon
24 S	144	<i>Queen Victoria b. 1819.</i>
25 S	145	{ Rogation Sunday. <i>Princess Helena b. 1846.</i>
26 M	146	.. .. .
27 Tu	147	Trinity Term begins.
28 W	148	.. .. .
29 Tu	149	<i>Holy Thurs. Ascens. Day.</i>
30 F	150	.. .. .
31 S	151	.. .. .

## THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

May, 1861.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	61.5	43.2	17	61.2	40.0
2	64.0	39.5	18	60.5	37.8
3	62.7	41.5	19	60.2	36.0
4	53.6	36.7	20	74.0	39.7
5	52.6	34.8	21	78.6	48.8
6	56.0	40.3	22	68.8	53.7
7	49.8	34.2	23	89.2	51.5
8	49.0	36.5	24	65.5	48.7
9	55.2	33.4	25	66.8	45.5
10	52.3	37.7	26	64.0	47.9
11	50.0	40.8	27	73.0	48.3
12	65.0	45.3	28	57.0	50.0
13	53.2	40.6	29	72.8	49.2
14	65.0	33.7	30	75.3	51.4
15	71.8	46.7	31	72.5	50.7
16	77.9	49.3			

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 7th day, 3h. 24m. morn.  
 Full .....13th day, 11h. 0m. aftern.  
 Last Quart. .20th day, 3h. 38m. aftern.  
 New .....28th day, 3h. 26m. aftern.

☉'s Dec. 2nd. 23° 37' N.; 9th, 0°; 15th,  
 23° 35' S.; 22nd, 0°; 29th, 23° 34' N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	14 47	7 2	2 4	9 52	15' 54"
6	15 4	7 19	1 46	10 10	15 53
11	15 19	7 34	1 26	10 30	15 52
16	15 35	7 50	1 3	10 54	15 51
21	15 49	8 4	0 31	11 31	15 50
26	16 2	8 17	No real Night		15 49

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock aft. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
1	4 34	3 2	7 21	15 N 5	2.5	5 m 28	1 a 52	10 a 20	3 19 3 36	1
2	4 33	3 9	7 22	15 23	3.5	6 13	2 41	11 8	3 52 4 9	2
3	4 31	3 16	7 24	15 41	4.5	7 6	3 31	11 49	4 26 4 42	3
4	4 29	3 22	7 25	15 58	5.5	8 6	4 19	morn.	5 0 5 18	4
5	4 27	3 27	7 27	16 16	6.5	9 13	5 7	0 21	5 37 5 57	5
6	4 25	3 33	7 29	16 33	7.5	10 23	5 53	0 47	6 20 6 44	6
7	4 24	3 37	7 30	16 49	8	11 36	6 40	1 9	7 13 7 43	7
8	4 22	3 41	7 32	17 6	9.5	0 a 50	7 26	1 29	8 18 8 58	8
9	4 20	3 45	7 33	17 22	10.5	2 7	8 14	1 48	9 34 10 7	9
10	4 18	3 47	7 35	17 38	11.5	3 27	9 3	2 8	10 41 11 12	10
11	4 17	3 50	7 36	17 53	12.5	4 49	9 57	2 26	11 42 — —	11
12	4 15	3 52	7 38	18 8	13.5	6 18	10 54	2 52	0 7 0 31	12
13	4 14	3 53	7 39	18 23	14.5	7 44	11 55	3 20	0 54 1 19	13
14	4 12	3 53	7 41	18 38	15.5	9 5	morn.	4 0	1 43 2 6	14
15	4 11	3 53	7 43	18 52	16.5	10 12	1 0	4 53	2 31 2 55	15
16	4 9	3 53	7 44	19 6	17.5	11 4	2 4	5 58	3 21 3 44	16
17	4 8	3 52	7 45	19 20	18.5	11 44	3 7	7 15	4 8 4 31	17
18	4 7	3 50	7 47	19 33	19.5	morn.	4 5	8 35	4 58 5 23	18
19	4 5	3 48	7 48	19 46	20.5	0 12	4 59	9 57	5 50 6 18	19
20	4 4	3 45	7 50	19 59	21.5	0 34	5 48	11 13	6 45 7 15	20
21	4 2	3 42	7 51	20 12	22.5	0 53	6 34	0 a 28	7 46 8 20	21
22	4 1	3 38	7 53	20 24	23.5	1 10	7 18	1 39	8 56 9 29	22
23	4 0	3 33	7 54	20 35	24.5	1 29	8 2	2 49	10 0 10 29	23
24	3 59	3 28	7 55	20 47	25.5	1 46	8 45	3 58	11 0 11 30	24
25	3 58	3 23	7 57	20 57	26.5	2 5	9 28	5 5	11 59 — —	25
26	3 56	3 17	7 58	21 8	27.5	2 28	10 14	6 13	0 25 0 47	26
27	3 55	3 10	7 59	21 18	28.5	2 54	11 0	7 16	1 7 1 29	27
28	3 54	3 3	8 0	21 28	29.5	3 28	11 49	8 15	1 49 2 8	28
29	3 53	2 55	8 1	21 38	30.5	4 11	0 a 38	9 6	2 26 2 43	29
30	3 52	2 47	8 3	21 47	31.5	5 1	1 27	9 48	3 1 3 18	30
31	3 52	2 39	8 4	21 55	32.5	5 59	2 16	10 24	3 35 3 52	31

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

3. Worcester—cattle, &c.  
 5. Malmesbury—cattle, corn, cheese.  
 6. Grimsby—sheep.  
 9, 10. Holidays at Stamps and Taxes Office.  
 12. Retford—horses, cattle, cheese.  
 12. Montgomery—cattle, pigs.  
 13. Whittlesea—horses and cattle.  
 19. Northampton—horses.  
 20. Overseers to fix on church doors and public places notices to persons qualified to vote for counties to make claims.—N.B. Persons on the register need not make a new claim unless they have changed their qualification or place of abode.  
 20. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.  
 20. Kidderminster—horses, cattle, cheese.  
 21. Horncastle—horses and cattle.  
 24. Bronsgrave (monthly)—cattle, &c.  
 24, 25, 26. Boughton Green, Northamptonshire—miscellaneous.  
 24. Cambridge (for a week)—miscellaneous.  
 25. Wycombe—wool.  
 26. Charnarvon—cattle, &c.  
 27. Wigan—horses and horned cattle.  
 28. Higham Ferrars—horses and cattle.  
 28. Spalding—cattle and horses.  
 29. Frankfort-on-the-Oder—manufactured goods, &c.  
 30. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.

## SUNDAY LESSONS.

		<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>		<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>	
June		Deut. 13	Mark 2	Deut. 13	1 Cor. 15
1	Sunday after Ascension	16 to v. 18	Acts 10 v. 34	Ira. 11	Acts 19 to v. 21
8	Whit Sunday	Gen. 1	Matt. 3	Gen. 18	1 John 5
15	Trinity Sunday	Josh. 10	Luke 6	Josh. 23	Galat. 6
22	1st Sun. aft. Trinity	Judges 4	Acts 3	Judges 5	Acts 4
29	2nd „ St. Peter.				

## ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellation Gemini, is an evening star till the 27th, then invisible to the end of the month. On the 6th, at 10h. 0m. P.M., at greatest elongation, at 28° 55' E.; on the 26th, at 2h. 58m. A.M., stationary; on the 24th, at 6h. 28m. A.M., in Aphelion.

*Venus*, in the constellations Pisces, Aries, and Taurus, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 1st, at 8h. 16m. A.M., in Aphelion; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 7m. A.M.

*Mars*, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 5h. 47m. A.M.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation Leo. On the 9th, at 3h. 49m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 5h. 50m. P.M.

*Saturn*, in the constellation Leo. On the 7th, at 6h. 12m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 5h. 39m. P.M.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Taurus. On the 7th, at 2h. 28m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 11h. 29m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 6h. 3m. P.M., in conjunction with  $\beta$  Geminorum (Pollux), at 9° 16' N.; on the 4th, at 11h. 34m. A.M., with  $\alpha$  Leonis (Regulus), at 5° 35' N.; on the 5th, at 11h. 9m. P.M., with Saturn, at 9° 4' N.; on the 6th, at 2h. 17m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 7° 11' N.; on the 8th, at 9h. 15m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at 2° 51' N.; on the 9th, at 8h. 10m. P.M., with  $\alpha$  Libræ, at 4° 0' N.; on the 11th, at 0h. 10m. A.M., with  $\beta$  Scorpii, at 3° 11' N.; at 8h. 45m. A.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at 2° 58' S.; at 6h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 18th, at 7h. 59m. P.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 9° 0' S.; on the 23rd, at 8h. 56m. P.M., with Venus, at 5° 22' S.; on the 24th, at 8h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 25th, at 1h. 35m. A.M., in conjunction with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 7° 3' S.; at 7h. 14m. P.M., with Uranus, at 0° 39' S.; on the 26th, at 0h. 36m. A.M., with  $\beta$  Tauri, at 4° 56' N.; on the 28th, at 1h. 5m. A.M., with Mercury, at 1° 52' S.; at 5h. 49m. P.M., with  $\beta$  Geminorum (Pollux), at 9h. 15m. N.

The *Constellations* Draco, Hercules, and Ophiuchus, are on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

## Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

*First Satellite.* 2nd Em. at 0h. 19m. 15.5s. A.M.; 10th Em. at 8h. 42m. 42.5s. P.M.; 17th Em. at 10h. 37m. 27.5s. P.M.

*Second Satellite.* 26th Em. at 10h. 42m. 19.7s. P.M.

*Third Satellite.* 27th Em. at 9h. 16m. 30.5s. P.M.

## Hebrew Calendar.

1862.	5622.
June	
1	3 Sivan.
4	6 Pentecost
5	7 2nd day.
29	1 Thammuz.

## Mohammedan Calendar.

1862.	Hegira, 1278.
June 1	3 Dhu'l-hajja.
8	10 „ { Kurban
11	13 „ { Bairam.
12	14 „ { Fortu-
13	15 „ { nate
	Days.
29	1 { Moharem.
	New year, 1279

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	152	Sunday after Ascension.
2 M	153	.. .. .
3 Tu	154	.. .. .
4 W	155	.. .. .
5 Th	156	.. .. .
6 F	157	.. .. .
7 S	158	Oxford Easter Term ends.
8 S	159	Whit Sunday.
9 M	160	.. .. .
10 Tu	161	.. .. .
11 W	162	{ Ember Week.
12 Th	163	{ St. Barnabas.
13 F	164	Oxford Trinity Term b.
14 S	165	.. .. .
15 S	166	Trinity Sunday.
16 M	167	.. .. .
17 Tu	168	{ Trinity Term ends.
18 W	169	{ Cambridge Commencem.
19 Th	170	Corpus Christi.
20 F	171	{ Access. of Q. Vict., 1837.
21 S	172	{ Cambridge East. T. ends
22 S	173	{ Longest Day.
23 M	174	{ Summer Quarter beg.
24 Tu	175	{ Sunday after Trinity.
25 W	176	{ MIDSUMMER DAY.
26 Th	177	{ Nat. of St. John Baptist.
27 F	178	.. .. .
28 S	179	Q. Vict. crowned, 1838.
29 S	180	{ 2 Sund. aft. Trin. St. Peter.
30 M	181	{ Mohammedan year 1279 b



## THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

June, 1861.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	65.8	52.1	17	72.2	49.5
2	64.0	46.5	18	75.0	46.8
3	63.0	48.0	19	81.8	53.0
4	62.0	51.0	20	79.5	52.2
5	66.8	49.2	21	76.8	56.5
6	58.0	46.6	22	76.8	58.8
7	62.0	49.3	23	73.0	58.0
8	58.8	47.5	24	76.8	52.7
9	61.2	42.9	25	61.7	54.1
10	66.2	50.5	26	69.6	49.8
11	71.5	48.7	27	77.0	47.7
12	70.3	54.5	28	76.0	50.7
13	78.3	51.8	29	72.3	56.9
14	80.6	54.8	30	68.0	51.0
15	80.8	55.8			
16	78.8	54.2			

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 5th day, 2h. 43m. aftern.  
 Full .....12th day, 6h. 17m. morn.  
 Last Quart...19th day, 3h. 12m. morn.  
 New .....27th day, 6h. 54m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 5th, 0°; 12th, 23° 34' S.;  
 18th, 0°; 25th, 23° 35' N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-dl.
1	16 14	8 29			15' 48''
6	16 23	8 38			15 47
11	16 29	8 44		No real Night,	15 47
16	16 33	8 48		but constant Twilight.	15 47
21	16 34	8 49			15 46
26	16 33	D.de.1			15 46

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m.	s.	h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
1	3 51	2	30	8 5	22 N 4	3.9	7 m 3	3 a 4	10 a 51	4 10	4 27	1
2	3 50	2	21	8 6	22 12	4.9	8 13	3 50	11 13	4 44	5 2	2
3	3 49	2	12	8 7	22 19	5.9	9 23	4 36	11 34	5 20	5 40	3
4	3 49	2	2	8 8	22 27	6.9	10 35	5 21	11 52	6 2	6 24	4
5	3 48	1	51	8 9	22 33	D	11 49	6 7	morn.	6 48	7 14	5
6	3 47	1	41	8 10	22 40	8.9	1 a 4	6 54	0 12	7 42	8 11	6
7	3 47	1	30	8 11	22 46	9.9	2 24	7 43	0 30	8 47	9 23	7
8	3 46	1	19	8 11	22 51	10.9	3 47	8 37	0 51	9 53	10 23	8
9	3 46	1	8	8 12	22 57	11.9	5 13	9 35	1 17	10 55	11 26	9
10	3 45	0	56	8 13	23 1	12.9	6 35	10 37	1 50	11 58	—	10
11	3 45	0	44	8 14	23 6	13.9	7 50	11 42	2 35	0 28	0 56	11
12	3 45	0	32	8 14	23 10	O	8 51	morn.	3 34	1 24	1 52	12
13	3 45	0	20	8 15	23 13	15.9	9 37	0 47	4 47	2 18	2 45	13
14	3 44	0	7	8 16	23 17	16.9	10 11	1 49	6 8	3 10	3 35	14
15	3 44	bef. 5		8 16	23 19	17.9	10 37	2 47	7 33	3 59	4 24	15
16	3 44	0	18	8 17	23 22	18.9	10 59	3 40	8 54	4 48	5 12	16
17	3 44	0	31	8 17	23 24	19.9	11 16	4 29	10 12	5 36	5 59	17
18	3 44	0	43	8 17	23 25	20.9	11 34	5 15	11 26	6 25	6 50	18
19	3 44	0	56	8 18	23 26	C	11 53	5 59	0 a 37	7 14	7 38	19
20	3 44	1	9	8 18	23 27	22.9	morn.	6 43	1 48	8 5	8 36	20
21	3 44	1	22	8 18	23 27	23.9	0 10	7 26	2 55	9 9	9 39	21
22	3 45	1	35	8 18	23 27	24.9	0 32	8 11	4 3	10 10	10 42	22
23	3 45	1	49	8 19	23 27	25.9	0 56	8 57	5 9	11 14	11 46	23
24	3 45	2	1	8 19	23 26	26.9	1 28	9 45	6 9	—	0 14	24
25	3 46	2	14	8 19	23 24	27.9	2 8	10 34	7 2	0 41	1 4	25
26	3 46	2	27	8 19	23 23	28.9	2 56	11 24	7 48	1 25	1 48	26
27	3 46	2	40	8 19	23 21	●	3 52	0 a 13	8 26	2 7	2 25	27
28	3 47	2	52	8 19	23 18	1.2	4 54	1 1	8 55	2 43	3 2	28
29	3 47	3	4	8 18	23 15	2.2	6 4	1 49	9 20	3 19	3 37	29
30	3 48	3	17	8 18	23 12	3.2	7 14	2 35	9 41	3 54	4 10	30

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Hereford—cattle.  
 5. Newcastle-under-Lyme—wool.  
 5. Dividends on several descriptions of Stock become due.  
 5. Annual licence to be taken out by Pawnbrokers, and by Appraisers who are not Auctioneers.  
 5. Hertford—horses, cattle, &c.  
 7. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.  
 8, 9. Shrewsbury—wool.  
 9. Fire Insurance due at Midsummer must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.  
 10, 11. Peterborough—cattle and horses.  
 11. Thetford—wool.  
 19. Assessed taxes and poor-rates due on Jan. 5, must be paid on or before this day by all electors of

cities or boroughs, or they will be disqualified from voting at an election.

20. Last day for paying taxes and rates, and for sending in claims for voting in counties.

Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Battersea, London, about the middle of this month.

25. Ashton-under-Lyne—cattle, sheep, &c.

26. Royal Academy closes.

28. Wellington—cattle, sheep, &c.

29. Bromsgrove—cattle, sheep, &c., monthly.

31. Conference of Wesleyan Methodists commences at Camborne, Cornwall.

31. Overseers to make out lists of county and borough electors, and fix on church and chapel doors for two succeeding Sundays.

## SUNDAY LESSONS.

			Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
			1 Sam.	2 Luke	1 Sam.	Coloss.
July 6	3rd Sunday after Trinity		1	2	1	3
" 13	4th	"	"	12	"	13
" 20	5th	"	"	15	"	17
" 27	6th	"	2 Sam.	12	2 Sam.	19
				" 15		Titus 2, 3.

## ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellation Gemini, is invisible till the 6th, then a morning star to the end of the month. On the 3rd, at 3h. 9m. P.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 14th, at 3h. 35m. P.M., stationary; on the 24th, at 10h. 55m. P.M., at greatest elongation, at  $19^{\circ} 46'$  W.

*Venus*, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 28m. A.M.; on the 17th, at 2h. 23m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at  $10^{\circ} 39'$  S. *Mars*, in the constellation Pisces. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 53m. A.M.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation Leo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 4h. 2m. P.M., and sets at 10h. 26m. P.M.

*Saturn*, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 48m. P.M.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 38m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 5h. 13m. P.M., in conjunction with  $\alpha$  Leonis (Regulus), at  $5^{\circ} 34'$  N.; on the 3rd, at 7h. 45m. A.M., with Saturn, at  $7^{\circ} 59'$  N.; at 1h. 20m. P.M., with Jupiter, at  $7^{\circ} 5'$  N.; on the 5th, at 4h. 49m. P.M., with  $\alpha$  Virginis (Spica), at  $20^{\circ} 49'$  N.; on the 7th, at 4h. 56m. A.M., with  $\alpha$  Libræ, at  $3^{\circ} 58'$  N.; on the 8th, at 9h. 48m. A.M., with  $\beta$  Scorpii, at  $3^{\circ} 10'$  N.; at 6h. 37m. P.M., with  $\alpha$  Scorpii (Antares), at  $20^{\circ} 59'$  S.; on the 10th, at 1h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 17th, at 10h. 28m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at  $10^{\circ} 39'$  S.; on the 22nd, at 4h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; at 8h. 17m. A.M., in conjunction with  $\alpha$  Tauri (Aldebaran), at  $7^{\circ} 0'$  S.; on the 23rd, at 4h. 57m. A.M., with Uranus, at  $0^{\circ} 29'$  S.; at 7h. 18m. A.M., with  $\beta$  Tauri, at  $4^{\circ} 58'$  N.; at 6h. 41m. P.M., with Venus, at  $10^{\circ} 13'$  S.; on the 25th, at 3h. 0m. A.M., with Mercury, at  $0^{\circ} 30'$  S.; on the 26th, at 0h. 16m. A.M., with  $\beta$  Geminorum (Pollux), at  $9^{\circ} 14'$  N.; on the 28th, at 10h. 53m. P.M., with  $\alpha$  Leonis (Regulus), at  $5^{\circ} 29'$  N.; on the 30th, at 5h. 33m. P.M., with Saturn, at  $7^{\circ} 49'$  N.; on the 31st, at 2h. 17m. A.M., with Jupiter, at  $6^{\circ} 53'$  N.

The Constellations Cygnus, Aquila, and Sagittarius, will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

## Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

*First Satellite.* 3rd Em. at 8h. 55m. 41<sup>st</sup>. P.M.; 26th Em. at 9h. 8m. 41<sup>st</sup>s. P.M.

*Third Satellite.* 4th Em. at 10h. 19m. 51<sup>st</sup> 5s. P.M.

*Fourth Satellite.* 27th Im. at 9h. 1m. 46<sup>th</sup> 2s. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	182	Oxford Act.
2 W	183	.. .. .
3 Th	184	.. .. .
4 F	185	.. .. .
5 S	186	Oxford Trin. Term ends.
6 S	187	{ 3 Sunday after Trinity. Old Midsummer day.
7 M	188	Thomas à Becket.
8 Tu	189	.. .. .
9 W	190	.. .. .
10 Th	191	.. .. .
11 F	192	.. .. .
12 S	193	.. .. .
13 S	194	4 Sunday after Trinity.
14 M	195	.. .. .
15 Tu	196	St. Swithin.
16 W	197	.. .. .
17 Th	198	.. .. .
18 F	199	.. .. .
19 S	200	.. .. .
20 S	201	5 Sunday after Trinity.
21 M	202	.. .. .
22 T	203	.. .. .
23 W	204	.. .. .
24 Th	205	.. .. .
25 F	206	St. James.
26 S	207	.. .. .
27 S	208	6 Sunday after Trinity.
28 M	209	.. .. .
29 T	210	.. .. .
30 W	211	.. .. .
31 Th	212	.. .. .

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1862.	5622.	1862.	Hegira, 1279.
July 1	3 Thammuz.	July 1	3 Mohareem.
15 17	.. { Fast.	8 10	.. Ashura.
23 1 Ab.	.. { Capture of Jerusalem.	11 13	.. { Fortu-
		12 14	.. { nate
		13 15	.. { Days.
		29	1 Saphar.

## THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

July, 1861.

Highest.	Lowest	Highest.	Lowest.
1 76.3	43.7	17 73.0	49.8
2 74.2	37.1	18 69.8	56.0
3 72.0	53.0	19 65.8	55.3
4 67.0	50.7	20 73.8	59.0
5 68.6	51.7	21 71.8	55.5
6 72.5	50.7	22 70.2	55.8
7 72.5	56.3	23 72.8	57.2
8 76.8	53.6	24 67.5	51.8
9 73.9	51.8	25 71.3	59.5
10 74.3	52.4	26 71.2	56.5
11 73.3	48.4	27 73.3	49.8
12 72.2	49.1	28 73.0	50.5
13 74.3	57.3	29 73.0	43.8
14 72.9	56.4	30 72.6	55.5
15 78.5	55.5	31 73.8	50.7
16 75.3	53.7		

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 4th day, 10h. 51m. aftern.

Full..... 11th day, 1h. 38m. aftern.

Last Quart... 18th day, 5h. 13m. aftern.

New ..... 26th day, 9h. 5m. aftern.

D's Dec. 3rd, 0°; 9th, 23°34' S.;  
15th, 0°; 23rd, 23°32' N.; 30th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 29	0 5			15' 46''
6	16 24	0 10			15 46
11	16 15	0 19		No real Night.	15 46
16	16 5	0 29			15 46
21	15 53	0 41			15 47
26	15 14	0 54	0 59	11 10	15 47

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.									Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.		h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.		1
1	3 49	3 28		8 18	23 N 8	4.2	8m25	3 a 20		10 a 0	4 28	4 45	1
2	3 49	3 40		8 18	23 3	5.2	9 37	4 4		10 18	5 4	5 23	2
3	3 50	3 51		8 17	22 59	6.2	10 50	4 50		10 37	5 43	6 2	3
4	3 51	4 2		8 17	22 54	7	0 a 7	5 37		10 55	6 25	6 48	4
5	3 52	4 13		8 16	22 48	8.2	1 26	6 28		11 19	7 12	7 37	5
6	3 52	4 23		8 16	22 43	9.2	2 48	7 22		11 46	8 5	8 35	6
7	3 53	4 33		8 15	22 36	10.2	4 9	8 20	morn.		9 11	9 48	7
8	3 54	4 42		8 15	22 30	11.2	5 26	9 22		0 25	10 24	11 1	8
9	3 55	4 51		8 14	22 23	12.2	6 34	10 26		1 15	11 37	—	9
10	3 56	5 0		8 13	22 15	13.2	7 27	11 29		2 20	0 11	0 44	10
11	3 57	5 8		8 12	22 8	14	8 8	morn.		3 37	1 13	1 43	11
12	3 58	5 16		8 12	22 0	15.2	8 37	0 30		5 1	2 9	2 36	12
13	3 59	5 23		8 11	21 51	16.2	9 1	1 26		6 26	3 2	3 26	13
14	4 0	5 30		8 10	21 42	17.2	9 20	2 18		7 46	3 49	4 11	14
15	4 2	5 37		8 9	21 33	18.2	9 40	3 6		9 5	4 31	4 53	15
16	4 3	5 43		8 8	21 23	19.2	9 58	3 53		10 20	5 15	5 35	16
17	4 4	5 48		8 7	21 13	20.2	10 16	4 38		11 32	5 55	6 15	17
18	4 5	5 53		8 6	21 3	21	10 37	5 22	0 a 42		6 35	6 56	18
19	4 7	5 58		8 5	20 52	22.2	11 0	6 7		1 51	7 17	7 41	19
20	4 8	6 1		8 3	20 41	23.2	11 30	6 53		2 58	8 7	8 39	20
21	4 9	6 5		8 2	20 30	24.2	morn.	7 41		4 1	9 13	9 49	21
22	4 10	6 8		8 1	20 18	25.2	0 6	8 29		4 56	10 25	11 2	22
23	4 12	6 10		8 0	20 6	26.2	0 50	9 18		5 44	11 39	—	23
24	4 13	6 12		7 58	19 54	27.2	1 44	10 8		6 26	0 10	0 38	24
25	4 14	6 13		7 57	19 41	28.2	2 44	10 57		6 58	1 2	1 25	25
26	4 16	6 13		7 56	19 28	29	3 52	11 45		7 24	1 46	2 7	26
27	4 17	6 13		7 54	19 14	30	5 3	0 a 32		7 47	2 25	2 42	27
28	4 19	6 13		7 53	19 1	31	6 15	1 18		8 7	2 59	3 17	28
29	4 20	6 11		7 51	18 46	32	7 27	2 3		8 25	3 34	3 50	29
30	4 22	6 9		7 50	18 32	33	8 40	2 49		8 45	4 6	4 23	30
31	4 23	6 7		7 48	18 17	34	9 57	3 36		9 2	4 41	5 0	31

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. List of voters in cities and boroughs to be affixed to church and chapel doors for 14 days.

1. Annual Licence to be taken out by Hawkers and Pedlers.

1. Lammas, Scotch Quarter-day.

4. Brunswick—manufactured goods, &c.

10 to 21. Horncastle—horses and cattle.

12. Cernarvon—cattle, &c.

14. Bridgenorth—hops and cheese.

16. Hereford—cattle, sheep, &c.

17. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.

21. Rugby—horses, cows, sheep, cheese.

24. Frankfort-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.

25. Wellington—cattle, sheep, &c.

24. Last day for leaving with overseers objections to county electors.

25. Last day for service of objections on electors in counties of their tenants, and for service on overseers of objections to borough electors; also the last day to claim as borough electors.

28. Daventry—horses, cattle, sheep.

29. Overseers of parishes and townships to send lists of electors and lists of objections to the clerk of the peace for the county, or to the town clerk in cities or boroughs.

31. All taxes and rates payable on March 1st must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be enrolled as Burgesses under the Municipal Corporations Act.

## SUNDAY LESSONS.

			Proper Lessons, Morning.			Proper Lessons, Evening.		
August	3	7th Sun. after Trinity	2 Sam.	21	Acts 1	2 Sam.	24	Heb. 6
	10	8th	1 Kings	13	8	1 Kings	17	13
	17	9th		18	15		19	1 Peter 2
	24	10th		21	22		22	1 John 1
	31	11th	2 Kings	5	Matt. 1	2 Kings	9	Rom. 1

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 F	213	Lammas.
2 S	214	.. .. .
3 S	215	7 Sunday after Trinity.
4 M	216	.. .. .
5 Tu	217	.. .. .
6 W	218	Prince Alfred b. 1844.
7 Th	219	.. .. .
8 F	220	.. .. .
9 S	221	.. .. .
10 S	222	8 Sunday after Trinity.
11 M	223	Half-Quarter.
12 Tu	224	Grouse Shooting begins.
13 W	225	.. .. .
14 Th	226	.. .. .
15 F	227	.. .. .
16 S	228	.. .. .
17 S	229	9 Sunday after Trinity.
18 M	230	.. .. .
19 Tu	231	.. .. .
20 W	232	.. .. .
21 Th	233	Black Cock shooting beg.
22 F	234	.. .. .
23 S	235	.. .. .
24 S	236	{ 10 Sunday after Trin. St. Bartholomew.
25 M	237	.. .. .
26 Tu	238	Prince Consort b. 1819.
27 W	239	.. .. .
28 Th	240	.. .. .
29 F	241	.. .. .
30 S	242	.. .. .
31 S	243	11 Sunday after Trinity.

## ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellations Gemini, Cancer, and Leo, is a morning star till the 18th, then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 7th, at 6h. 8m. A.M., in Perihelion; on the 19th, at 9h. 32m. A.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

*Venus*, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, rises at 2h. 2m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 10h. 4m. A.M.

*Mars*, in the constellation Pisces. On the 4th, at 10h. 26m. P.M., in Perihelion; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 36m. A.M.

*Jupiter*, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 2h. 20m. P.M.; and sets at 8h. 33m. P.M.

*Saturn*, in the constellation Leo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 58m. P.M., and sets at 8h. 26m. P.M.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 42m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 10h. 29m. P.M., in conjunction with  $\alpha$  Virginis (Spica), at  $2^{\circ} 40' N.$  On the 3rd, at 11h. 24m. A.M., with  $\alpha 2$  Libræ, at  $3^{\circ} 50' N.$ ; on the 4th, at 5h. 9m. P.M., with  $\beta 1$  Scorpii, at  $3^{\circ} 9' N.$ ; on the 5th, at 2h. 15m. A.M., with  $\alpha$  Scorpii (Antares), at  $3^{\circ} 6' S.$ ; on the 6th, at midnight, in Perigee; on the 14th, at 3h. 27m. P.M., in conjunction with Mars, at  $9^{\circ} 48' S.$ ; on the 16th, at 3h. 43m. P.M., with  $\alpha$  Tauri (Aldebaran), at  $6^{\circ} 49' S.$ ; at 9h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 17th, at 2h. 23m. P.M., in conjunction with Uranus, at  $0^{\circ} 13' S.$ ; at 2h. 47m. P.M., with  $\beta$  Tauri, at  $5^{\circ} 8' N.$ ; on the 18th, at 7h. 52m. A.M., with  $\beta$  Geminorum (Pollux), at  $9^{\circ} 19' N.$ ; on the 23rd, at 2h. 25m. A.M., with Venus, at  $3^{\circ} 31' N.$ ; on the 25th, at 5h. 52m. A.M., with  $\alpha$  Leonis (Regulus), at  $5^{\circ} 27' N.$ ; on the 26th, at 3h. 34m. A.M., with Mercury, at  $6^{\circ} 59' N.$ ; on the 27th, at 5h. 12m. A.M., with Saturn, at  $7^{\circ} 40' N.$ ; at 5h. 33m. P.M., with Jupiter, at  $6^{\circ} 37' N.$ ; on the 29th, at 3h. 51m. A.M., with  $\alpha$  Virginis (Spica), at 2h. 28m. N.; on the 30th, at 4h. 45m. P.M., with  $\alpha 2$  Libræ, at  $3^{\circ} 37' N.$ ; on the 31st, at 10h. 39m. P.M., with  $\beta 1$  Scorpii, at  $2^{\circ} 49' N.$

The Constellations Cepheus, the west part of Pegasus, Aquarius, and the east part of Capricornus, will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

## Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

Second Satellite. 24th Em. at 7h. 25m. 35.7s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.	Mohammedan Calendar.
1862.	1862.
Aug.	Aug.
1 5 Ab.	1 4 Saphar.
5 9 " { Fast. Destruction of Temple.	10 13 " { Fortunate Days.
11 15 " { Tubeab, a little Festival.	11 14 " {
27 1 Elul.	12 15 " {
	27 1 Rabi' I.

## THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

August, 1861.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	76.8	55.8	17	74.3
2	80.0	50.5	18	75.0
3	67.3	54.0	19	75.5
4	75.5	57.0	20	73.5
5	80.4	53.7	21	69.5
6	76.4	53.1	22	69.7
7	73.3	50.7	23	76.3
8	70.0	53.1	24	71.0
9	76.0	57.2	25	71.0
10	81.3	59.5	26	72.9
11	79.3	57.5	27	73.8
12	89.3	57.0	28	80.0
13	81.2	60.8	29	77.0
14	79.0	50.8	30	74.3
15	73.5	60.4	31	77.3
16	64.7	56.5		46.2

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 3rd day, 4h. 56m. morn.  
 Full ..... 9th day, 9h. 53m. aftern.  
 Last Quart... 17th day, 9h. 47m. morn.  
 New ..... 25th day, 9h. 40m. morn.

☾'s Dec. 5th, 23°-28'S.; 12th, 0°; 19th,  
 23°-23' N.; 26th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	15 21	1 13	1 29	10 39	15' 48"
6	15 6	1 28	1 49	10 18	15 49
11	14 49	1 45	2 7	10 0	15 49
16	14 31	2 3	2 23	9 43	15 50
21	14 13	2 21	2 37	9 26	15 51
26	13 54	2 40	2 51	9 10	15 52

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.		h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
1	4 25	6 4		7 46	18 N 2	5.6	11 m 14	4 a 25	9 a 25	5 18	5 37	1
2	4 26	6 0		7 45	17 47	6.6	0 a 32	5 16	9 50	5 56	6 18	2
3	4 28	5 56		7 43	17 32	☾	1 52	6 12	10 24	6 41	7 7	3
4	4 29	5 51		7 41	17 16	8.6	3 9	7 10	11 7	7 34	8 4	4
5	4 31	5 45		7 40	17 0	9.6	4 18	8 11	morn.	8 41	9 24	5
6	4 32	5 39		7 38	16 43	10.6	5 16	9 13	0 4	10 8	10 51	6
7	4 34	5 32		7 36	16 27	11.6	6 2	10 14	1 14	11 35	—	7
8	4 35	5 25		7 34	16 10	12.6	6 35	11 11	2 33	0 11	0 44	8
9	4 37	5 17		7 33	15 53	☉	7 2	morn.	3 57	1 12	1 40	9
10	4 38	5 8		7 31	15 35	14.6	7 24	0 5	5 19	2 3	2 26	10
11	4 40	4 59		7 29	15 18	15.6	7 43	0 55	6 39	2 46	3 8	11
12	4 41	4 49		7 27	15 0	16.6	8 3	1 43	7 56	3 29	3 48	12
13	4 43	4 39		7 25	14 41	17.6	8 21	2 30	9 12	4 7	4 27	13
14	4 45	4 28		7 23	14 23	18.6	8 42	3 15	10 23	4 45	5 2	14
15	4 46	4 17		7 21	14 4	19.6	9 5	4 1	11 34	5 20	5 37	15
16	4 48	4 5		7 19	13 46	20.6	9 31	4 47	0 a 43	5 56	6 14	16
17	4 50	3 53		7 17	13 27	☾	10 5	5 34	1 48	6 34	6 54	17
18	4 51	3 40		7 15	13 7	22.6	10 46	6 23	2 47	7 17	7 45	18
19	4 53	3 27		7 13	12 48	23.6	11 35	7 12	3 39	8 16	8 55	19
20	4 54	3 13		7 11	12 28	24.6	morn.	8 1	4 22	9 37	10 18	20
21	4 56	2 59		7 9	12 8	25.6	0 33	8 50	4 58	10 59	11 37	21
22	4 58	2 44		7 7	11 48	26.6	1 38	9 39	5 27	—	0 10	22
23	4 59	2 29		7 5	11 28	27.6	2 48	10 26	5 50	0 36	1 0	23
24	5 1	2 13		7 3	11 7	28.6	3 59	11 13	6 12	1 22	1 41	24
25	5 2	1 57		7 0	10 47	☉	5 13	11 59	6 31	1 59	2 16	25
26	5 4	1 41		6 58	10 26	1.1	6 28	0 a 46	6 51	2 33	2 49	26
27	5 5	1 24		6 56	10 5	2.1	7 42	1 33	7 9	3 8	3 26	27
28	5 7	1 7		6 54	9 44	3.1	9 2	2 22	7 31	3 42	3 59	28
29	5 9	0 49		6 52	9 22	4.1	10 20	3 13	7 56	4 16	4 36	29
30	5 10	0 32		6 50	9 1	5.1	11 42	4 8	8 27	4 53	5 13	30
31	5 12	0 13		6 47	8 39	6.1	0 a 58	5 5	9 7	5 33	5 54	31

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
1. Overseers of Parishes in Boroughs to make out 'Burgess Lists' under Municipal Reform Act, to be delivered to Town Clerk this day, who is to affix them to the Town Hall till after the 15th.
1. Bristol, ten days—leather & wool, horses & cattle.
- 2 to 9. Lists of objections to county electors, and also claims and objections respecting borough lists, to be affixed to church doors, &c.
- 5, 6, 7. Barnet—sheep, Welsh cattle, and horses.
8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 5; Reading Room, 9 till 5.
13. Louth—horses, cattle, and sheep.
15. Claims of persons omitted in the *Burgess*

- Lists*, and objections to persons improperly inserted therein, to be given to the Town Clerk in writing on or before this day; notice of the objection to be also given to the person objected to.
20. Reading—chorse, hogs, &c.
  21. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.
  23. Caernarvon—cattle, &c.
  23. Lists of claimants, and of persons objected to, to be fixed by Town Clerk in some public place of each Borough from this day till Oct. 1.
  25. Howden, for six days—horses.
  27. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.; lasts three weeks.

## SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
Sept. 7	12th	Sun. after Trinity	2 Kings 10	Matt. 8	2 Kings 18	Rom. 8	
" 14	13th	"	19	" 15	" 23	" 15	
" 21	14th	" St. Matthew. Jer.	5	" 22	Jer. 22	1 Cor. 6	
" 28	15th	"	35	Mark 1	" 36	" 13	

## ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 3rd, at 9h. 8m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 1° 23' S.; on the 9th, at 10h. 10m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 10° 8' S.; on the 20th, at 5h. 45m. A.M., in Aphelion.

*Venus*, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 21st, at 1h. 0m. P.M., in Perihelion.

*Mars*, in the constellation Pisces. On the 2nd, at 0h. 30m. P.M., stationary; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 39m. A.M.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation Virgo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 0h. 41m. P.M., and sets at 6h. 42m. P.M.; on the 30th, sets 9 minutes after the sun.

*Saturn*, in the constellations Leo and Virgo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 0h. 10m. P.M.; on the 19th, at 3h. 17m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Taurus. On the 13th, at 6h. 43m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun; on the 23rd, at 0h. 8m. P.M., stationary.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 7h. 56m. A.M., in conjunction with a Scorpii (Antares), at 3° 22' S.; on the 2nd, at 3h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 11th, at 3h. 45m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 9° 41' S.; on the 14th, at 11h. 38m. P.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at 6° 34' S.; on the 15th, at 4h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; at 10h. 46m. P.M., in conjunction with  $\beta$  Tauri, at 5° 23' N.; at 11h. 39m. P.M., with Uranus, at 0° 5' N.; on the 18th, at 4h. 21m. P.M., with  $\beta$  Gemmorum (Pollux), at 9° 31' N.; on the 21st, at 2h. 31m. P.M., with a Leonis (Regulus), at 5° 31' N.; on the 22nd, at 0h. 9m. P.M., with Venus, at 6° 44' N.; on the 23rd, at 7h. 10m. P.M., with Saturn, at 7° 33' N.; on the 24th, at 11h. 15m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 6° 22' N.; on the 25th, at 10h. 52m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at 2° 19' N.; at 6h. 40m. P.M., with Mercury, at 2° 5' N.; on the 26th, at 10h. 45m. P.M., with  $\alpha$  2 Libræ, at 3° 24' N.; on the 27th, at 8h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 28th, at 4h. 14m. A.M., in conjunction with  $\beta$  1 Scorpii, at 2° 35' N.; at 1h. 24m. P.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at 3° 34' S.

The *Constellation Pegasus* will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

## Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites

Are invisible this month, Jupiter being too near the sun.

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1862.	5622.	1862.	Hegira, 1279.
Sept.		Sept.	
1 6 Elul.		1 6 Rabi' I.	
2 7 "	{ Dedication of the walls by Nehemiah.	6 11 "	{ Birth of Mohammm.
12 17 "	{ Expulsion of the Greeks.	6 13 "	{ Fortunate Days.
25 1 Tisri	New Year, 5623.	9 14 "	
23 4 "	{ Fast. Death of Gedaliah.	10 15 "	
		26 1 Rabi' II.	

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 M	244	Partridge Shooting begins.
2 Tu	245	" " " " " "
3 W	246	" " " " " "
4 Th	247	" " " " " "
5 F	248	" " " " " "
6 S	249	" " " " " "
7 S	250	12 Sunday after Trinity.
8 M	251	" " " " " "
9 Tu	252	" " " " " "
10 W	253	" " " " " "
11 Th	254	" " " " " "
12 F	255	Salmon Fish. in Scotl. ends.
13 S	256	" " " " " "
14 S	257	13 Sunday after Trinity.
15 M	258	" " " " " "
16 Tu	259	" " " " " "
17 W	260	Ember Wee'.
18 Th	261	" " " " " "
19 F	262	" " " " " "
20 S	263	" " " " " "
21 S	264	{ 14 Sunday after Trinity.
22 M	265	{ St. Matthew.
23 Tu	266	Autumnal Quarter begins.
24 W	267	" " " " " "
25 Th	268	Jewish year, 5623, beg.
26 F	269	" " " " " "
27 S	270	" " " " " "
28 S	271	15 Sunday after Trinity.
29 M	272	{ MICHAELMAS DAY.
30 Tu	273	{ St. Michael.

## THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

September, 1861.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	81.1	53.5	16	64.0
2	78.5	53.7	17	65.0
3	72.6	55.7	18	69.7
4	68.7	51.8	19	71.8
5	79.6	58.1	20	67.3
6	72.1	51.0	21	62.8
7	68.8	49.8	22	59.3
8	70.0	45.4	23	65.2
9	72.6	54.3	24	66.0
10	71.0	49.4	25	57.0
11	70.2	39.2	26	59.1
12	74.3	41.5	27	66.2
13	61.8	51.3	28	63.8
14	67.2	47.0	29	69.3
15	60.1	46.0	30	74.0

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quart... 1st day, 10h. 18m. morn.  
 Full ..... 8th day, 7h. 57m. morn.  
 Last Quart... 16th day, 4h. 22m. morn.  
 New..... 23rd day, 8h. 57m. aftern.  
 First Quart... 30th day, 4h. 10m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 2nd, 23° 15' S.; 8th, 0°;  
 15th, 23° 8' N.; 22nd, 0°; 29th, 23° 0' S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	13 32	3 2	3 6	8 52	15° 54''
6	13 13	3 21	3 18	8 37	15 55
11	12 54	3 40	3 29	8 23	15 56
16	12 34	4 0	3 39	8 9	15 57
21	12 15	4 19	3 49	7 55	15 59
26	11 54	4 40	3 59	7 43	16 0

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.						Morn.	Aftern.				
1	h. m. 5 13	m. s. 0 5	h. m. 6 45	° ' " 8 N 18	d. D	h. m. 2 a 8	h. m. 6 a 4	h. m. 9 a 58	h. m. 6 17	h. m. 6 44	1		
2	5 15	0 24	6 43	7 56	8.1	3 9	7 5	11 3	7 14	7 48	2		
3	5 17	0 43	6 41	7 34	9.1	3 57	8 4	morn.	8 28	9 12	3		
4	5 18	1 3	6 39	7 12	10.1	4 35	9 1	0 16	10 0	10 46	4		
5	5 20	1 23	6 36	6 49	11.1	5 2	9 54	1 36	11 27	— —	5		
6	5 21	1 43	6 34	6 27	12.1	5 27	10 45	2 56	0 3	0 34	6		
7	5 23	2 3	6 32	6 5	13.1	5 47	11 34	4 15	1 0	1 26	7		
8	5 25	2 23	6 30	5 42	☉	6 7	morn.	5 34	1 48	2 8	8		
9	5 26	2 44	6 27	5 20	15.1	6 23	0 21	6 49	2 26	2 45	9		
10	5 28	3 4	6 25	4 57	16.1	6 46	1 7	8 3	3 3	3 22	10		
11	5 29	3 25	6 23	4 34	17.1	7 9	1 53	9 14	3 40	3 56	11		
12	5 31	3 46	6 20	4 11	18.1	7 33	2 40	10 25	4 13	4 30	12		
13	5 33	4 7	6 18	3 48	19.1	8 4	3 27	11 33	4 46	5 2	13		
14	5 34	4 28	6 16	3 25	20.1	8 42	4 15	0 a 34	5 19	5 35	14		
15	5 36	4 49	6 13	3 2	21.1	9 28	5 4	1 29	5 54	6 15	15		
16	5 37	5 10	6 11	2 39	☾	10 22	5 53	2 15	6 37	7 3	16		
17	5 39	5 32	6 9	2 16	23.1	11 23	6 42	2 55	7 32	8 8	17		
18	5 41	5 53	6 7	1 52	24.1	morn.	7 30	3 26	8 51	9 33	18		
19	5 42	6 14	6 4	1 29	25.1	0 31	8 18	3 52	10 15	10 57	19		
20	5 44	6 35	6 2	1 6	26.1	1 41	9 5	4 15	11 33	— —	20		
21	5 45	6 56	6 0	0 42	27.1	2 53	9 51	4 35	0 2	0 27	21		
22	5 47	7 17	5 57	0 N 19	28.1	4 8	10 38	4 54	0 48	1 8	22		
23	5 49	7 37	5 55	0 S 4	☉	5 24	11 26	5 16	1 28	1 46	23		
24	5 50	7 58	5 53	0 28	0.6	6 43	0 a 15	5 35	2 4	2 22	24		
25	5 52	8 18	5 50	0 51	1.6	8 3	1 7	6 0	2 39	2 57	25		
26	5 54	8 39	5 48	1 15	2.6	9 24	2 1	6 28	3 15	3 34	26		
27	5 55	8 59	5 46	1 38	3.6	10 45	2 59	7 7	3 54	4 13	27		
28	5 57	9 19	5 44	2 2	4.6	11 59	3 59	7 56	4 32	4 53	28		
29	5 58	9 38	5 41	2 25	5.6	1 a 3	4 59	8 57	5 14	5 38	29		
30	6 0	9 58	5 39	2 48	D	1 55	5 59	10 8	6 3	6 32	30		

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Mayor and assessors to hold an open court to revise the *Burgess Lists* under the Municipal Reform Act, some time between the 1st and 15th Oct.; three clear days' notice of such court being given. The revised list to be kept by the Town Clerk, and persons therein entered to be entitled to vote, according to the Act, from the 1st Nov.

2. Nottingham—(for 9 days) horses, cattle, &c.

2 and 3. Peterborough—horses, cattle, &c.

7. Reading—hops.

9. Annual licence to be taken out by Bankers; or others issuing promissory notes for money payable on demand, and allowed to be re-issued.

10. Half-yearly dividend on various descriptions of Stock becomes due.

10, 11, 12. Leicester—cheese, horses, and cattle.

10 to 13. Weyhill—hops, sheep, &c.

13. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.

14. Fire Insurance due at Michaelmas must be paid by this day, or the policy becomes void.

15. Hereford—cattle, sheep, butter, hops.

18. Haverfordwest—cattle, horses, and sheep.

19 to 27. Market Harborough—cattle, leather, &c.

25. For 7 days. Howden—horses, cattle, &c.

26. Louth—horses, cattle, sheep.

27. Wellington—cattle, sheep, &c.

29. Bromsgrove—cattle, sheep, &c.

28, 29. Horncastle—horses and cattle.

29. Newcastle-upon-Tyne—cattle, sheep, &c.

## SUNDAY LESSONS.

			<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>		<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>	
Oct. 5	16th	Sunday after Trinity	Ezek. 2	Mark 8	Ezek. 13	2 Cor. 4
„ 12	17th	„	„ 14	„ 15	„ 18	„ 11
„ 19	18th	„	„ 20	Luke 5	„ 24	Galat. 5
„ 26	19th	„	Dan. 3	„ 12	Dan. 6	Ephes. 6

## ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellation Virgo, is an evening star till the 21st, invisible till the 28th, then a morning star to the end of the month. On the 3rd, at 11h. 28m. A.M., at greatest elongation, at 25° 26' E.; on the 16th, at 1h. 45m. A.M., stationary; on the 27th, at 11h. 16m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun.

*Venus*, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 7th, at 11h. 43m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 0° 36' S.; on the 18th, at 7h. 29m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 0° 23' N.

*Mars*, in the constellation Pisces. On the 6th, at 0h. 20m. A.M., in opposition to the sun; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 11h. 3m. P.M.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation Virgo. On the 1st, at 6h. 51m. A.M., in conjunction with the sun; on the 15th, rises at 5h. 20m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 11h. 7m. A.M.

*Saturn*, in the constellation Virgo. On the 15th, rises at 4h. 10m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 10h. 25m. A.M.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 45m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 7th, at 10h. 41m. P.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 8° 48' S.; on the 12th, at 7h. 23m. A.M., with  $\alpha$  Tauri (Aldebaran), at 6° 21' S.; on the 13th, at 6h. 36m. A.M., with  $\beta$  Tauri, at 5° 37' N.; at 7h. 21m. A.M., with Uranus, at 0° 20' N.; at noon in Apogee; on the 16th, at 0h. 49m. A.M., in conjunction with  $\beta$  Geminorum (Pollux), at 9° 46' N.; on the 18th, at 0h. 7m. A.M., with  $\alpha$  Leonis (Regulus), at 5° 42' N.; on the 21st, at 10h. 45m. A.M., with Saturn, at 7° 38' N.; on the 22nd, at 6h. 53m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 6° 9' N.; at 2h. 9m. P.M., with Venus, at 6° 16' N.; at 8h. 17m. P.M., with  $\alpha$  Virginis (Spica), at 2° 14' N.; on the 23rd, at 10h. 17m. P.M., with Mercury, at 1° 24' N.; on the 24th, at 7h. 19m. A.M., with  $\alpha^2$  Librae, at 3° 18' N.; on the 25th, at 8h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 11h. 56m. A.M., in conjunction with  $\beta^1$  Scorpii, at 2° 25' N.; at 8h. 48m. P.M., with  $\alpha$  Scorpii (Antares), at 3° 44' S.

The *Constellations* Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pegasus, and Cetus, will be on the meridian about midnight, in the middle, and Aries, at the end of the month.

*Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites*

Are invisible this month, Jupiter being too near the sun.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 W	274	Camb. Mich. Term begins.
2 Th	275	[Pheasant Shooting beg.]
3 F	276	.. .. .
4 S	277	.. .. .
5 S	278	16 Sunday after Trinity.
6 M	279	.. .. .
7 Tu	280	.. .. .
8 W	281	.. .. .
9 Th	282	.. .. .
10 F	283	Oxford Mich. Term beg.
11 S	284	Old Michaelmas Day.
12 S	285	17 Sunday after Trinity.
13 M	286	.. .. .
14 Tu	287	.. .. .
15 W	288	.. .. .
16 Th	289	.. .. .
17 F	290	.. .. .
18 S	291	St. Luke.
19 S	292	18 Sunday after Trinity.
20 M	293	.. .. .
21 Tu	294	.. .. .
22 W	295	.. .. .
23 Th	296	.. .. .
24 F	297	.. .. .
25 S	298	.. .. .
26 S	299	19 Sunday after Trinity.
27 M	300	.. .. .
28 Tu	301	St. Simon and St. Jude.
29 W	302	.. .. .
30 Th	303	.. .. .
31 F	304	.. .. .

<i>Hebrew Calendar.</i>		<i>Mohammedan Calendar.</i>	
1862.	5623.	1862.	Hegira, 1279.
Oct.		Oct.	
1 7 Tisri.		1 6 Rabi' II.	
4 10 „ {Fast. Day of		8 13 „ {Fortu-	
„ {Atonement.		9 14 „ {nate	
9 15 „ {Feast of Ta-		10 15 „ {Days.	
„ {bernacles.		25 1 Jomadh I.	
10 16 „ {Second Day.			
15 21 „ {Feast of			
„ {Branches.			
16 22 „ {Feast of the			
„ {Law.			
25 1 Chesvan.			



## THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

October, 1861.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	72.5	57.5	17	61.0	39.9
2	66.3	51.0	18	60.2	42.7
3	68.5	43.3	19	63.0	40.8
4	70.6	54.2	20	58.2	43.4
5	68.2	49.2	21	63.5	46.9
6	59.0	55.4	22	61.7	48.3
7	70.0	51.0	23	59.0	46.8
8	75.6	50.3	24	64.2	49.5
9	69.3	49.0	25	64.0	55.5
10	68.0	45.9	26	60.1	46.0
11	71.0	59.0	27	58.6	40.5
12	62.7	48.3	28	55.7	41.1
13	69.0	53.7	29	54.8	39.6
14	74.3	54.0	30	54.7	43.1
15	71.6	47.8	31	56.0	43.6
16	57.2	43.0			

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full ..... 7th day, 8h. 46m. aftern.

Last Quart. .. 15th day, 11h. 42m. aftern.

New ..... 23rd day, 7h. 37m. morn.

First Quart... 29th day, 11h. 44m. aftern.

D's Dec. 5th, 0°; 13th, 22°53' N.;

20th, 0°; 26th, 22°49' S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	11 35	4 59	4 8	7 30	16' 1"
6	11 15	5 19	4 17	7 19	16 3
11	10 56	5 38	4 26	7 7	16 4
16	10 37	5 57	4 34	6 57	16 6
21	10 17	6 17	4 42	6 46	16 7
26	9 59	6 35	4 50	6 37	16 8

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	m. s.					h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	
1	6 2	10 17		5 37	3 s 12	7.6	2 a 36	6 a 56	11 a 23		7 3	7 41	1
2	6 3	10 36		5 34	3 35	8.6	3 5	7 49	morn.		8 23	9 10	2
3	6 5	10 55		5 32	3 58	9.6	3 30	8 40	0 43		9 55	10 38	3
4	6 7	11 13		5 30	4 21	10.6	3 52	9 28	2 1		11 17	11 49	4
5	6 8	11 31		5 28	4 45	11.6	4 11	10 15	3 18		—	0 18	5
6	6 10	11 49		5 25	5 8	12.6	4 30	11 0	4 32		0 41	1 2	6
7	6 12	12 6		5 23	5 31	○	4 50	11 46	5 44		1 23	1 44	7
8	6 13	12 23		5 21	5 54	14.6	5 11	morn.	6 57		2 3	2 22	8
9	6 15	12 39		5 19	6 17	15.6	5 37	0 32	8 7		2 38	2 54	9
10	6 17	12 55		5 17	6 39	16.6	6 4	1 20	9 17		3 12	3 28	10
11	6 18	13 11		5 14	7 2	17.6	6 40	2 8	10 21		3 45	4 1	11
12	6 20	13 25		5 12	7 25	18.6	7 23	2 57	11 19		4 17	4 34	12
13	6 22	13 40		5 10	7 47	19.6	8 14	3 46	0 a 9		4 51	5 8	13
14	6 24	13 54		5 8	8 10	20.6	9 11	4 35	0 51		5 26	5 46	14
15	6 25	14 8		5 6	8 32	○	10 15	5 23	1 25		6 7	6 30	15
16	6 27	14 21		5 4	8 54	22.6	11 23	6 10	1 52		6 58	7 29	16
17	6 29	14 33		5 1	9 16	23.6	morn.	6 56	2 15		8 7	8 47	17
18	6 30	14 44		4 59	9 38	24.6	0 33	7 42	2 37		9 27	10 5	18
19	6 32	14 55		4 57	10 0	25.6	1 45	8 28	2 56		10 42	11 16	19
20	6 34	15 6		4 55	10 22	26.6	2 59	9 14	3 16		11 46	—	20
21	6 36	15 16		4 53	10 43	27.6	4 16	10 3	3 36		0 9	0 30	21
22	6 37	15 25		4 51	11 4	28.6	5 37	10 54	4 0		0 50	1 11	22
23	6 39	15 33		4 49	11 26	●	6 59	11 48	4 27		1 31	1 50	23
24	6 41	15 41		4 47	11 46	1.2	8 24	0 a 46	5 2		2 9	2 30	24
25	6 43	15 47		4 45	12 7	2.2	9 43	1 48	5 50		2 51	3 12	25
26	6 44	15 54		4 43	12 28	3.2	10 53	2 50	6 47		3 33	3 55	26
27	6 46	15 59		4 41	12 48	4.2	11 50	3 52	7 57		4 18	4 42	27
28	6 48	16 4		4 39	13 9	5.2	0 a 35	4 51	9 13		5 6	5 31	28
29	6 50	16 8		4 37	13 29	○	1 8	5 46	10 33		5 58	6 28	29
30	6 51	16 11		4 35	13 48	7.2	1 34	6 37	11 51		6 58	7 32	30
31	6 53	16 14		4 33	14 8	8.2	1 57	7 26	morn.		8 10	8 52	31

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Borough Councillors to be elected.
1. Holiday at Bank Transfer Office.
1. Newcastle-under-Lyne—cattle.
2. Frankfort-on-the-Oder—manufactured goods, &c.
3. Cirencester—cattle, sheep, horses, &c.
5. Beverley—cattle, horses, and sheep.
7. Rochdale—horses, cattle, and woollen cloths.
9. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected.
9. Caernarvon—cattle, &c.
10. Warwick—horses, cows, and sheep.
11. Martinmas, Scotch Quarter-day.
13. Loughborough—horses, cows, and sheep.
13. Kingston, Surrey—horses, cattle, &c.
15. *Certificate* to be taken out yearly by any person admitted as an attorney or solicitor, or as

a proctor or writer to the signet, or admitted and enrolled as a notary public, and by every sworn clerk, clerks in court, &c.; by any member of an inn of court in England, acting as conveyancer, special pleader, draftsman in equity, not being at the bar.

- 16, 17. Llandovery—cattle and pigs.
- 17, 18. Andover—sheep, cheese, hops.
18. Boston (three days)—horses.
22. Guildford—horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.
23. Louth—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.
24. Wellington—cattle, sheep, &c.
25. Bromsgrove—cattle, sheep, &c.
28. Gloucester—cattle, pigs, horses, &c.
29. Warrington, for nine days—horses, horned cattle, and cloth.
29. Wells—oxen, horses, sheep, and hogs.

## SUNDAY LESSONS.

		Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
Nov. 2	20th Sunday after Trinity	Joel 2	Luke 13	Micah 6	Coloss. 3
" 9	21st " [All Soul's.	Isabak. 2	John 1	Prov. 1	1 Thess. 5
" 16	22nd "	Prov. 2	" 8	" 3	1 Tim. 5
" 23	23rd "	" 11	" 15	" 12	Titus 2, 3
" 30	Advent Sunday. St. Andrew.	Isaiah 1	Acts 1	Isaiah 2	Heb. 6

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	305	<i>All Saints.</i>
2 S	306	{ 20 Sunday aft. Trinity.
3 M	307	{ All Souls. Mich. T. beg.
4 Tu	308	.. .. .
5 W	309	.. .. .
6 Th	310	.. .. .
7 F	311	.. .. .
8 S	312	Camb. Mich. T. div. noon
9 S	313	{ 21 Sunday after Trinity.
10 M	314	{ Prince of Wales b. 1841.
11 Tu	315	Lord Mayor's Day.
12 W	316	St. Martin. Half Quarter.
13 Th	317	.. .. .
14 F	318	.. .. .
15 S	319	.. .. .
16 S	320	22 Sunday after Trinity.
17 M	321	.. .. .
18 Tu	322	.. .. .
19 W	323	.. .. .
20 Th	324	.. .. .
21 F	325	Princess Royal b. 1840.
22 S	326	St. Cecilia.
23 S	327	23 Sunday after Trinity.
24 M	328	.. .. .
25 Tu	329	Mich. Term ends.
26 W	330	.. .. .
27 Th	331	.. .. .
28 F	332	.. .. .
29 S	333	.. .. .
30 S	334	Advent Sund. St. Andrew.

## ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 1st, at 6h. 53m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at  $0^{\circ} 32' S.$ ; on the 3rd, at 5h. 23m. A.M., in Perihelion; on the 5th, at 2h. 43m. A.M., stationary; on the 12th, at 2h. 9m. P.M., at greatest elongation, at  $19^{\circ} 9' W.$

*Venus*, in the constellations Virgo, Libra, and Scorpio, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 15th, rises at 6h. 42m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 11h. 21m. A.M.

*Mars*, in the constellation Pisces. On the 7th, at 4h. 16m. P.M., stationary; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 8h. 50m. P.M.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation Virgo. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 29m. A.M.

*Saturn*, in the constellation Virgo. On the 15th, rises at 2h. 27m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 6h. 36m. A.M.

*Uranus*, in the constellation Taurus. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 40m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 3rd, at 6h. 39m. P.M., in conjunction with Mars, at  $7^{\circ} 2' S.$ ; on the 8th, at 2h. 43m. P.M., with  $\alpha$  Tauri (Aldebaran), at  $6^{\circ} 14' S.$ ; on the 9th, at 1h. 12m. P.M., with Uranus, at  $0^{\circ} 25' N.$ ; at 1h. 50m. P.M., with  $\beta$  Tauri, at  $5^{\circ} 45' N.$ ; on the 10th, at 5h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 12th, at 8h. 22m. A.M. in conjunction with  $\beta$  Geminorum (Pollux), at  $9^{\circ} 57' N.$ ; on the 15th, at 9h. 7m. A.M., with  $\alpha$  Leonis (Regulus), at  $5^{\circ} 52' N.$ ; on the 18th, at 2h. 9m. A.M., with Saturn, at  $7^{\circ} 44' N.$ ; on the 19th, at 2h. 53m. A.M., with Jupiter, at  $5^{\circ} 58' N.$ ; at 7h. 7m. A.M., with  $\alpha$  Virginis (Spica), at  $2^{\circ} 20' N.$ ; on the 20th, at 8h. 33m. P.M., with Mercury, at  $5^{\circ} 1' N.$ ; at 6h. 7m. P.M., with  $\alpha 2$  Libræ, at  $8^{\circ} 18' N.$ ; on the 21st, at 11h. 16m. A.M., with Venus, at  $2^{\circ} 40' N.$ ; at 10h. 16m. P.M., with  $\beta 1$  Scorpii, at  $2^{\circ} 23' N.$ ; on the 22nd, at 6h. 57m. A.M., with  $\alpha$  Scorpii (Antares), at  $3^{\circ} 47' S.$ ; at 3h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee.

The *Constellations* Perseus and Eridanus are on the meridian at midnight, in the middle of the month.

## Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

*First Satellite.* 8th Im. at 5h. 4m. 48<sup>3</sup><sub>6</sub>. A.M.; 15th Im. at 6h. 58m. 39<sup>3</sup><sub>9</sub>. A.M.

*Third Satellite.* 18th Em. at 4h. 34m. 37<sup>5</sup><sub>5</sub>. A.M. 25th Im. at 5h. 54m. 46<sup>9</sup><sub>8</sub>. A.M.

*Hebrew Calendar.*  
1862. 5623.  
Nov. 1 8 Chesvan.  
23 1 Chisleu.

*Mohammedan Calendar.*  
1862. Hegira, 1279.  
Nov. 1 8 Jomadh I.  
6 13 ,, } Fortu-  
7 14 ,, } nate  
8 15 ,, } Days.  
24 1 Jomadh II.

## THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

November, 1860.

Highest. Lowest.		Highest. Lowest.			
1	55·3	39·5	16	49·0	37·1
2	52·0	35·5	17	44·0	33·5
3	51·0	28·5	18	39·5	33·1
4	48·2	29·5	19	42·8	33·3
5	45·0	34·7	20	48·0	34·4
6	46·2	28·4	21	47·5	33·7
7	51·7	37·0	22	49·8	37·7
8	49·0	32·0	23	44·6	31·5
9	42·9	32·2	24	42·8	37·5
10	41·7	33·5	25	42·5	35·3
11	42·3	36·7	26	40·0	35·5
12	48·6	33·0	27	47·2	35·6
13	48·0	35·7	28	43·5	38·5
14	49·8	35·5	29	44·2	37·7
15	52·9	42·1	30	50·0	40·9

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full ..... 6th day, 0h. 49m. aftern.  
 Last Quart. ... 14th day, 6h. 11m. aftern.  
 New ..... 21st day, 6h. 15m. aftern.  
 First Quart .. 28th day, 10h. 2m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 2nd, 6°; 9th, 22°·45' N.;  
 16th, 6°; 22nd, 22°·44' S.; 29th, 6°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 37	6 57	5 0	6 27	16' 10"
6	9 19	7 15	5 7	6 19	16 11
11	9 2	7 32	5 15	6 13	16 12
16	8 47	7 47	5 22	6 7	16 13
21	8 32	8 2	5 29	6 2	16 14
26	8 18	8 16	5 36	5 59	16 15

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m.	s.	h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
1	6 55	16	16	4 32	14 s 27	9·2	2 a 15	8 a 12	1 m 7	9 32	10 11	2
2	6 58	16	17	4 30	14 46	10·2	2 35	8 57	2 21	10 48	11 21	3
3	6 59	16	17	4 28	15 5	11·2	2 55	9 42	3 32	11 49	—	4
4	7 0	16	16	4 26	15 24	12·2	3 15	10 28	4 43	0 15	0 37	5
5	7 2	16	15	4 24	15 42	13·2	3 39	11 14	5 54	0 59	1 20	6
6	7 4	16	13	4 23	16 0	○	4 6	morn.	7 3	1 39	1 57	7
7	7 6	16	10	4 21	16 18	15·2	4 38	0 2	8 9	2 16	2 33	8
8	7 8	16	6	4 20	16 36	16·2	5 19	0 50	9 9	2 50	3 6	9
9	7 9	16	1	4 18	16 53	17·2	6 7	1 40	10 2	3 23	3 38	10
10	7 11	15	55	4 16	17 10	18·2	7 2	2 29	10 47	3 55	4 11	11
11	7 13	15	49	4 15	17 27	19·2	8 3	3 17	11 24	4 28	4 46	12
12	7 15	15	41	4 13	17 43	20·2	9 10	4 4	11 53	5 5	5 23	13
13	7 16	15	33	4 12	18 0	21·2	10 17	4 50	0 a 18	5 42	6 5	14
14	7 18	15	24	4 10	18 15	☾	11 26	5 35	0 39	6 28	6 53	15
15	7 20	15	14	4 9	18 31	23·2	morn.	6 19	0 59	7 21	7 55	16
16	7 21	15	3	4 8	18 46	24·2	0 37	7 4	1 18	8 32	9 7	17
17	7 23	14	52	4 6	19 1	25·2	1 49	7 50	1 38	9 42	10 16	18
18	7 25	14	39	4 5	19 15	26·2	3 8	8 29	1 58	10 49	11 19	19
19	7 27	14	26	4 4	19 29	27·2	4 27	9 31	2 24	11 47	—	20
20	7 28	14	12	4 3	19 43	28·2	5 50	10 27	2 54	0 13	0 35	21
21	7 30	13	57	4 2	19 57	●	7 15	11 28	3 36	0 59	1 23	22
22	7 32	13	41	4 1	20 10	0·7	8 31	0 a 31	4 29	1 48	2 11	23
23	7 33	13	24	3 59	20 22	1·7	9 37	1 36	5 37	2 34	2 57	24
24	7 35	13	7	3 58	20 35	2·7	10 28	2 38	6 53	3 20	3 43	25
25	7 36	12	49	3 57	20 47	3·7	11 8	3 37	8 16	4 8	4 34	26
26	7 38	12	30	3 56	20 58	4·7	11 37	4 32	9 37	4 59	5 25	27
27	7 40	12	10	3 56	21 9	5·7	0 a 2	5 23	10 56	5 52	6 18	28
28	7 41	11	50	3 55	21 20	☾	0 21	6 10	morn.	6 45	7 13	29
29	7 43	11	29	3 54	21 30	7·7	0 41	6 56	0 11	7 44	8 18	30
30	7 44	11	8	3 53	21 40	8·7	1 0	7 41	1 24	8 54	9 29	30

## MONTHLY NOTICES.

4. Dursley—cattle, sheep, and pigs.  
 4. Atherstone—horses and fat cattle.  
 5, 6. Caernarvon—cattle, &c.  
 6. Bodmin—cattle and sheep.  
 6. Higham Ferrars—horses, horned cattle, and sheep.  
 9. Bromsgrove—cattle, sheep, &c.  
 9, 10. Bradford, Yorkshire—hogs and pedlery.  
 10. Hereford—cattle, sheep, &c.  
 11, 12. Bewdley—hogs, cattle, horses, &c.  
 11. Boston—cattle.  
 12. Worcester—cattle, sheep, and cheese.  
 15. Wellington—cattle.

15. York (for a week)—horses.  
 16. Thirsk—horses, cattle, sheep, and leather.  
 17. Hornsea—horses and cattle.  
 18. Cheltenham—cattle and pedlery.  
 28. Bridgewater—cattle, &c.  
 31. *Last day of the year.*—Those who have not been accustomed to keep an account of personal or household expenses should begin from this day. Those in trade who have not been accustomed to take an annual account of stock should begin from this day. Without cash-books and without stock-books, trade is little better than a game of chance.

## SUNDAY LESSONS.

<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>				<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>			
Dec. 7	2nd Sun. in Advent	Isaiah 5	Acts 7 v. 30	Isaiah 24	Heb. 13		
„ 14	3rd „	„ 25	„ 14	„ 26	1 Peter 2		
„ 21	4th „ St. Thomas.	„ 30	„ 21	„ 32	1 John 1		
„ 25	Christmas Day	„ 9 to v. 8.	Luke 2 to v. 15	„ 7, v. 10 to v. 17	Titus 3, v. 4 to v. 9		
„ 28	1st Sun. after Christmas	„ 37	Acts 25	„ 38	1 John 5		

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 M	335	.. .. .
TU	336	.. .. .
3 W	337	.. .. .
4 TH	338	.. .. .
5 F	339	.. .. .
6 S	340	Partial Eclipse of Moon.
7 S	341	2 Sunday in Advent.
8 M	342	.. .. .
9 TU	343	Grouse Shooting ends.
10 W	344	.. .. .
11 TH	345	.. .. .
12 F	346	.. .. .
13 S	347	.. .. .
14 S	348	3 Sunday in Advent.
15 M	349	.. .. .
16 TU	350	Camb. Mich. Term ends.
17 W	351	{ Ember Week.
18 TH	352	{ Oxford Mich. T. ends.
19 F	353	.. .. .
20 S	354	.. .. .
21 S	355	{ 4 Sunday in Advent.
22 M	356	{ St. Thomas. Shortest D.
23 TU	357	Winter Quarter begins.
24 W	358	.. .. .
25 TH	359	CHRISTMAS DAY.
26 F	360	St. Stephen.
27 S	361	St. John.
28 S	362	{ 1 Sunday after Christm.
29 M	363	{ Innocents.
30 TU	364	.. .. .
31 W	365	.. .. .

## ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

*Mercury*, in the constellations *Libra*, *Scorpio*, and *Sagittarius*, is a morning star till the 16th, invisible till the 29th, then an evening star to the end of the month. On the 17th, at 5h. 0m. A.M., in *Aphelion*; on the 22nd, at 9h. 13m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun; on the 30th, at 7h. 0m. P.M., in conjunction with *Venus*, at 10° 12' S.

*Venus*, in the constellations *Scorpio* and *Sagittarius*, is a morning star at the beginning of the month, invisible till the 25th, then an evening star to the end.

*Mars*, in the constellation *Pisces*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 7h. 21m. P.M.

*Jupiter*, in the constellation *Virgo*. On the 9th, at midnight, in *Aphelion*; on the 15th, rises at 2h. 25m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 7h. 50m. A.M.

*Saturn*, in the constellation *Virgo*. On the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 46m. A.M.; on the 27th, at 4h. 8m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

*Uranus*, in the constellation *Taurus*. On the 10th, at 11h. 20m. P.M., in opposition to the sun; on the 15th, passes the meridian at 11h. 33m. P.M.

*The Moon*, on the 1st, at 6h. 30m. A.M., in conjunction with *Mars*, at 59° 21' S.; on the 5th, at 8h. 13m. P.M., with *α Tauri* (*Aldebaran*), at 69° 13' S.; on the 6th, at 5h. 34m. P.M., with *Uranus*, at 0° 20' N.; at 8h. 21m. P.M., with *β Tauri*, at 50° 47' N.; on the 7th, at 2h. 0m. P.M., in *Apogee*; on the 9th, at 2h. 46m. P.M., in conjunction with *β Geminorum* (*Pollux*), at 100° 0' N.; on the 12th, at 4h. 20m. P.M., with *α Leonis* (*Regulus*), at 50° 55' N.; on the 15th, at 2h. 55m. P.M., with *Saturn*, at 70° 49' N.; on the 16th, at 5h. 13m. P.M., with *α Virginis* (*Spica*), at 20° 23' N.; at 8h. 49m. P.M., with *Jupiter*, at 50° 46' N.; on the 18th, at 5h. 10m. A.M., with *α Librae*, at 30° 19' N.; on the 19th, at 9h. 43m. A.M., with *β Scorpii*, at 20° 23' N.; at 6h. 26m. P.M., with *α Scorpii* (*Antares*), at 30° 47' S.; on the 21st, at 3h. 20m. A.M., with *Mercury*, at 20° 31' S.; at 4h. 0m. A.M., in *Perigee*; at 9h. 22m. A.M., in conjunction with *Venus*, at 10° 56' S.; on the 29th, at 7h. 59m. A.M., with *Mars*, at 30° 50' S.

*The Constellation Taurus* will be on the meridian at midnight in the beginning, and *Orion* and *Auriga*, in the middle of the month.

*Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.*

*First Satellite.* 1st Im. at 5h. 14m. 38<sup>rs</sup>. A.M.; 8th Im. at 7h. 8m. 15<sup>ss</sup>. A.M.; 17th Im. at 8h. 30m. 7<sup>ls</sup>. A.M.; 24th Im. at 5h. 23m. 35<sup>ss</sup>. A.M.; 31st Im. at 7h. 17m. 1<sup>ss</sup>. A.M.

*Second Satellite.* 2nd Im. at 4h. 43m. 12<sup>ss</sup>. A.M.; 9th Im. at 7h. 16m. 15<sup>ss</sup>. A.M.

*Third Satellite.* 31st Im. at 1h. 43m. 34<sup>rs</sup>. A.M.; Em. at 4h. 15m. 52<sup>ss</sup>. A.M.

<i>Hebrew Calendar.</i>		<i>Mohammedan Calendar.</i>	
1862.	5623.	1862.	Hegira, 1279.
Dec. 1	9 Chisleu.	Dec. 1	8 Jomadhii II.
17	25 „ { Dedication	6	13 „ { Portu-
23	1 Thebet.	7	14 „ { ante
31	9 „	8	15 „ { Days.
		23	1 Regeb.
		31	9 „

## THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

December, 1860.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	49.8	37.6	17	37.8	33.3
2	47.8	40.5	18	34.6	26.7
3	46.0	40.9	19	37.0	24.0
4	46.9	41.3	20	32.5	24.9
5	48.2	40.8	21	34.0	28.1
6	54.0	45.5	22	33.0	29.2
7	52.2	47.3	23	30.7	21.5
8	48.1	41.5	24	28.2	16.5
9	46.5	39.8	25	30.0	8.0
10	46.2	36.7	26	35.0	26.2
11	44.0	33.8	27	34.5	29.0
12	42.6	37.8	28	35.0	24.4
13	43.2	37.6	29	31.3	10.0
14	41.8	36.7	30	44.7	32.0
15	41.2	31.3	31	39.8	33.5
16	41.0	35.2			

## THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full ..... 6th day, 7h. 37m. morn.  
 Last Quart... 14th day, 10h. 33m. morn.  
 New..... 21st day, 5h. 4m. morn.  
 First Quart. .27th day, 11h. 44m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 6th, 22°44' N.; 14th, 0°;  
 20th, 22°44' S.; 26th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	8 7	8 27	5 42	5 56	16' 16"
6	7 58	8 36	5 47	5 55	16 16
11	7 51	8 43	5 52	5 55	16 17
16	7 46	8 48	5 56	5 55	16 17
21	7 45	8 49	5 59	5 57	16 18
26	7 46	D.in.1	6 1	6 0	16 18

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock aft. Sun.	Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.	Day.
	h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	° ' "	d.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	Morn. Aftern.	
1	7 46	10 45	3 53	21 s 50	9.7	1 a 21	8 a 26	2m35	10 3 10 36	1
2	7 47	10 22	3 52	21 59	10.7	1 43	9 12	3 45	11 9 11 40	2
3	7 48	9 59	3 51	22 8	11.7	2 8	9 58	4 53	— — 0 8	3
4	7 50	9 35	3 51	22 16	12.7	2 38	10 46	6 0	0 32 0 55	4
5	7 51	9 10	3 50	22 24	13.7	3 16	11 35	7 2	1 15 1 36	5
6	7 52	8 45	3 50	22 31	○	4 2	morn.	7 57	1 55 2 13	6
7	7 53	8 19	3 50	22 38	15.7	4 55	0 24	8 44	2 31 2 50	7
8	7 55	7 53	3 49	22 44	16.7	5 54	1 13	9 24	3 7 3 24	8
9	7 56	7 26	3 49	22 51	17.7	6 59	2 0	9 56	3 40 3 58	9
10	7 57	6 59	3 49	22 56	18.7	8 5	2 47	10 22	4 15 4 32	10
11	7 58	6 32	3 49	23 1	19.7	9 13	3 31	10 44	4 49 5 5	11
12	7 59	6 4	3 49	23 6	20.7	10 22	4 15	11 3	5 24 5 43	12
13	8 0	5 36	3 49	23 10	21.7	11 32	4 59	11 23	6 4 6 26	13
14	8 1	5 7	3 49	23 14	☾	morn.	5 43	11 42	6 48 7 13	14
15	8 2	4 38	3 49	23 17	23.7	0 45	6 29	0 a 1	7 40 8 9	15
16	8 3	4 9	3 49	23 20	24.7	2 1	7 17	0 23	8 43 9 18	16
17	8 3	3 39	3 49	23 23	25.7	3 19	8 9	0 50	9 52 10 28	17
18	8 4	3 10	3 50	23 24	26.7	4 42	9 6	1 23	11 3 11 36	18
19	8 5	2 40	3 50	23 26	27.7	6 1	10 7	2 9	— — 0 5	19
20	8 5	2 10	3 50	23 27	28.7	7 14	11 12	3 10	0 33 1 1	20
21	8 6	1 40	3 51	23 27	☉	8 14	0 a 17	4 24	1 28 1 56	21
22	8 6	1 10	3 51	23 27	1.3	9 2	1 20	5 45	2 22 2 48	22
23	8 7	0 40	3 52	23 27	2.3	9 37	2 19	7 12	3 12 3 37	23
24	8 7	0 10	3 52	23 26	3.3	10 4	3 13	8 33	4 1 4 25	24
25	8 8	bef. 20	3 53	23 25	4.3	10 27	4 4	9 55	4 49 5 12	25
26	8 8	0 50	3 54	23 23	5.3	10 47	4 52	11 10	5 37 6 1	26
27	8 8	1 20	3 55	23 20	☽	11 7	5 38	morn.	6 24 6 47	27
28	8 8	1 50	3 55	23 18	7.3	11 27	6 24	0 23	7 9 7 34	28
29	8 8	2 19	3 56	23 14	8.3	11 48	7 9	1 35	8 2 8 34	29
30	8 8	2 48	3 57	23 11	9.3	0 a 15	7 56	2 44	9 8 9 42	30
31	8 9	3 17	3 58	23 6	10.3	0 40	8 43	3 52	10 18 10 52	31

## MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

## THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

## THE QUEEN.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819; married Feb. 10, 1840, to Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819.

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840, *Princess Royal*; married Jan. 25th, 1858, to Prince Frederic William of Prussia.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841.

Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.

Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844.

Helena Augusta Victoria, b. May 25, 1846.

Louisa Caroline Alberta, b. Mar. 18, 1848.

Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

*Royal Princes and Princesses.*

George Frederic, Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover), born May 27, 1819; married Feb. 18, 1843, Mary Alexandrina, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe Altenburg, by whom he has a son and two daughters.

George William, Duke of Cambridge, born Mar. 26, 1819; Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822, mar. June 28, 1843, the Hered. Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

## THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD, &amp;c.

*Hered. Joint Great Chamberlain of England*, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby—*Sec.* Robert Burrell.

*Hered. Earl Marshal*, Duke of Norfolk—*Sec.* W. A. Blunt.

*Deputy Earl Marshal*, Lord E. G. F. Howard.

*Lord Steward*, Earl St. Germans—*Treas.* Viscount Bury—*Comp.* Lord Proby—*Master of Household*, Col. T. M. Biddulph—*Sec. to Board of Green Cloth*, Edward M. Browell.

*Ld. Chamberlain*, Viscount Sydney.

*Vice-Chamberlain*, Viscount Castlerosse—*Lords in Waiting*, Earl of Caithness, Viscount Torrington, Lord Camoys, Lord Rivers, Lord De Tabley, Lord Cremorne, Lord Methuen, Lord Harris.—*Extra Lord*, Lord Byron.—*Grooms in Waiting*, Gen. Sir E. Bowater, Sir H. Seton, bart., Lieut.-Col. R. N. F. Kingscote, Lieut.-Col. Hon. M. Sackville West, W. H. F. Cavendish, Hon. Col. A. F. Liddell, Capt. Sir W. Legge, Capt. Sir W. Hoiste, Bart.—*Extra Grooms in Waiting*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. J. W. Bentinck, Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, Gen. Sir F. Stovin, Col. Lord J. C. P. Murray.—*Compt. of Accounts*, Hon. S. C. B. Ponsonby.—*Keeper of Privy Purse*, Col. Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps—*Master of Ceremonies*, Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Cust—*Poet Laureate*, Alfred Tennyson—*Examiner of Plays*, W. B. Donne—*Principal Portrait Painter*, Sir G. Hayter—*Librarian*, B. B. Woodward.

*Mistress of the Robes*, Duch. of Wellington.

*Ladies of the Bedchamber*—Duchess of Athole, Marchioness of Ely, Countess of Gainsborough, Countess of Desart, Countess of Caledon, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Churchill, Lady Macdonald—*Extra Ladies*, Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, Countess of Mount Edgumbe, Lady Portman—*Maid of Honour*, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. Miss Stanley, Hon. L. M. Kerr, Hon. Flora C. J. Macdonald, Hon. Beatrice Byng, Hon. Emily Cathcart, Hon. H. C. Stopford, Miss Vict. A. Stuart-Wortley—*Bedchamber Women*, Lady C. Barrington, Lady C. Copley, Viscountess Forbes, Viscountess Chewton, Lady Codrington, Lady S. E. Lindsay, Hon. Mrs. G. Campbell, Hon. Mrs. A. Gordon, Lady A. F. C. Bruce.

*Gold Stick in Waiting*, Visc. Combermere and Lord Gough.

*Master of the Horse*, Marquis of Ailesbury—*Chief Equerry & Clerk Marshal*, Col. Lord Alfred Paget—*Crown Equerry and Sec.*—Lt.-col. G. A. Maude—*Equerries in Ordinary*, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. C. Grey, Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy, Col. Hon. A. N. Hood, Maj.-Gen. F. H. G. Seymour—*Extra Equerry*, Col. T. M. Biddulph.

*Mas. of Buck Hounds*, Earl of Bessborough.

*Hered. Gr. Falconer*, Duke of St. Albans.

*Hered. Grand Almoner*, Marq. of Exeter.

*Lord High Almoner*, Bp. of Oxford.—*Sec.*

Jos. Hanby. *Sub-Almoner*, Rev. Dr. Jelf.

*Clerk of the Closet*, Bishop of Chester—

*Deputy Clerks of the Closet*, the Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppel, the Rev. John Vane, M.A., and the Rev. Lord W. Russell.

*Dean of the Chapel*, Bishop of London. *Domestic Chaplain*, Dean of Windsor. *Sub-Dean*—Rev. F. Garden, M.A.

*Physicians*, Sir Jas. Clark, Bt., M.D., Sir H. Holland, M.D. *Phys. in Ord.*, Robert Ferguson, M.D. *Phys. Ext.* T. Watson, M.D., Wm. Jenner, M.D. *Physician Accoucheur*, Sir C. Locock, Bt. *Serjeant Surgeons*, Sir B. C. Brodie, Bt., W. Lawrence. *Phys. to Household*, Sir J. Forbes.

*Captain of Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms*, Lord Foley.

*Captain of Royal Body Guard of Yeomen Guard*, Earl of Ducie.

## PRINCE CONSORT'S HOUSEHOLD.

*Groom of the Stole*, Earl Spencer.

*Treasurer*, Col. Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps.

*Lords in Waiting*, Lord George Lennox and Lord Waterpark.

*Librarian*, C. Ruland.

*Private Sec.*, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Chas. Grey.

*Clerk Marshal*, Col. Hon. A. N. Hood.

*Equerries*, Lt.-Col. Hon. D. C. Fitzgerald de Ros, Major C. T. Du Plat, and Col. Hon. A. E. Hardinge. *Extra Equerry*, Major-

Gen. Hon. Alexander Gordon—*Addit. Equerry*, Col. H. F. Ponsonby.

*Gent. Ushers*.—Rear-Adm. Blake and Maj.-Gen. C. W. Ridley.

*Grooms of Bedchamber*, Major-Gen. Wyld and Col. Francis Seymour.

*Surgeon*.—J. M. Arnott.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

*Governor*—Major-Gen. Hon. Robert Bruce.

*Treasurer and Cofferer*—Col. Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps.

*Equerries*, Major C. Teesdale, Capt. G. H. Grey, Lieut.-Col. Fred. C. Keppel.  
*Chancellor and Keeper of Great Seal*—Rt. Hon. Lord Kingsdown.  
*Sec. to Duchy of Cornwall*.—J. W. Bateman.  
*Privy Seal*—Sir William Dunbar, bt.  
*Attorney-General*—Sir W. J. Alexander.

## MINISTRY OF ENGLAND.

## THE CABINET.

*First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)*, Viscount Palmerston.  
*Lord President of the Council*, Earl Granville.  
*Lord High Chancellor*, Lord Westbury.  
*Lord Privy Seal*, Duke of Argyll.  
*Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.  
*Secretaries of State*:—  
*Home*, Right Hon. Sir Geo. Grey, bt.  
*Foreign*, Earl Russell.  
*Colonial*, Duke of Newcastle.  
*War*, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, bt.  
*India*, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood, bt.  
*First Lord of the Admiralty*, Duke of Somerset.  
*Postmaster-General*, Lord Stanley of Alderley.  
*Pres. of Board of Trade*, Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson.  
*President of Poor Law Board*, Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.  
*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*, Right Hon. E. Cardwell.

## THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

*President*, Earl Granville.  
*Clerk in Ordinary*, Arthur Helps.  
*Chief Clerk*, E. S. Harrison.  
*Vice-Pres. for Educat.*—Rt. Hon. R. Lowe.

## THE PRIVY SEAL.

*Lord Privy Seal*, Duke of Argyll.  
*Patent Clerk*, Ralph Eden.

## THE TREASURY.

*Lords Commissioners*, Viscount Palmerston, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir William Dunbar, bt., and E. H. K. Hugessen, (one vacant).  
*Secs.*, Hon. H. Brand & Rt. Hon. Fred. Peel.  
*Assistant-Sec.*, G. A. Hamilton.  
*Solicitor*, H. R. Reynolds.

## THE EXCHEQUER.

*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.  
*Comptroller*, Lord Montague.  
*Assistant Ditto*, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Ryan.  
*Chief Clerk*, Francis F. Ottey.  
*Senior Clerk (Bill Office)*, H. W. Chisholm.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE.

*Home*—*Principal Sec.*, Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart.—*Under Secs.*, G. Clive, M.P., Horatio Waddington—*Private Sec.*, H. B. Lock.  
*Foreign*—*Principal Sec.*, Earl Russell—*Under Secs.*, A. H. Layard, Edm. Hammond—*Private Sec.*, Hon. G. F. S. Elliott—*Assist.-Sec.*, Jas. Murray.  
*Colonial*—*Principal Sec.*, Duke of Newcastle—*Under Secs.*, C. S. Fortescue, Sir Fred. L. Rogers, bart.—*Private Sec.*, G. D. Engleheart.  
*War*—*Principal Sec.*, Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, bt.—*Under Secs.*, Earl De Grey and Ripon and Sir Benj. Hawes—*Assist.*

*Under Sec.*, John R. Godley—*Military Under Sec.*, Major-Gen. Sir Edward Lugard—*Chief Clerk*, Henry R. Drewry—*Private Secs.*—to *Principal Sec.* B. C. Stephenson; to *Earl De Grey* and *Ripon*, B. M. Seton; to *Sir B. Hawes*, J. W. Cooper.—*Accountant-Gen.*, W. Browne.  
*India*—*Principal Sec. & Pres. of Council*, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wood, bart.—*Priv. Sec.*, H. R. Grenfell.  
*Council Elected*—Charles Mills, Sir James Weir Hogg, bt., Elliot Macnaghten, Ross Donnelly Mangles, William Joseph Eastwick, Henry Thoby Prinsep, Col. W. E. Baker.—*Appointed*, Sir Frederic Currie, bt., Maj.-Gen. Sir R. J. Hussey Vivian, J. Pollard Willoughby, Sir John Lawrence, Sir Henry Montgomery, bt., Sir Proby T. Cautley, Wm. Arbuthnot, and Sir T. E. Perry.  
*Under Secs.*, T. G. Baring, M.P., Herman Merivale—*Assist. Sec.*, Sir Jas. C. Melville.  
*Sec. of State, Ireland*, Sir R. Peel, bt.

## THE ARMY.

*Horse Guards*—*Commander of the Forces*, Duke of Cambridge—*Military Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. W. F. Foster—*Priv. Sec.*, Col. Hon. J. Macdonald—*Adj.-General*, Major-Gen. Sir J. Y. Scarlett—*Quartermaster-Gen.*, Major-Gen. Sir Richard Airey—*Judge-Advocate Gen.*, T. E. Headlam—*Chaplain-Gen.*, Rev. G. R. Gleig—*Director-Gen. of Medical Dep.*, James Brown Gibson.

## THE NAVY.

*Admiralty*—*Lords Commissioners*, Duke of Somerset, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Fred. W. Grey, Rear-Adm. Chas. Eden, Capt. Chas. Frederick, Capt. Hon. J. R. Drummond, Samuel Whitbread, M.P.  
*Secs.*, Lord Clarence Paget, W. G. Romaine—*Hydrographer*, Capt. John Washington—*Astron. Royal*, Prof. Airy.  
*Priv. Sec. to First Lord*, Capt. J. Moore.  
*Civil Departments*—*Accountant-Gen.*, Sir R. M. Bromley—*Comptroller*, Rear-Adm. R. S. Robinson—*Storekeeper Gen.*, Hon. R. Dundas—*Comptroller of Victualling*, Chas. Richards—*Director-Gen. of Medical Department*, Sir J. Liddell.

## PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

*Paymaster-Gen.*, Rt. Hon. Wm. Hutt.  
*Assistant Do.*, M. H. Foster.

## BOARD OF TRADE.

*President*, Rt. Hon. T. Milner Gibson.  
*Vice-President*, Rt. Hon. Wm. Hutt.  
*Secretaries*, J. Booth and Sir J. E. Tennent.  
*Statistical Department*—*Director*, A. W. Fonblanque.

*Comptroller of Corn Returns*, H. F. Jadis.  
*Marine Department*—T. H. Farrer.  
*Meteorological Dep.*—Rear-Adm. R. FitzRoy.  
*Railway Department*—*Inspectors*, Capt. Tyler, Col. Yolland, and Capt. F. H. Rich.  
*Designs Office*—*Registrar*, C. Johnson.  
*Joint Stock Reg. Office*—*Reg.*, G. Taylor.  
*Gen. Reg. of Seamen*—*Reg.*, J. H. Brown.

## DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell.  
*Vice-Chancellor*, W. M. James.  
*Attorney-Gen.*, Thomas West.  
*OFFICE OF WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS*.  
*Commissioners*, Hon. W. F. Cowper, the

Secretaries of State, the President and Vice-President of the Board of Trade.  
*Private Sec.*, Alfred Bonham Carter.—*Sec.*, Alf. Austin.—*Assistant-Sec.*, G. Russell.  
*—Solicitor*, Jn. Gardiner.—*Architect and Surveyor*, Jas. Pennethorne.—*Surveyor of Works*, H. Arthur Hunt.

## WOODS AND FORESTS.

*Commissioners*, Hon. C. A. Gore and Hon. J. K. Howard.—*Solicitor*, H. Watson.

## THE MINT.

*Master*, Thomas Graham.—*Deputy and Comptroller*, W. H. Barton.—*Chief Medallist*, James Wyon.

## BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart.—*Dep.*, F. Goulburn, Hon. Grenville, C. Q. Berkeley, W. R. Greg, and R. W. Grey.

*Sec.*, Francis Gardner.—*Sol.*, F. J. Hamel.

## BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

*Chairman*, Chas. Pressly.—*Deputy*, Charles J. Herries.—Alfred Montgomery, Henry Roberts, Sir Alex. Duff Gordon, James

Disraeli.—*Joint Secs.*, T. Dobson and T. Sargent.—*Solicitor*, Jos. Timm.—*Receiver-Gen.*, J. Brotherton.

POST OFFICE.—*Postmaster-General*, Lord Stanley of Alderley.—*Private Sec.*, Oldham T. Barlow.—*Secretary*, Sir Rowland Hill.—*Assistant Secs.*, John Tilley and Fred. Hill.—*Sec. in Edinburgh*, F. Abbott.—*Sec. in Dublin*, G. C. Cornwall.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—*Chairman*, Edw. Romilly.—*Sec.*, C. Z. Macaulay.

POOR LAW BOARD.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.—Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

*Secretaries*, Chas. Gilpin, M.P., H. Fleming.—*Assist.-Secs.* W. G. Lumley, H. Fletcher.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OFFICE.

*Sec.*, under the Home Department, Tom Taylor.

*Medical Inspector*, under Privy Council, J. Simon.

## THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

\* \* The titles here given are those by which the noblemen sit in the House of Peers.

*Speaker*, The Lord High Chancellor.—*Chairman of Comm.* Lord Redesdale.

Princes of the Blood Royal.....	3
Dukes .....	20
Marquesses .....	20
Earls .....	111
Viscounts.....	22
Barons .....	209

\* Marked thus are Scotch Peers.

o ————— Irish Peers.

## PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

Wales, Albert Edward, Prince of, 1841,\* o  
 Cambridge, Prince George William Fred.  
 Chas., 1801.

Cumberland, George Frederick, 1799, o

## ARCHBISHOPS.

Armagh, Lord J. G. Beresford, 1822  
 Canterbury, John Bird Sumner, 1848  
 York, C. T. Longley, 1860.

## DUKES.

Beaufort, Henry C. F. Somerset, 1632  
 Bedford, William Russell, 1694  
 Brandon, W. A. A. Hamilton, 1711  
 (Hamilton-Douglas, D. \*)  
 Buckingham and Chandos, Rich. P. C.  
 Grenville, 1822, o  
 Cleveland, Henry Vane, 1833  
 Devonshire, Wm. Cavendish, 1694  
 Grafton, Henry Fitzroy, 1675  
 Leeds, Geo. Godolphin Osborne, 1694,\*  
 Manchester, W. Drogo Montagu, 1719  
 Marlborough, J. W. Spencer Churchill, 1702  
 Newcastle, Hy. Pelham F. P. Clinton, 1756  
 Norfolk, Henry G. Fitz-Alan Howard, 1483  
 Northumberland, Algernon Percy, 1766  
 Portland, Wm. John Scott-Bentinck, 1716  
 Richmond, Chas. H. Gordon Lennox, 1675,\*  
 Rutland, C. Cecil J. Manners, 1703  
 St. Albans, W. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, 1684  
 Somerset, Edw. Adolph. Seymour, 1546  
 Sutherland, Geo. Granville S. L. Gower, 1833  
 Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, 1814

## MARQUESSSES.

Abercorn, James Hamilton, 1790,\* o  
 Ailesbury, G. W. F. Brudenell-Bruce, 1821

Peers of Scotland (el. 1857).....	16
Peers of Ireland (28 elected for life) ..	28
English Archbishops and Bishops ..	26
Irish representative Archbishops and Bishops .....	4

Total..... 459

a Marked thus are Scotch Representative Peers.

b ——— Irish Representative Peers (one vacant).

Ailsa, Arch. Kennedy, 1831 (Cassilis, E. \*)  
 Anglesey, Henry Paget, 1815  
 Bath, John Alex. Thynne, 1789  
 Breadalbane, John Campbell, 1831,\*  
 Bristol, Fred. William Hervey, 1826  
 Bute, John P. Crichton Stuart, 1796,\*  
 Camden, Geo. Chas. Pratt, 1812  
 Cholmondeley, G. H. Cholmondeley, 1815  
 Exeter, Brownlow Cecil, 1801  
 Hastings, H. W. C. P. Hastings, 1816, o  
 Hertford, R. I. Seymour-Conway, 1793, o  
 Lansdowne, Henry F. Petty, 1784  
 Normanby, Constantine H. Phipps, 1838, o  
 Northampton, C. Douglas Compton, 1812  
 Salisbury, J. B. W. Gascoigne-Cecil, 1789  
 Townshend, John Townshend, 1787  
 Tweeddale, George Hay, 1694, a  
 Westmeath, Geo. Tho. J. Nugent, 1822, b  
 Westminster, Richard Grosvenor, 1831  
 Winchester, John Paulet, 1551

## EARLS.

Abergavenny, Rev. Wm. Neville, 1784  
 Abingdon, Montagu Bertie, 1682  
 Airlie, D. A. D. Ogilvy, 1639, a  
 Albemarle, G. T. Keppel, 1696  
 Amherst, William Pitt Amherst, 1826  
 Ashburnham, Bertram Ashburnham, 1730  
 Aylesford, Heneage Finch, 1714  
 Bandon, F. Bernard, 1800, b.  
 Bantry, Richard White, 1816, b  
 Bathurst, Henry Geo. Bathurst, 1772  
 Beauchamp, Hen. Beauchamp Lygon, 1815  
 Belmore, S. R. Lowry-Corry, 1797, b  
 Berkeley, T. M. Fitzhardinge, 1679  
 Beverley, George Percy, 1790



Bradford, G. A. F. H. Bridgeman, 1815  
 Brooke and Warwick, George Guy Gre-  
 ville, 1746 and 1759  
 Brownlow, J. W. S. Brownlow Cust, 1815  
 Buckinghamshire, Rev. Aug. Edw. Hamp-  
 den-Hobart, 1746  
 Cadogan, George Cadogan, 1800  
 Caithness, Alexander Sinclair, 1455, *a*  
 Camperdown, Adam Duncan-Haldane, 1831  
 Canning, C. J. Canning, 1859.  
 Cardigan, James Thos. Brudenell, 1661  
 Carlisle, Geo. Wm. Fred. Howard, 1661  
 Carnarvon, H. H. Molyneux Herbert, 1793  
 Cathcart, Alan Frederic Cathcart, 1814, *\**  
 Cawdor, John Fred. V. Campbell, 1827  
 Charlemont, Francis W. Caulfeild, 1763, *\*b*  
 Chesterfield, George Stanhope, 1628  
 Chichester, Henry Thomas Pelham, 1801  
 Clarendon, G. W. Fred. Villiers, 1776  
 Cottenham, Charles Edw. Pepys, 1850  
 Coventry, George Wm. Coventry, 1697  
 Cowley, Hen. Rich. C. Wellesley, 1857  
 Cowper, Francis Cowper, 1718  
 Craven, William Craven, 1801  
 Dartmouth, William Walter Legge, 1711  
 De Grey and Ripon, 1816 and 1833, Geo.  
 Fred S. Robinson  
 Delawarr, Geo. John Sackville West, 1761  
 Denbigh, W. Basil Percy Feilding, 1622, *o*  
 Derby, Edw. Geoffrey Smith Stanley, 1485  
 Desart, J. O. O'Connor Cuffe, 1793, *b*  
 Devon, William R. Courtenay, 1553  
 Doncaster, Walter F. M. Douglas Scott,  
 1662 (Buccleuch and Queensberry, D. *\**)  
 Ducie, Hen. John Moreton, 1837  
 Dudley, William Ward, 1860.  
 Durham, Geo. Fred. D'Arcy Lambton, 1833  
 Edingham, Henry Howard, 1837  
 Eldon, John Scott, 1821  
 Ellenborough, Edward Law, 1844  
 Ellesmere, G. Granville Fras. Egerton, 1846  
 Erne, John Creighton, 1789, *b*  
 Essex, Arthur Algernon Capel, 1661  
 Ferrers, Sewallis Edw. Shirley, 1711  
 Fitzwilliam, Wm. Thos. Spencer Went-  
 worth Fitzwilliam, 1746, *o*  
 Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, 1789  
 Gainsborough, Charles Noel Noel, 1841  
 Graham, J. Graham, 1722 (Montrose, D. *\**)  
 Granville, G. G. Leveson-Gower, 1833  
 Grey, Henry George Grey, 1806  
 Guilford, Dudley North, 1752  
 Haddington, G. Baillie Hamilton, 1619, *a*  
 Hardwicke, Charles Philip Yorke, 1754  
 Harewood, Henry Thynne Lascelles, 1812  
 Harrington, L. F. C. Stanhope, 1741  
 Harrowby, Dudley Ryder, 1809  
 Hillsborough, A. W. B. S. T. W. Hill,  
 1772 (Downshire, M., *o*)  
 Home, C. Alex. Ramey-Home, 1604, *a*  
 Howe, R. Wm. Penn Curzon Howe, 1821  
 Huntingdon, F. T. H. Hastings, 1529  
 Ilchester, William Thomas Horner Fox-  
 Strangways, 1756  
 Innes, J. H. R. I. Ker, 1837 (Roxburgh, D. *\**)  
 Jersey, Victor Albert Geo. Child-Villiers,  
 1697, *o*  
 Lanesborough, G. J. D. Butler-Danvers,  
 1756, *b*  
 Leicester, T. W. Coke, 1837  
 Lichfield, Thomas George Anson, 1831  
 Lindsey, G. A. F. A. Bertie, 1626  
 Lonsdale, William Lowther, 1807  
 Lovelace, William King Noel, 1838

Lucan, Geo. Chas. Bingham, 1795, *b*  
 Macclesfield, T. A. W. Parker, 1721  
 Malmesbury, James Howard Harris, 1800  
 Mansfield, Wm. David Murray, 1776 *\**  
 Manvers, Sydney W. Herbert Pierrepont,  
 1806  
 Mayo, Robert Bourke, 1785, *b*  
 Minto, W. Hugh E. M. Kyninmound, 1813  
 Morley, Edmund Parker, 1815  
 Morton, Shelto John Douglas, 1458, *a*  
 Mountcashel, Stephen Moore, 1781, *b*  
 Mount Edgumbe, W. H. Edgumbe, 1789  
 Munster, Wm. George Fitz-Clarence, 1831  
 Nelson, Horatio Nelson, 1805  
 Onslow, Arthur George Onslow, 1801  
 Orford, Horatio Wm. Walpole, 1806  
 Orkney, Thos. J. H. Fitzmaurice, 1696, *a*  
 Pembroke and Montgomery, Robt. Henry  
 Herbert, 1551  
 Pomfret, Geo. Wm. Rich. Fermor, 1721  
 Portarlington, H. J. R. Dawson-Damer,  
 1785, *b*  
 Portsmouth, Isaac Newton Fellowes-Wal-  
 lop, 1743  
 Poulett, John Poulett, 1706  
 Powis, Edw. James Herbert Clive, 1804, *o*  
 Radnor, William Pleydell-Bouverie, 1765  
 Romney, Charles Marsham, 1801  
 Rosse, Wm. Parsons, 1806, *b*  
 Rosslyn, J. A. St. Clair Erskine, 1801  
 Russell, John Russell, 1861  
 Saint Germans, Edw. Granville Eliot, 1815  
 Sandwich, John William Montagu, 1660  
 Scarborough, R. G. Lumley-Savile, 1650, *o*  
 Selkirk, Dunbar James Douglas, 1646, *a*  
 Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1672  
 Shrewsbury and Talbot, 1442 and 1781,  
 Henry John Chetwynd Talbot, *o*  
 Somers, Charles Somers Cocks, 1821  
 Spencer, John Poyntz Spencer, 1765  
 Stamford and Warrington, G. H. Grey, 1628  
 Stanhope, Philip Henry Stanhope, 1718  
 Stradbroke, J. E. Cornwallis Rous, 1821  
 Stradford, George Stevens Byng, 1847  
 Strange, G. A. F. J. Murray, 1786 (Atholl,  
 D. *\**)  
 Strathmore, T. G. L. Bowes, 1606, *a*  
 Suffolk & Berkshire, Chas. J. Howard, 1603  
 Tankerville, Charles Bennett, 1714  
 Vane, G. H. R. C. Vane-Tempest, 1823  
 Verulam, John Walter Grimston, 1815, *\* o*  
 Waldegrave, Wm. Fred. Waldegrave, 1729  
 Westmoreland, Fras. W. Henry Fane, 1624  
 Wicklow, William Howard, 1793, *b*  
 Wilton, Thos. Egerton, 1801  
 Winchilsea and Nottingham, Geo. James  
 Finch-Hatton, 1628  
 Winton, Arch. Wm. Montgomerie, 1859  
 (Eglintoun, E. *\**)  
 Yarborough, C. A. Worsley Pelham, 1837  
 Zetland, Thomas Dundas, 1838

## VISCOUNTS.

Bangor, Edw. Ward, 1781 *b*.  
 Bolingbroke & St. John, H. St. John, 1712  
 Canterbury, Ch. John Manners Sutton, 1835  
 Clancarty, W. T. le Poer Trench, 1823, *o*  
 Combermere, Stapleton S. Cotton, 1826  
 De Vesci, Thos. Vesey, 1776, *b*  
 Doneraile, Hayes St. Leger, 1785, *b*  
 Dunganon, A. Hill-Trevor, 1766, *b*  
 Eversley, C. S. Lefevre, 1857  
 Exmouth, Edward Pellew, 1816  
 Falmouth, Evelyn Boscawen, 1720

Gordon, Geo. John James Hamilton Gordon, 1814 (Aberdeen, E. \*)  
 Gough, Hugh Gough, 1849  
 Hardinge, Chas. Stewart Hardinge, 1846  
 Hereford, Rob. Devereux, 1549  
 Hill, Rowland Hill, 1842  
 Hood, Francis Wheler Hood, 1796, *o*  
 Hutchinson, R. John H. Hutchinson, 1821 (Donoughmore, E. *o*)  
 Leinster, Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald, 1747, *o* (Leinster, D.)  
 Lifford, James Hewitt, 1781, *b*  
 Maynard, Henry Maynard, 1766  
 Melville, Henry Dundas, 1802  
 St. Vincent, Carnegie R. J. Jervis, 1801  
 Sidmouth, Rev. W. L. Addington, 1805  
 Stratford de Redcliffe, S. Canning, 1852  
 Strathallan, W. H. Drummond, 1866, *a*  
 Sydney, John Robert Townshend, 1789  
 Torrington, George Byng, 1721

## BISHOPS.

Bangor, C. Campbell, 1859  
 Bath and Wells, Lord Auckland, 1847  
 Carlisle, Hon. S. Waldegrave, 1860  
 Chester, John Graham, 1848  
 Chichester, A. T. Gilbert, 1842  
 Durham, Chas. Baring, 1861  
 Ely, Thomas Turton, 1845  
 Exeter, Henry Phillpotts, 1830  
 Gloucester and Bristol, Wm. Thomson, 1861  
 Hereford, R. D. Hampden, 1848  
 Killaloe, Lord Riversdale, 1839  
 Kilmore, M. G. Beresford, 1854  
 Lichfield, John Lonsdale, 1843  
 Lincoln, J. Jackson, 1853  
 Llandaff, A. Ollivant, 1849  
 London, A. C. Tait, 1856  
 Manchester, J. P. Lee, 1848  
 Meath, J. H. Singer, 1852  
 Norwich, Hon. J. T. Pelham, 1857  
 Oxford, Samuel Wilberforce, 1845  
 Peterborough, G. Davys, 1839  
 Ripon, Robert Bickersteth, 1856  
 Rochester, Joseph Cotton Wigram, 1860  
 St. Asaph, T. Vowler Short, 1846  
 St. David's, Connop Thirlwall, 1840  
 Salisbury, W. Kerr Hamilton, 1854  
 Winchester, Chas. Rich. Sumner, 1827  
 Worcester, Henry Philpott, 1861

## BARONS.

Abercromby, G. Ralph Abercromby, 1801  
 Abinger, Wm. Fred. Scarlett, 1835  
 Arundell of Wardour, H. B. Arundell, 1605  
 Ashburton, W. B. Baring, 1835  
 Audley, Geo. E. Thicknesse Tuchet, 1296  
 Aveland, J. G. Heathcote, 1856  
 Bagot, William Bagot, 1780  
 Bateman, Wm. B. Bateman Hanbury, 1837  
 Bayning, Rev. Henry W. Powlett, 1797  
 Beaumont, Henry Stapleton, 1435  
 Belper, Edw. Strutt, 1856  
 Berners, H. W. Wilson, 1455  
 Berwick, William Noel Hill, 1784  
 Blantyre, Charles Stuart, 1606, *a*  
 Blayney, Cadwallader D. Blayney, 1621, *b*  
 Bolton, William Henry P. O. Powlett, 1797  
 Boston, George Ives Irly, 1761  
 Boyle, R. Edm. St. Lawrence Boyle, 1711 (Cork & Orrery, E. *o*)  
 Braybrooke, Ch. Cornwallis Neville, 1788  
 Brodbrick, C. Brodrick, 1796 (Midleton, V. *o*)  
 Brougham and Vaux, H. Brougham, 1830

Broughton de Gyfford, J. C. Hobhouse, 1851  
 Byron, George Anson Byron, 1643  
 Calthorpe, Fred. Gough Calthorpe, 1796  
 Camoys, Thos. Stonor, 1344  
 Carew, Robert Shapland Carew, 1838, *o*  
 Carleton, Rich. Boyle, 1786 (Shannon, E. *o*)  
 Carrington, Robert John Carrington, 1797, *o*  
 Carysfort, Granville Leveson Proby, 1801 (Carysfort, E. *o*)  
 Castlemaine, R. Handcock, 1812, *b* [E. *o*)  
 Chaworth, Wm. Brabazon, 1831 (Meath, Chelmsford, Fred. Thesiger, 1858  
 Chesham, Chas. Compton Cavendish, 1858  
 Churchill, Francis George Spencer, 1815  
 Churston, J. B. Yarde Buller, 1858  
 Clanbrassill, R. Jocelyn, 1821 (Roden, E. *o*)  
 Clandeboye, F. Temple Blackwood, 1850 (Dufferin, L. *o*)  
 Clanwilliam, Richard Meade, 1828 (Clanwilliam, E. *o*)  
 Clarina, Eyre Massey, 1800, *b*  
 Clements, Wm. Sydney Clements, 1831 (Leitrim, E. *o*)  
 Clifford of Chudleigh, C. Hugh Clifford, 1672  
 Clifton, John Bligh, 1608 (Darnley, E. *o*)  
 Clinton, Chas. Rodolph Trefusis, 1298  
 Clonbrock, Robert Dillon, 1790, *b*  
 Cloncurry, Edw. Lawless, 1831, *o*  
 Clyde, Colin Campbell, 1858  
 Colchester, Charles Abbot, 1817  
 Colville of Culross, J. Colville, 1609, *a*  
 Congleton, John Parnell, 1841  
 Conyers, G. Sackville Lane Fox, 1509  
 Cranworth, R. M. Rolfe, 1850  
 Crewe, Hungerford Crewe, 1806  
 Crofton, Edward Crofton, 1797, *b*  
 Dacre, Thos. Trevor Brand, 1321  
 Dartrey, R. Dawson, 1847 (Cremorne, L. *o*)  
 De Freyne, Rev. John French, 1851  
 Delamere, Hugh Cholmondeley, 1821  
 De L'Isle and Dudley, P. Foulis, 1835  
 De Mauley, W. F. Spencer Ponsonby, 1838  
 Denman, Thomas Denman, 1834  
 De Ros, W. L. L. Fitzgerald de Ros, 1264  
 De Saumarez, Rev. J. Saumarez, 1831  
 De Tabley, George Warren, 1826  
 Digby, Edw. H. Vincent Digby, 1765  
 Dorchester, Guy Carleton, 1786  
 Dormer, Joseph Thaddeus Dormer, 1615  
 Downes, Ulysses Burgh, 1822, *b*  
 Dunfermline, Ralph Abercromby, 1839  
 Dunmore, Chas. Adolphus Murray, 1831 \*  
 Dunsandle and Clanconal, D. St. George Daly, 1845, *b*  
 Dynevor, Geo. R. Rice Trevor, 1780  
 Ebury, Robert Grosvenor, 1857  
 Egerton, Wm. Tatton Egerton, 1859  
 Elgin, James Bruce, 1849, \*  
 Erskine, Thos. Americus Erskine, 1806  
 Farnham, Henry Maxwell, 1756, *b*  
 Feversham, William Duncombe, 1826  
 Fingall, A. J. Plunket, 1831 (Fingall, E. *o*)  
 Fisherwick, Geo. Hamilton Chichester, 1790 (Donegal, M. *o*)  
 Fitzgibbon, Robert H. Fitzgibbon, 1799 (Clare, E. *o*) [1861.  
 Fitzhardinge, M. F. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Foley, Thomas Henry Foley, 1776  
 Forester, J. G. Weld Forester, 1821 [E. *o*)  
 Foxford, W. T. H. Pery, 1815 (Limerick, Gage, Henry Hall Gage, 1790 (Gage, V. *o*)  
 Gardner, Alan Legge Gardner, 1806 *o*  
 Gifford, R. Francis Gifford, 1824  
 Glenelg, Charles Grant, 1835

- Granard, Geo. Arthur Hastings Forbes, 1806 (Granard, E. o)  
 Grantley, Fletcher Norton, 1782  
 Gray, John Gray, 1445, *a*  
 Grinstead, W. Willoughby Cole, 1815, (Enniskillen, E. o)  
 Hamilton, Robert Montgomery, 1831 (Belhaven and Stenton, L. \*)  
 Harris, Geo. Francis R. Harris, 1815  
 Hastings, Jacob H. Delaval Astley, 1290  
 Hatherton, E. J. Littleton, 1835  
 Hawke, Edw. W. Harvey-Hawke, 1776  
 Hay, Thos. Robert Hay-Drummond, 1711 (Kinnoul, E. \*)  
 Herbert of Lea, G. R. Chas. Herbert, 1861  
 Heytesbury, W. H. A'Court Holmes, 1828  
 Hopetoun and Niddry, John Alexander Hope, 1809 (Hopetoun, E. \*)  
 Howard de Walden and Seaford, Charles Aug. Ellis, 1597  
 Howden, John Hobart Caradoc, 1831, *o*  
 Hunsdon, Lucius Cary, 1832 (Falkland, V. \*)  
 Keane, E. A. Wellington Keane, 1839  
 Kenlis, T. Taylour, 1831 (Headfort, M. o)  
 Kennmare, T. Browne, 1856, (Kennmare, E. o)  
 Kenyon, Lloyd Kenyon, 1788  
 Ker, W. S. R. Ker, 1821 (Lothian, M. \*)  
 Kilmaine, J. C. Browne, 1789, *b*  
 Kilmarnock, W. H. Hay, 1831 (Errol, E. \*)  
 Kingsdown, Thos. Pemberton Leigh, 1838  
 Kingston, R. King, 1821 (Kingston, E. o)  
 Kinnaird and Rossie, G. W. Fox Kinnaird, 1860 and 1831 \*  
 Kintore, F. A. Keith-Falconer, 1838, \*  
 Lauderdale, Anthony Maitland, 1806 (Lauderdale, E. \*)  
 Leonfield, George Wyndham, 1859  
 Leigh, Wm. Henry Leigh, 1839  
 Lilford, Thomas Lyttleton Powys, 1797  
 Lismore, George Ponsonby O'Callaghan, 1838 (Lismore, V. o)  
 Llanover, Benjamin Hall, 1859  
 Loftus, J. H. W. G. Loftus, 1801 (Ely, M. o)  
 Londesborough, W. H. Forester Denison, 1850  
 Lovat, Thomas Alexander Fraser, 1837  
 Lovel and Holland, George Jas. Perceval, 1762 (Egmont, E. o)  
 Lurgan, Charles Brownlow, 1839  
 Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, 1827  
 Lyons, Rich. B. P. Lyons, 1856  
 Lyttelton, G. W. Lyttelton, 1794, *o*  
 Lyveden, Rob. Vernon Smith, 1859  
 Manners, John Thomas M. Sutton, 1807  
 Maryborough, W. R. A. Pole-Tylncey-Long-Wellesley, 1821 (Mornington, E. o)  
 Meldrum, C. Gordon, 1815 (Huntly, M. \*)  
 Mendip and Dover, Henry Agar Ellis, 1794 (Clifden, V. o)  
 Methuen, Fred. H. Paul Methuen, 1838  
 Middleton, Henry Willoughby, 1711  
 Minster, Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, 1821 (Conyngham, M. o)  
 Monson, William John Monson, 1728  
 Monteagle, G. J. Browne, 1806 (Sligo, M. o)  
 Monteagle of Brandon, T. Spring Rice, 1839  
 Moore, H. F. S. Moore, 1801 (Drogheda, M. o)  
 Mostyn, Edward M. Lloyd Mostyn, 1831  
 Northwick, George Rushout, 1797  
 Oriol, John Skeffington Foster, 1821 (Ferrard and Massarene, V. o)  
 Ormonde, J. E. W. T. Butler, 1821 (Ormonde, M. o)  
 Overstone, S. Jones Loyd, 1850 [E. \*)  
 Oxenford, North Dalrymple, 1841 (Stair, Panmure, Fox Maule, 1831 \*  
 Penshurst, Percy Ellen Frederie William Smythe, 1825 (Strangford, V. o)  
 Petre, William Barnard Petre, 1603  
 Plunket, T. Plunket, 1827 (Bp. of Tuam)  
 Poltimore, A. F. G. Bampfylde, 1831  
 Polwarth, H. F. H. Scott, 1690, *a*  
 Ponsonby, Geo. John Brabazon Ponsonby, 1749 (Bessborough, E. o)  
 Ponsonby of Imokilly, Geo. Ponsonby, 1806  
 Portman, Edw. Berkeley Portman, 1837  
 Raglan, R. F. Somerset, 1852  
 Ranfurly, T. Granville Henry Stuart Knox, 1826 (Ranfurly E. o)  
 Ravensworth, Henry Thos. Liddell, 1821  
 Rayleigh, John James Strutt, 1821  
 Redesdale, John Thomas F. Mitford, 1802  
 Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, 1797  
 Rivers, George Pitt Rivers, 1802  
 Rodney, Robert Dennet Rodney, 1782  
 Rollo, John Rogerson Rollo, 1651, *a*  
 Rosebery, A. J. Primrose, 1828 (Rosebery, E. \*)  
 Ross, Jas. Carr-Boyle, 1815 (Glasgow, E. \*)  
 Rossmore, Henry Craven Westenra, 1838, *o*  
 St. John of Bletso, St. Andrew Beauchamp St. John, 1558  
 St. Leonards, E. B. Sugden, 1852  
 Saltersford, James George Henry Stopford, 1796 (Courtown, E. o)  
 Saltoun, Alex. Fraser, 1445, *a*  
 Sandys, Arthur M. Cecil Hill, 1802  
 Saye and Sele, Rev. F. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, 1603  
 Scarsdale, A. Nathaniel H. Curzon, 1761  
 Seaton, John Colborne, 1839  
 Sefton, W. P. Molyneux, 1831 (Sefton, E. o)  
 Sheffield, Geo. Augustus Fred. Charles Holroyd, 1802 (Sheffield, E. o)  
 Sherborne, John Dutton, 1784  
 Silchester, Wm. Lygon Pakenham, 1821 (Longford, E. o)  
 Skelmersdale, E. Bootle Wilbraham, 1828  
 Skene, James Duff, 1857 (Fife, E. o)  
 Somerhill, Ulick John de Burgh, 1826 (Clanricarde, M. o)  
 Sondes, George John Miles, 1760  
 Southampton, Charles Fitzroy, 1780  
 Stafford, Henry V. Jernyngham, 1640  
 Stanley of Alderley, Edw. J. Stanley, 1839  
 Stewart, F. W. R. Stewart, 1814 (London-derry, M. o)  
 Stewart of Garlies, Randolph Stewart, 1796 (Galloway, E. \*)  
 Stourton, Charles Stourton, 1448  
 Stratheden, 1836, and Campbell, 1841, Wm. Fred. Campbell  
 Strathspey, J. C. Ogilvie-Grant, 1858 (Seafield, E. \*)  
 Stuart de Decies, H. V. Stuart, 1839  
 Stuart of Castle Stuart, John Stuart, 1796 (Moray, E. \*)  
 Sudeley, Thos. Chas. Hanbury Tracy, 1828  
 Suffield, Charles Harbord, 1786  
 Sundridge and Hamilton, George Douglas Campbell, 1776 (Argyll, D. \*)  
 Talbot de Malahide, James Talbot, 1850, *o*  
 Taunton, Henry Labouchere, 1859  
 Templemore, H. Spencer Chichester, 1831  
 Tenterden, John Henry Abbott, 1827  
 Teynham, G. H. Roper-Curzon, 1616  
 Thurlow, Edw. Thomas Thurlow, 1792  
 Tredegar, Chas. M. Robinson Morgan, 1859  
 Truro, C. R. C. Wilde, 1850

Tyrone, Rev. John de la Poer Beresford, 1786 (Waterford, M. o)  
 Vaux of Harrowden, George Mostyn, 1523  
 Vernon, George John Warren, 1762  
 Vivian, C. Crespigny Vivian, 1841  
 Walsingham, Thomas De Grey, 1780  
 Wemyss, Fras. Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, 1821 (Wemyss, E. \*)  
 Wenlock, Beilby Richard Lawley, 1839  
 Wensleydale, James Parke, 1856  
 Wentworth, Noel Byron King Noel, 1529  
 Westbury, Richard Bethell, 1861  
 Wharnccliffe, E. M. Stuart-Wortley, 1826

Wigan, Jas. Lindsay, 1825 (Crawford and Balcarras, E. \*)  
 Willoughby de Broke, Robert John Barnard, 1492  
 Willoughby de Eresby, Peter Robt. Drummond-Willoughby, 1313  
 Wodehouse, John Wodehouse, 1797  
 Worlingham, Archibald Acheson, 1835 (Gosford, E. o.)  
 Wrottesley, John Wrottesley, 1838  
 Wycombe, H. P. Fitzmaurice, 1760  
 Wynford, William Samuel Best, 1829

## PEERESSES.

Braye, *Baroness*, 1529-47, Cave-Otway  
 De Clifford, *Baroness*, 1269, Russell  
 De la Zouche, *Baroness*, 1308, Curzon  
 Grey de Ruthyn, *Baroness*, 1322, Hastings-Yelverton  
 Inverness, *Duchess of*, 1840, Underwood

Keith, *Baroness*, 1803, Elphinstone-Flahault  
 Le Despencer, *Baroness*, 1269, Stapleton  
 Lucas, *Baroness*, 1663, Cowper  
 North, *Baroness*, 1554, North  
 Wenman, *Baroness*, 1834, Wykeham  
 Windsor, *Baroness*, 1592, Windsor-Clive

\*\*\* To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers who sit in Parliament under English Titles, but who are not commonly addressed by them, we subjoin the following List of them; as also of English Peers who have a higher title by courtesy.

Aberdeen, E. (see Gordon, V.)  
 Argyll, D. (see Sundridge and Hamilton)  
 Atholl, D. (see Strange)  
 Balcarras, E. (see Wigan)  
 Belhaven, L. (see Hamilton)  
 Bessborough, E. (see Ponsonby)  
 Buccleuch, D. (see Doncaster)  
 Clanricarde, M. (see Somerhill)  
 Clare, E. (see Fitzgibbon)  
 Clifden, V. (see Mendip)  
 Conyngham, M. (see Munster)  
 Cork, E. (see Boyle)  
 Courtown, E. (see Saltersford)  
 Cremorne, V. (see Dartrey)  
 Dalhousie, E. (see Panmure)  
 Daruley, E. (see Clifton)  
 Donegal, M. (see Fisherwick)  
 Donoughmore, E. (see Hutchinsonson)

Downshire, M. (see Hillsborough)  
 Drogheda, M. (see Moore)  
 Dufferin, L. (see Clandeboyne)  
 Eglintoun, E. (see Winton)  
 Egmont, E. (see Lovel)  
 Ely, M. (see Loftus)  
 Enniskillen, E. (see Grinstead)  
 Errol, E. (see Kilmarnock)  
 Falkland, V. (see Hunsdon)  
 Fife, E. (see Skene)  
 Galloway, E. (see Stewart of Garlies)  
 Glasgow, E. (see Ross)  
 Gosford, E. (see Worlingham)  
 Hamilton, D. (see Brandon)  
 Headfort, M. (see Kenlis)  
 Huntley, M. (see Meldrum)  
 Kinnoul, E. (see Hay)  
 Leitrim, E. (see Clements)  
 Limerick, E. (see Foxford)

Londonderry, M. (see Stewart)  
 Longford, E. (see Silchester)  
 Lothian, M. (see Ker)  
 Massarene, V. (see Oriell)  
 Meath, E. (see Chaworth)  
 Middleton, V. (see Brodrick)  
 Montrose, D. (see Graham)  
 Moray, E. (see Stuart of Castle Stuart)  
 Mornington, E. (see Maryboro')  
 Ormende, M. (see Ormonde, B.)  
 Roden, E. (see Clanbrassill)  
 Roxburgh, D. (see Innes, E.)  
 Seafield, E. (see Strathspey, B.)  
 Shannon, E. (see Carleton)  
 Shelburne, E. (see Wycombe)  
 Silgo, M. (see Montague)  
 Stair, E. (see Oxenford)  
 Strangford, V. (see Penhurst)  
 Waterford, M. (see Tyrone)

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

*Chairman of Committees*, Lord Redesdale.  
*Clerk of the Parliaments*, Sir J. G. S. Lefevre.  
*Clerk Assistant*, William Rose.  
*Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Private Committees*, Leonard Edmunds.  
*Counsel to the Chairman of Committees*, Robert Palk.  
*Examiners for Standing Orders*, S. Smith and Chas. Frere.  
*Chief Clerk*, Henry Stone Smith.  
*Principal Clerk for Bills*, W. E. Walmisley.

*Principal Clerk (Private Bill Office)*, B. S. R. Adam.  
*Short-hand Writer*, Joseph Gurney.  
*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, Adm. Sir Augustus W. Clifford, Bart.  
*Yeoman Usher*, Col. R. C. S. Clifford.  
*Sergeant-at-Arms*, Hon. Lt.-Col. W. P. M. C. Talbot; *Deputy*, George Goodbody.  
*Receiver of Fees*, J. Oldrini.  
*Librarian*, J. H. Pulman.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ELECTED MAY, 1859.

*Speaker*—Right Hon. John Evelyn Denison.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

- 1 Abingdon, J. T. Norris
- 2 Andover, Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue, Henry Beaumont Coles
- 3 Angleseyshire, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bt.
- 4 Arundel, Lord E. G. F. Howard
- 5 Ashburton, John H. Astell
- 6 Ashton-under-Lyne, Rt. Hon. T. Milner Gibson
- 7 Aylesbury, T. T. Bernard, S. G. Smith
- 8 Banbury, Sir C. E. Douglas
- 9 Barnstaple, Lt.-Col. J. D. Davie, Geo. Potts
- 10 Bath, Wm. Tite, Arthur Edw. Way
- 11 Beaumaris, Hon. W. O. Stanley
- 12 Bedfordshire, F. C. Hastings Russell, Col. R. T. Gilpin
- 13 Bedford, S. Whitbread, Maj. W. Stuart

- 14 Berkshire, John Walter, Hon. P. P. Bouverie, Richard Benyon.
- 15 Berwick-upon-Tweed, Capt. C. W. Gordon, D. C. Marjoribanks
- 16 Beverley, Maj. H. Edwards, J. R. Walker
- 17 Bewdley, Sir T. E. Winnington, Bt.
- 18 Birmingham, W. Schollefield, John Bright
- 19 Blackburn, James Pilkington, W. H. Hornby
- 20 Bodmin, Hon. E. F. Gower, James Wyld
- 21 Bolton, Capt. W. Gray, Thomas Barnes
- 22 Boston, Meaburn Staniland, J. Wingfield Malcolm
- 23 Bradford, Henry W. Wickham, Wm. Edw. Forster
- 24 Breconshire, Major H. G. Morgan
- 25 Brecknock, Col. J. L. V. Watkins
- 26 Bridgnorth, H. Whitmore, J. Pritchard

- 27 *Bridgwater*, Col. C. J. K. Tynte, A. W. Kinglake
- 28 *Bridport*, T. A. Mitchell, K. D. Hodgson
- 29 *Brighton*, W. Coningham, James White
- 30 *Bristol*, Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, W. H. G. Langton
- 31 *Buckinghamshire*, Hon. W. G. Cavendish, C. G. Dupré, Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli
- 32 *Buckingham*, Sir H. Verney, Bt., John Hubbard
- 33 *Bury, Lancashire*, Rt. Hon. Fred. Peel
- 34 *Bury St. Edmunds*, Lord Alfred Hervey, J. A. Hardcastle
- 35 *Caermarthenshire*, D. Jones, D. Pugh
- 36 *Caermarthen, &c.*, David Morris
- 37 *Caernarvonshire*, Hon. Col. E. G. D. Pennant
- 38 *Caernarvon, &c.*, Chas. Wynne
- 39 *Calne*, Rt. Hon. R. Lowe
- 40 *Cambridgeshire*, E. Ball, H. J. Adeane, Hon. E. T. Yorke
- 41 *Cambridge University*, Rt. Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, Chas. J. Selwyn
- 42 *Cambridge*, K. Macaulay, A. Stuart
- 43 *Canterbury*, Hon. H. B. Johnstone, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Wm. Somerville, Bart.
- 44 *Cardiff, &c.*, Lt.-Col. J. F. D. C. Stuart
- 45 *Cardiganshire*, Lieut.-Col. W. Powell
- 46 *Cardigan, &c.*, Capt. E. L. Pryse
- 47 *Carlisle*, Wilfrid Lawson (vacant)
- 48 *Chatham*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. M. F. Smith
- 49 *Cheltenham*, Col. F. W. F. Berkeley
- 50 *Cheshire (North)*, Wilbraham Egerton, Geo. Cornwall Legh
- 51 *Cheshire (South)*, Sir P. D. M. G. Egerton, Bart., John Tollemache
- 52 *Chester*, Earl Grosvenor, Philip Humberstone
- 53 *Chichester*, Lord H. G. Lennox, Humphrey Freeland
- 54 *Chippenharn*, W. John Lysley, Richard P. Long
- 55 *Christchurch*, Vice-Adm. J. E. Walcott
- 56 *Cirencester*, Allen Alex. Bathurst, Hon. A. Ponsonby
- 57 *Clitheroe*, J. T. Hopwood
- 58 *Cockermouth*, John Steel, Rt. Hon. Lord Naas
- 59 *Colchester*, T. J. Miller, Phil. O. Papillon
- 60 *Cornwall (East)*, Thomas J. Agar Roberts, N. Kendall
- 61 *Cornwall (West)*, R. Davey, John St. Aubyn
- 62 *Coventry*, Rt. Hon. E. Ellice, Sir J. Paxton
- 63 *Cricklade, &c.*, A. L. Goddard, Lord Ashley
- 64 *Cumberland (East)*, Hon. Charles W. G. Howard, W. Marshall
- 65 *Cumberland (West)*, Capt. H. Lowther, Hon. Percy Wyndham.
- 66 *Dartmouth, &c.*, John Hardy
- 67 *Denbighshire*, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., Col. R. M. Biddulph
- 68 *Denbigh, &c.*, T. Mainwaring
- 69 *Derbysire (North)*, Hon. G. H. Cavendish, Wm. Pole Thornhill
- 70 *Derbysire (South)*, T. W. Evans, Wm. Mundy
- 71 *Derby*, M. T. Bass, Sam. Beale
- 72 *Devizes*, C. D. Griffith, Capt. J. Gladstone
- 73 *Devonport*, Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Sir Arthur Wm. Buller, Bart.
- 74 *Devonshire (North)*, J. W. Buller, Hon. C. H. R. Trefusis
- 75 *Devonshire (South)*, Lawrence Palk, Sam. Trehawke Kekewich
- 76 *Dorchester*, R. Brinsley Sheridan, Capt. C. N. Sturt
- 77 *Dorsetshire*, W. H. B. Portman, Henry Gerard Sturt, Henry Ker Seymour
- 78 *Dover*, Vice-Adm. Sir H. Leeke, Wm. Nicol
- 79 *Droitwich*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Somerset Pakington, Bart.
- 80 *Dudley*, H. B. Sheridan
- 81 *Durham (North)*, R. D. Shafto, Lord Adolphus Vane-Tempest
- 82 *Durham (South)*, Henry Pease, James Farrer
- 83 *Durham (City)*, Sir Wm. Atherton, John Robert Mowbray
- 84 *East Retford*, Visc. Galway, F. J. S. Poljambe
- 85 *Essex (North)*, Rt. Hon. W. Eversford, C. DuCane
- 86 *Essex (South)*, T. W. Bramston, J. W. Watlington
- 87 *Evesham*, Sir H. P. Willoughby, Bt., Edw. Holland
- 88 *Exeter*, E. Divett, R. S. Gard
- 89 *Eye*, Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart.
- 90 *Finsbury*, Thos. Slingsby Duncombe, Sir S. M. Peto, Bart.
- 91 *Flintshire*, Lord Richard Grosvenor
- 92 *Flint, &c.*, Sir John Hammer, Bart.
- 93 *Frome*, Lord Edw. Thynne
- 94 *Gateshead*, William Hutt
- 95 *Glamorganshire*, C. R. M. Talbot, H. H. Vivian
- 96 *Gloucestershire (East)*, Sir C. W. Collington, Bart., R. Stayner Holford
- 97 *Gloucestershire (West)*, Lieut.-Col. R. N. F. Kingscote, J. Rolt
- 98 *Gloucester (vacant)*
- 99 *Grantham*, W. E. Welby, Hon. F. J. Tollemache
- 100 *Great Grimsby*, Ld. Worsley
- 101 *Greenwich, &c.*, Ald. D. Salomons, Wm. Angerstein
- 102 *Guildford*, W. Bovill, G. Onslow.
- 103 *Halifax*, Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bt., James Stansfeld
- 104 *Hampshire (North)*, W. W. B. Beach, G. Selater Booth
- 105 *Hampshire (South)*, Hon. H. R. Dutton, Sir J. C. Jervoise, Bt.
- 106 *Harwich*, Capt. H. J. Jervis, Col. Rowley
- 107 *Hastings*, Fredk. North, Lord H. G. Vane
- 108 *Haverfordwest, &c.* John Hen. Phillips
- 109 *Helston*, John Jope Rogers
- 110 *Hercfordshire*, J. King King, Ld. Wm. Graham, H. Fras. Mildmay
- 111 *Hercford*, Col. H. M. Clifford, Geo. Clive
- 112 *Hertfordshire*, Right Hon. Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., C. W. Fuller, Atcl Smith
- 113 *Hertford*, Hon. W. F. Cowper, Sir W. M. T. Farquhar, Bart.
- 114 *Honiton*, A. D. R. Cochrane, G. Moffatt
- 115 *Horsham*, Wm. R. S. V. Fitzgerald
- 116 *Huddersfield*, Edw. A. Leatham
- 117 *Huntingdonshire*, E. Fellowes, Lord R. Montague

- 118 *Huntingdon*, T. Baring, Lieut.-Gen. J. Peel  
 119 *Hythe*, Baron M. A. de Rothschild  
 120 *Ipswich*, J. C. Cobbold, H. E. Adair  
 121 *Ives, St.*, Henry Paull  
 122 *Kendal*, G. C. Glyn  
 123 *Kent* (East), Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart., Wm. Deedes  
 124 *Kent* (West), Visc. Holmesdale, Sir Edm. Filmer, Bart.  
 125 *Kidderminster*, Alfred R. Bristow  
 126 *King's Lynn*, Lord Stanley, J. H. Gurney  
 127 *Kingston-upon-Hull*, J. Clay, Joseph Somes  
 128 *Knaresborough*, Basil T. Woodd, T. Collins, Jun.  
 129 *Lambeth*, Wm. Williams, Wm. Roupell  
 130 *Lancashire* (North), Col. J. W. Patten, Marquis of Hartington  
 131 *Lancashire* (South), Hon. A. F. Egerton, Wm. John Legh, Charles Turner  
 132 *Lancaster*, S. Gregson, W. J. Garnett  
 133 *Launceston*, T. C. Haliburton  
 134 *Leeds*, Edw. Baines, G. S. Beecroft  
 135 *Leicestershire* (North), Lord J. J. R. Manners, E. B. Hartopp  
 136 *Leicestershire* (South), C. W. Packe, Viscount Curzon  
 137 *Leicester*, John Biggs, W. U. Heygate  
 138 *Leominster*, Gathorne Hardy, Hon. Capt. C. S. B. Hanbury  
 139 *Lewes*, Hon. H. B. W. Brand, John George Blencowe  
 140 *Lichfield*, Lord A. H. Paget, Maj. Hon. A. H. A. Anson  
 141 *Lincolnshire* (North), J. B. Stanhope, Sir J. M. J. Cholmeley, Bt.  
 142 *Lincolnshire* (South), Rt. Hon. Sir J. Trollope, Bart., Geo. Hussey Parke  
 143 *Lincoln*, G. F. Heneage, Charles Seely  
 144 *Liskeard*, R. Bernal Osborne  
 145 *Liverpool*, T. B. Horsfall, J. C. Ewart  
 146 *London*, Sir J. Duke, R. W. Crawford, Baron L. N. de Rothschild, Western Wood  
 147 *Ludlow*, B. Botfield  
 148 *Lyme Regis*, Col. W. Pinney  
 149 *Lymington*, W. A. Mackinnon, jun., Lord George C. G. Lennox  
 150 *Macclesfield*, John Brocklehurst, Edw. C. Egerton  
 151 *Maidstone*, Wm. Lee, Chas. Buxton  
 152 *Maldon*, Geo. M. Peacocke, T. S. Western  
 153 *Malmesbury*, Visc. Andover  
 154 *Malton*, Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Jas. Brown  
 155 *Manchester*, Thos. Bazley, J. A. Turner  
 156 *Marlborough*, Lord Ernest A. C. B. Bruce, H. B. Baring  
 157 *Marlow* (*Great*), Lt.-Col. T. P. Williams, Lt.-Col. B. W. Knox  
 158 *Marylebone*, Lord Fermoy, John Harvey Lewis  
 159 *Merionethshire*, W. W. E. Wynne  
 160 *Merthyr Tydfil*, Henry Austin Bruce  
 161 *Middlesex*, R. Hanbury, Viscount Enfield  
 162 *Midhurst*, Wm. T. Mitford  
 163 *Monmouthshire*, C. O. S. Morgan, Col. G. P. H. Somerset  
 164 *Monmouth*, &c., Crawshay Bailey  
 165 *Montgomeryshire*, Lt.-Col. H. W. W. Wynn  
 166 *Montgomery*, &c., Capt. J. S. Willes Johnson, R.N.  
 167 *Morpeth*, Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey Bt.  
 168 *Newark-upon-Trent*, Earl of Lincoln, John Handley  
 169 *Newcastle-under-Lyne*, W. Jackson, W. Murray  
 170 *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, T. E. Headlam, A. Beaumont  
 171 *Newport* (I. of Wight), Rob. Wm. Kennard, Philip Lybbe Powys  
 172 *Norfolk* (East), Hon. Lt.-Col. W. C. W. Coke, Edw. Howes  
 173 *Norfolk* (West), Geo. W. P. Bentinck, B. Gurdon  
 174 *Northallerton*, W. B. Wrightson  
 175 *Northamptonshire* (North), Lord Burghley, George Ward Hunt  
 176 *Northamptonshire* (South), R. Knightley, Col. Henry Cartwright  
 177 *Northampton*, C. Gilpin, Lord Henley  
 178 *Northumberland* (North), Lord Lovaine, Sir Matt. Ridley, Bart.  
 179 *Northumberland* (South), W. B. Beaumont, Hon. H. G. Liddell  
 180 *Norwich*, E. Warner, Sir Wm. Russell  
 181 *Nottinghamshire* (North), Lord R. R. P. Clinton, Rt. Hon. J. E. Denison  
 182 *Nottinghamshire* (South), W. H. Barrow, Lord Stanhope  
 183 *Nottingham*, Chas. Paget, John Mellor  
 184 *Oldham*, J. M. Cobbett, W. J. Fox  
 185 *Oxfordshire*, G. G. V. Harcourt, Rt. Hon. J. W. Henley, Lt.-Col. J. Sidney North  
 186 *Oxford City*, J. H. Langston, Rt. Hon. Edw. Cardwell  
 187 *Oxford University*, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir W. Heathcote, Bt.  
 188 *Pembrokeshire*, G. Lort Phillips  
 189 *Pembroke*, &c., Sir Hugh Owen, Bart.  
 190 *Penryn and Falmouth*, T. G. Baring, Sam. Gurney  
 191 *Peterborough*, Thomson Hankey, Geo. H. Whalley  
 192 *Petersfield*, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bt.  
 193 *Plymouth*, R. P. Collier, W. Morrison  
 194 *Pontefract*, R. M. Milnes, H. C. E. Childers  
 195 *Pool*, H. Danby Seymour, G. Woodroffe Franklyn  
 196 *Portsmouth*, Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Bt., Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bt.  
 197 *Preston*, C. P. Grenfell, R. A. Cross  
 198 *Radnorshire*, Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart.  
 199 *Radnor*, &c., Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart.  
 200 *Reading*, Sir Francis Henry Goldsmid, Bart., Serj. G. Pigott  
 201 *Reigate*, Hon. W. J. Monson  
 202 *Richmond*, M. Wyvill, Sir R. Palmer  
 203 *Ripon*, J. Greenwood, Reginald A. Vyner  
 204 *Rochdale*, Richard Cobden  
 205 *Rochester*, P. W. Martin, Serj. J. A. Kinglake  
 206 *Rutlandshire*, Hon. G. J. Noel, Hon. G. H. Heathcote  
 207 *Rye*, W. A. Mackinnon  
 208 *Salford*, W. N. Massey  
 209 *Salisbury*, Lieut.-Gen. E. P. Buckley, M. H. Marsh  
 210 *Sandwich*, E. H. K. Huguessen, Rear-Adm. Lord C. E. Paget

211 *Scarborough*, Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., John Dent Dent  
 212 *Shaftesbury*, G. G. Glyn  
 213 *Sheffield*, J. A. Roebuck, G. Hadfield  
 214 *Shoreham* (New), Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart., Stephen Cave  
 215 *Shrewsbury*, G. Tomline, R. A. Slaney  
 216 *Shropshire* (North), Hon. R. C. Hill, J. R. Ormsby Gore  
 217 *Shropshire* (South), Visc. Newport, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart.  
 218 *Somersetshire* (East), W. Miles, Lt.-Col. W. F. Knatchbull  
 219 *Somersetshire* (West), C. A. Moody, Sir A. B. Hood, Bart.  
 220 *Southampton*, W. Digby Seymour, B. M. Willcox  
 221 *South Shields*, Robert Ingham  
 222 *Southwark*, John Locke, A. H. Layard  
 223 *Staffordshire* (North), Rt. Hon. C. B. Adderley, Viscount Ingestre  
 224 *Staffordshire* (South), H. J. W. H. Foley, W. O. Foster  
 225 *Stafford*, T. Salt, jun., Alderman T. Sidney  
 226 *Stanford*, Lord R. G. Cecil, Sir Stamford Henry Northcote, Bt.  
 227 *Stockport*, Jas. Kershaw, J. B. Smith  
 228 *Stoke-upon-Trent*, J. L. Ricardo, Aid. W. T. Copeland  
 229 *Stroud*, G. P. Scrope, Right Hon. E. Horsman  
 230 *Suffolk* (East), Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Henniker  
 231 *Suffolk* (West), Earl Jermyn, Major W. Parker  
 232 *Sunderland*, Hen. Fenwick, William Schaw Lindsay  
 233 *Surrey* (East), Hon. P. J. L. King, Thomas Alcock  
 234 *Surrey* (West), J. I. Briscoe, George Cubitt  
 235 *Sussex* (East), J. G. Dodson, Visc. Pevensey  
 236 *Sussex* (West), Capt. Henry Wyndham, Major W. B. Bartelot  
 237 *Swansea*, &c., L. L. Dillwyn  
 238 *Tamworth*, Sir R. Peel, Bt., Visc. Raynham  
 239 *Taunton*, A. Mills, Geo. Cavendish Bentinck  
 240 *Tavistock*, Sir J. Trelawny, Bart., Arthur Russell  
 241 *Tewkesbury*, J. Martin, Hon. F. Lygon  
 242 *Thetford*, Earl of Euston, Alex. Hugh Baring  
 243 *Thirsk*, Sir W. Payne Gallwey, Bart.  
 244 *Tiverton*, Right Hon. Visc. Palmerston, Hon. Geo. Denman  
 245 *Totnes*, T. Mills, Earl of Gifford  
 246 *Tower Hamlets*, A. S. Ayrton, C. S. Butler  
 247 *Truro*, Aug. Smith, Montague E. Smith  
 248 *Tynemouth*, Richard Hodgson  
 249 *Wakefield* (vacant)  
 250 *Wallingford*, Richard Malins  
 251 *Walsall*, Chas. Forster  
 252 *Wareham*, John J. W. S. Drax  
 253 *Warrington*, Gilbert Greenall  
 254 *Warwickshire* (North), R. Spooner, C. N. Newdegate  
 255 *Warwickshire* (South), E. P. Shirley, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart.  
 256 *Warwick*, G. W. J. Repton, E. Greaves

257 *Wells*, Rt. Hon. Sir W. G. Hayter, Bt., Capt. H. H. Jolliffe  
 258 *Wenlock*, Rt. Hon. G. C. W. Forester, J. Milnes Gaskell  
 259 *Westbury*, Sir M. Lopes, Bart.  
 260 *Westminster*, Lt.-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir J. Villiers Shelley, Bart.  
 261 *Westmoreland*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. C. Lowther, Earl of Beehive  
 262 *Weymouth*, &c., Robert Brooks, Visc. Grey de Wilton  
 263 *Whitby*, Henry S. Thompson  
 264 *Whitehaven*, George Lyall  
 265 *Wigan*, Maj.-Gen. Hon. James Lindsay, H. Woods  
 266 *Wight*, Isle of, C. Cavendish Clifford  
 267 *Wilton*, Edmund Antrobus  
 268 *Wiltshire* (North), W. Long, Rt. Hon. T. H. S. Sotheron Estcourt  
 269 *Wiltshire* (South), Lord Henry F. Thynne, Lt.-Col. Hervey Bathurst  
 270 *Winchester*, Sir J. B. East, Bt., J. Bonham-Carter  
 271 *Windsor*, W. Vansittart, Geo. Wm. Hope  
 272 *Wolverhampton*, Hon. C. P. Villiers, Thos. Matthias Weguelin  
 273 *Woodstock*, Lord A. S. Churchill  
 274 *Worcestershire* (East), J. H. H. Foley, Hon. F. H. W. G. Calthorpe  
 275 *Worcestershire* (West), Visc. Elmley, F. W. Knight  
 276 *Worcester*, O. Ricardo, Rich. Padmore  
 277 *Wycombe*, Sir G. H. Dashwood, Bart., M. Tucker Smith  
 278 *Yarmouth*, Sir E. H. Lacon, Bart., Sir H. J. Stracey, Bart.  
 279 *Yorkshire* (East Rid.), Lord Hotham, Rear-Adm. Hon. A. Duncombe  
 280 *Yorkshire* (West Rid.), Sir Wm. Ramsden, Bart., Frank Crossley  
 281 *Yorkshire* (North Rid.), E. S. Cayley, Hon. W. E. Duncombe  
 282 *York*, J. P. B. Westhead, Col. J. G. Smyth

IRELAND.

283 *Antrim Co.*, Lt.-Col. T. H. Pakenham Major-Gen. Hon. G. F. Upton  
 284 *Armagh County*, Sir W. M. Verner, Bt., M. C. Close  
 285 *Armagh*, J. W. M'C. Bond  
 286 *Athlone*, John Ennis  
 287 *Bandonbridge*, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. S. Bernard  
 288 *Belfast*, Sir H. M'C. Cairns, Samuel G. Getty  
 289 *Carlow Co.*, Capt. W. B. M'C. Bunbury, Henry Bruen  
 290 *Carlow*, Sir J. E. E. D. Acton, Bart.  
 291 *Carrickfergus*, Robert Torrens  
 292 *Cashel*, John Lanigan  
 293 *Cavan Co.*, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. P. Maxwell, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. Annesley  
 294 *Clare Co.*, Col. C. M. Vandeleur, Francis Macnamara Calcutt  
 295 *Clonmel*, John Bagwell  
 296 *Coleraine*, John Boyd  
 297 *Cork County*, Vincent Scully, Nicholas Philpott Leader  
 298 *Cork*, Fras. B. Beamish, Dr. Lyons  
 299 *Donegal Co.*, Thomas Conolly, Viscount Hamilton  
 300 *Down Co.*, Lord A. E. Hill, Lt.-Col. W. B. Forde  
 301 *Downpatrick*, David Stewart Ker

- 302 *Drogheda*, Jas. M'Cann  
 303 *Dublin*, Sir E. Grogan, Bt., John Vance  
 304 *Dublin University*, Anthony Lefroy,  
 Rt. Hon. James Whiteside  
 305 *Dublin County*, J. H. Hamilton, Lt.-Col.  
 T. E. Taylor  
 306 *Dundalk*, Sir Geo. Bowyer, Bart.  
 307 *Dungannon*, Maj. Hon. W. Stuart Knox  
 308 *Dungarvan*, John F. Maguire  
 309 *Ennis, Clare*, Capt. William Stacpoole  
 310 *Enniskillen*, Hon. John L. Cole  
 311 *Fermanagh Co.*, Capt. Mervyn E. Arch-  
 dall, Lt.-Col. Hon. Hen. Arthur Cole  
 312 *Galway Co.*, Sir T. J. Burke, Bart.,  
 Wm. H. Gregory  
 313 *Galway*, J. Orrell Lever, Lord Dunkellin  
 314 *Kerry Co.*, Rt. Hon. H. A. Herbert,  
 Rt. Hon. Visc. Castlerosse  
 315 *Kildare Co.*, Wm. H. F. Cogan, Rt.  
 Hon. R. More O'Ferrall  
 316 *Kilkenny Co.*, Capt. Hon. L. G. F. A.  
 Ellis, Capt. John Greene  
 317 *Kilkenny*, Michael Sullivan  
 318 *King's County*, John Pope Hennessy,  
 Patrick O'Brien  
 319 *Kinsale*, John Arnott  
 320 *Leitrim County*, J. Brady, W. R. O. Gore  
 321 *Limerick County*, Rt. Hon. William  
 Monsell, Lieut.-Col. S. A. Dickson  
 322 *Limerick*, F. W. Russell, Major Geo.  
 Gavin  
 323 *Lisburn*, J. Richardson  
 324 *Londonderry County*, Rob. Peel Daw-  
 son, Sir F. W. Heygate, Bart.  
 325 *Londonderry*, William McCormick  
 326 *Longford County*, Col. Fulke S.  
 Greville, Col. Luke White  
 327 *Louth County*, C. S. Fortescue, R. M.  
 Bellew  
 328 *Mallow*, Robert Longfield  
 329 *Mayo County*, R. W. H. Palmer  
 Lord John Thomas Browne  
 330 *Meath County*, M. E. Corbally, E.  
 M'Evoy  
 331 *Monaghan County*, Col. C. Powell  
 Leslie, Sir G. M. Forster, Bt.  
 332 *New Ross*, Charles Tottenham  
 333 *Newry*, Peter Quinn  
 334 *Portarlington*, Capt. L. S. W. D. Damer  
 335 *Queen's County*, Michael Dunne, Lieut.-  
 Col. Fras. P. Dunne  
 336 *Roscommon County*, Col. Fitz. French,  
 Charles Owen O'Connor Don, Fran-  
 cis Macdonough  
 337 *Sligo*, Rt. Hon. John A. Wynne  
 338 *Sligo County*, Sir R. Gore Booth, Bart.,  
 Chas. W. O'Hara  
 339 *Tipperary County*, D. O'Donoghoe, L.  
 Waldron  
 340 *Tralce*, Capt. Daniel O'Connell  
 341 *Tyrone County*, Right Hon. Henry T.  
 Lowry Corry, Lord Claude Hamilton  
 342 *Waterford County*, John Esmonde,  
 Hon. W. Cecil Talbot  
 343 *Waterford*, J. A. Blake, M. D. Hassard  
 344 *Westmeath*, Sir R. G. A. Levinge, Bt.,  
 Wm. Pollard Urquhart  
 345 *Wexford Co.*, P. M'Mahon, J. George  
 346 *Wexford*, John Edw. Redmond  
 347 *Wicklow County*, W. W. F. Hume,  
 Lord Proby  
 348 *Youghal*, Isaac Butt
- SCOTLAND.**
- 349 *Aberdeen County*, Wm. Leslie  
 350 *Aberdeen*, Col. Wm. H. Sykes  
 351 *Andrew's, St., &c.*, Edw. Ellice, jun.  
 352 *Argyll County*, A. S. Finlay  
 353 *Ayr County*, Sir Jas. Ferguson, bt  
 354 *Ayr, &c.*, Edw. H. J. Craufurd  
 355 *Banff County*, Lieut. R. W. Duff Aber-  
 cromby  
 356 *Berwick Co.*, David Robertson  
 357 *Bute County*, Rt. Hon. David Mure  
 358 *Caitness County*, G. Traill  
 359 *Clackmannan and Kinross-shires*, Wm.  
 Patrick Adam  
 360 *Dumbarton County*, Pat. B. Smollett  
 361 *Dumfries County*, J. J. H. Johnstone  
 362 *Dumfries, &c.*, William Ewart  
 363 *Dundee*, Sir J. Ogilvie, Bart.  
 364 *Edinburgh County*, Earl of Dalkeith  
 365 *Edinburgh*, Adam Black, Rt. Hon. Jas.  
 Moncrieff  
 366 *Elgin & Nairnshires*, Maj. C. L. C. Bruce  
 367 *Elgin, &c.*, Mountstuart E. Grant Duff  
 368 *Falkirk, &c.*, James Merry  
 369 *Fife County*, J. H. E. Wemyss  
 370 *Forfar County*, Hon. Charles Carnegie  
 371 *Glasgow*, W. Buchanan. R. Dalglish  
 372 *Gretnock*, Alex. M. Dunlop  
 373 *Haddington County*, Lord Elcho  
 374 *Haddington, &c.*, Sir H. R. F. Davie, Bt.  
 375 *Inverness County*, H. J. Baillie  
 376 *Inverness, &c.*, Alex. Matheson  
 377 *Kilmarnock, &c.*, Hon. Edw. Playdell  
 Bouverie  
 378 *Kincardineshire*, Gen. Hon. Hugh Ar-  
 butnot  
 379 *Kirkcaldy, &c.*, Lt.-Col. R. Ferguson  
 380 *Kirkcudbright Stewartry*, J. Mackie  
 381  *Lanark Co.*, Sir T. E. Colebrook, Bart.  
 382 *Leith, &c.*, Wm. Miller  
 383 *Linlithgow Co.*, Major W. F. Hamilton  
 384 *Montrose, &c.*, Wm. Edw. Baxter  
 385 *Orkney & Shetland*, Fred. Dundas  
 386 *Paisley*, H. E. Crum Ewing  
 387 *Peebles Co.*, Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bt.  
 388 *Perth County*, Wm. Stirling  
 389 *Perth*, Hon. A. F. Kinnaird  
 390 *Renfrew Co.*, Sir M. R. S. Stewart, Bt.  
 391 *Ross and Cromartys shires*, Sir Jas. Ma-  
 theson, Bart.  
 392 *Roxburgh County*, Sir Wm. Scott, Bt.  
 393 *South Ayrshire*, Lord Henry Scott  
 394 *Stirling County*, Peter Blackburn  
 395 *Stirling, &c.*, James Caird  
 396 *Sutherland Co.*, Sir David Dundas  
 397 *Wick, &c.*, Viscount Bury  
 398 *Wigton, County*, Sir And. Agnew, Bt.  
 399 *Wigton, &c.*, Sir W. Dunbar, Bart.

<i>English</i> . . .	County Members . . .	145	} 468
	Universities . . . . .	4	
	Cities and Boroughs . .	319	
<i>Welsh</i> . . .	County Members . . .	15	} 29
	Cities and Boroughs . .	14	
<i>Scotch</i> . . .	County Members . . .	30	
	Cities and Burghs . . .	23	53

<i>Irish</i> . . . . .	County Members . . . . .	64	} 105
	University . . . . .	2	
	Cities and Boroughs . .	39	
Total Number of Members . . .		635	

Vacant—Gloucester 2, Wakefield 1, Carlisle 1. After Dec. 1, 1861, Birkenhead is to return one; and the West Riding of Yorkshire is to be separated into the Northern and Southern Divisions, to return two members each, after the dissolution of the present Parliament.



## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(The Figures refer to the previous List.)

Abercromby, R. } 355	Bruce, H. A. } 160	Dillwyn, L. L. } 937	Gilpin, Col. R. T. } 12
W. Duff } 355	Bruen, Henry } 289	Disraeli, Rt. Hon. B. } 31	Gladstone, Rt. } 187
Acton, Sir J. E. E. D. Bt. } 290	Buchanan, W. } 371	Divett, Edw. } 88	Hon. W. E. } 187
Adair, H. E. } 120	Buckley, Lt.-Gen. E. P. } 209	Dodson, J. G. } 235	Gladstone, Capt. J. } 72
Adam, Wm. Patrick } 359	Bulkeley, Sir R. } 3	Douglas, Sir C. E. } 8	Glyn, G. C. } 122
Adderley, Rt. Hon. C. B. } 223	B. W., Bart. } 3	Drax, J. W. S. } 252	Glyn, G. C. } 212
Adeane, H. J. } 40	Buller, J. W. } 74	Du Cane, C. } 85	Goddard, A. L. } 63
Agnew, Sir A., Bt. } 398	Buller, Sir A. W., Bt. } 73	Duff, M. E. Grant } 367	Goldsmid, Sir F. } 200
Alcock, T. } 233	Bunbury, Cap. W. M. C. } 249	Duke, Sir Jas., Bt. } 146	Henry, Bt. } 200
Andover, Viscount } 153	Burghley, Lord } 175	Dunbar, Sir W., Bart. } 379	Gordon, Capt. C. W. } 15
Angerstein, Wm } 101	Burke, Sir T. J., Bt. } 312	Duncombe, Rear- } 379	Gore, W. R. O. } 320
Annesley, Lt.-Col. } 293	Burrell, Sir C. M., Bt. } 214	Adm. Hon. A. } 90	Gore, J. R. Ormsby } 216
Hon. H. } 293	Bury, Viscount } 397	Duncombe, T. S. } 90	Gower, Hon. G. F. } 20
Anson, Hon. A. H. A. } 140	Butler, C. S. } 246	Duncombe, Hon. } 281	Graham, Lord Wm. } 110
Antrobus, Edmund } 267	Butt, Isaac } 348	W. E. } 281	Gray, Capt. W. } 21
Arbuthnot, Gen. Hn. H. } 378	Buxton, Chas. } 151	Dundas, Sir David } 396	Greaves, Edw. } 256
Archbald, Capt. M. E. } 311	Caird, James } 395	Dundas, F. } 385	Greenall, G. } 253
Arnott, John } 819	Cairns, Sir H. McC. } 288	Dunkellin, Lord } 313	Greene, Capt. J. } 316
Ashley, Lord } 63	Calcutt, F. M. } 294	Dunlop, A. M. } 372	Greenwood, J. } 203
Astell, John H. } 5	Calthorpe, Hon. H. } 274	Dunne, Lt.-Col. F. P. } 335	Gregory, W. H. } 312
Atherton, Sir William } 83	F. W. G. } 274	Dunne, M. } 335	Gregson, Samuel } 132
Ayrton, A. S. } 246	Cardwell, Rt. Hon. E. } 186	Dupré, C. G. } 31	Grenfell, C. P. } 197
Bagwell, John } 295	Carnegie, Hon. Chas. } 370	Dutton, Hon. R. H. } 105	Greville, Col. F. S. } 326
Bagley, Crawshaw } 164	Cartwright, Col. H. } 176	East, Sir J. B., Bt. } 270	Grey, de Wilton, Viscount } 262
Baillie, H. J. } 375	Castlerosse, Rt. } 314	Edwards, Maj. H. } 16	Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir } 167
Baines, Edw. } 134	Hon. Viscount } 314	Egerton, F. C. } 150	Geo., Bt. } 167
Ball, Edw. } 40	Cave, Stephen } 214	Egerton, Sir P. de } 51	Griffith, C. D. } 72
Baring, A. H. } 242	Cavendish, Hon. W. G. } 31	M. G., Bt. } 51	Grogan, Sir E., Bt. } 303
Baring, Rt. Hon. } 196	Cavendish, Hon. G. H. } 69	Egerton, Wilbraham } 131	Grosvenor, Earl } 52
Sir F. T. Bart. } 196	Cayley, E. S. } 281	Egerton, Hon. A. F. } 136	Grosvenor, Lord Richard } 91
Baring, H. B. } 156	Cecil, Lord R. G. } 226	Eicho, Lord } 373	Gordon, B. } 173
Baring, T. } 118	Childers, H. C. E. } 194	Ellice, Rt. Hon. E. } 62	Gurney, J. H. } 126
Baring, T. G. } 190	Cholmeley, Sir J. } 141	Ellice, E. jun. } 351	Gurney, S. } 190
Barnes, Thomas } 181	M., Bart. } 141	Ellis, Capt. Hon. } 316	Hadfield, G. } 213
Barrow, W. H. } 12	Churchill, Lord A. S. } 273	L. G. F. A. } 316	Haliburton, T. C. } 133
Bartolot, Major W. B. } 236	Clay, J. } 127	Elmhley, Viscount } 275	Hamilton, Lord C. } 341
Bass, M. Thos. } 71	Clifford, C. C. } 266	Elphinstone, Sir J. } 196	Hamilton, J. H. } 305
Bathurst, A. A. } 56	Clifford, Col. H. M. } 111	D. H., Bart. } 196	Hamilton, J. Viscount } 399
Bathurst, Lt.-Col. } 269	Clinton, Lt. R. R. P. } 181	Enfield, Viscount } 161	Hamilton, Maj. W. F. } 238
F. T. A. Hervey } 269	Clive, G. } 111	Ennis, J. } 286	Hanbury, Hon. } 138
Baxter, Wm. Edw. } 384	Clive, Hon. Capt. G. W. } 147	Esmonde, J. } 342	Capt. C. S. B. } 138
Bazley, Thos. } 155	Close, M. C. } 284	Estcourt, Rt. Hon. } 268	Hanbury, R. } 161
Beach, W. W. B. } 104	Cobbett, J. M. } 184	T. H. S. Sotheron } 268	Handley, J. } 168
Beale, Sam. } 71	Cobbold, J. C. } 120	Euston, Earl of } 242	Hankey, Thomson } 191
Beamish, F. B. } 258	Cobden, Richard } 204	Evans, Lt.-Gen. Sir } 260	Haumer, Sir J., Bt. } 92
Beaumont, A. } 170	Cochrane, A. D. R. } 114	D. L. } 260	Harcourt, G. G. V. } 185
Beaumont, W. B. } 179	Codrington, Sir } 96	Evans, T. W. } 70	Hardcastle, J. A. } 34
Bective, Earl of } 261	C. W., Bart. } 96	Ewart, J. C. } 145	Hardy, G. } 138
Beecroft, G. S. } 134	Cogan, W. H. F. } 315	Ewart, W. } 362	Hardy, John } 66
Bellew, R. M. } 327	Coke, Hon. Lt.-Col. } 172	Ewing, H. E. C. } 386	Hartington, Marq. of } 130
Bentinck, G. W. P. } 173	W. C. W. } 172	Farquhar, Sir W. } 113	Hartopp, E. B. } 135
Bentinck, G. C. } 239	Cole, Hon. John L. } 310	M. T., Bart. } 113	Hassard, M. D. } 343
Benyon, Richard } 14	Cole, Hon. Lt.-Col. } 311	Farrer, James } 82	Hayter, Sir W. G. Bt. } 257
Beresford, Rt. Hon. W. } 83	H. A. } 311	Fellowes, E. } 117	Headlam, T. E. } 170
Berkeley, Hon. F. H. } 30	Colebrook, Sir T. } 381	Fenwick, H. } 232	Heathcote, Hon. G. H. } 206
Berkeley, Col. F. W. F. } 49	E. Bart. } 381	Ferguson, Sir J. Bt. } 353	Heathcote, Sir W. Bt. } 187
Bernard, T. T. } 7	Coles, H. Beaumont } 2	Ferguson, Lt.-Col. R. } 379	Heneage, G. F. } 143
Bernard, Lt.-Col. } 287	Collier, R. P. } 193	Fernoy, Lord } 158	Henley, Lord } 177
Hon. W. S. } 287	Collins, T. Jun. } 128	Filmer, Sir Edm. Bt. } 124	Henley, Rt. Hon. } 185
Biddulph, Col. R. M. } 67	Coningham, W. } 29	Fimlay, A. S. } 352	J. W. } 185
Biggs, John } 137	Conolly, Thos. } 299	Fitzgerald, W. R. S. V. } 115	Hennessey, John Pope } 318
Black, Adam } 365	Copeland, Ald. W. T. } 228	Fitzwilliam, Hon. W. } 154	Henniker, Lord } 230
Blackburn, Peter } 394	Corbally, M. E. } 330	Foley, H. J. W. H. } 224	Herbert, Rt. Hon. H. A. } 314
Blake, J. A. } 343	Corry, Rt. Hon. } 341	Foley, J. H. H. } 274	Hervey, Lord Alfred } 34
Blencowe, Mgo. Geo. } 139	H. T. L. } 341	Foljambe, F. J. S. } 84	Heygate, Sir F. W., Bt. } 324
Bond, J. W. M. G. } 245	Cowper, Hon. W. F. } 113	Forde, Lt.-Col. W. B. } 300	Heygate, W. U. } 137
Bonham-Carter, J. } 270	Craufurd, E. H. J. } 354	Forster, Rt. Hon. G. } 255	Hill, Hon. R. C. } 216
Booth, G. Selaier } 104	Crawford, R. Wygram } 136	Forster, C. } 251	Hill, Lord A. E. } 300
Booth, Sir R. G., Bt. } 338	Cross, R. A. } 197	Forster, Sir G. M., Bt. } 331	Hodgson, K. D. } 28
Botfield, B. } 147	Crossley, Frank } 260	Forster, Wm. Edw. } 28	Hodgson, Richard } 248
Bouverie, Hon. E. P. } 377	Cubitt, George } 234	Fortescue, C. S. } 327	Holtord, R. S. } 96
Bouverie, Hon. P. P. } 14	Curzon, Viscount } 136	Fortescue, Hon. D. F. } 2	Holland, Edw. } 87
Bovill, W. } 102	Dalglish, R. } 371	Foster, W. O. } 224	Holmesdale, Viscount } 124
Bowyer, Sir G., Bt. } 306	Dalketh, Earl of } 361	Fox, W. J. } 184	Hood, Sir A. B., Bt. } 219
Boyd, J. } 296	Damer, Capt. L. } 334	Franklyn, G. W. } 195	Hope, Geo. Wm. } 271
Brady, John } 320	S. W. D. } 334	Freeland, Humphrey } 53	Hopwood, J. T. } 57
Braxton, T. W. } 86	Dashwood, Sir } 277	French, Col. F. } 336	Hornby, W. H. } 19
Brand, Hon. H. B. W. } 139	G. H., Bart. } 277	Gallwey, Sir W. P. Bt. } 243	Horsfall, T. B. } 145
Bridges, Sir B. W. Bt. } 133	Davey, R. } 61	Galway, Viscount } 84	Horsman, Rt. Hon. E. } 229
Bright, John } 184	Davie, Sir H. R. F., Bt. } 374	Gard, R. S. } 88	Hortham, Lord } 279
Briscoe, J. I. } 23	Davie, Lt.-Col. J. D. } 9	Garnett, W. J. } 195	Howard, Hon. C. W. G. } 64
Bristow, Alfred R. } 125	Dawson, Col. J. D. } 324	Gaskell, J. M. } 258	Howard, Lord E. G. F. } 4
Brucklehurst, J. } 150	Deedes, Wm. } 123	Gavin, Major Geo. } 322	Hoves, Edw. } 172
Brooks, Robert } 202	Denison, Rt. Hon. J. E. } 181	George, John } 248	Hubbard, John } 32
Brown, James } 154	Denman, Hon. Geo. } 244	Getty, James G. } 288	Hugessen, E. H. K. } 210
Browne, Lord John T. } 229	Dent, John D. } 211	Gibson, Rt. Hon. T. M. } 6	Humberstone, Philip } 52
Bruce, Maj. C. L. C. } 366	Dickson, Lt.-Col. } 321	Gifford, Earl of } 245	Hume, W. F. W. } 347
Bruce, Lord E. A. C. B. } 156	Sam. A. } 321	Gilpin, C. } 177	Hunt, George Ward } 137

Hutt, W.	94	Malins, R.	250	Phillips, G. Lort	193	Sturt, Henry Gerard	77
Ingestre, Visc.	223	Manners, Rt. Hon.	135	Pigott, Serj. G.	20	Sullivan, Michael	317
Ingham, R.	221	Lord J. R.	15	Pitkington, J.	19	Sykes, Col. W. H.	350
Jackson, W.	169	Marjoribanks, D. C.	15	Pinner, Col. W.	148	Talbot, C. R. M.	95
Jermyn, Earl	231	Marsh, M. H.	209	Ponsonby, Hon. A.	56	Talbot, Hon. W. Cecil	348
Jervis, Capt. H. J.	106	Marshall, W.	64	Portman, Hon. W. B.	77	Taylor, Lt.-Col. T. E.	305
Jervoise, Sir J. C., Et.	105	Martin, J.	211	Potts, George	9	Thompson, Henry S.	263
Johnson, Capt. J.	166	Martin, P. W.	205	Powell, Lieut.-Col. W.	45	Thornhill, Wm. P.	69
S. Willes	166	Massey, W. N.	208	Powys, Philip Lybbe	171	Thynne, Lord Edw.	93
Johnstone Hon. H. B.	43	Matheson, A.	376	Pritchard, John	26	Thynne, Lord Hen. F.	269
Johnstone, J. J. H.	361	Matheson, Sir J., Et.	391	Proby, Lord	347	Tice, William	10
Johnstone, Sir J.	112	Maxwell, Lt.-Col.	293	Pryse, Capt. E. L.	46	Tollemache, Hon. F. J.	69
V. B., Et.	112	Hon. J. P.	183	Pugh, David	35	Tollemache, J.	51
Jolliffe, Capt. F. H.	257	Mellor, John	368	Puller, C. W.	112	Tomline, G.	215
Jolliffe, Sir W. G.	192	Merry, James	110	Quinn, Peter	323	Torrans, Robert	291
H., Et.	192	Mildmay, H. Fras.	218	Ramsden, Sir	290	Tottenham, Charles	332
Jones, David	35	Miles, W.	59	J. W., Bart.	238	Trail, Geo.	358
Kekewich, Sam. T.	75	Miller, T. J.	382	Raynham, Viscount	238	Trefusis, Hon. C. H. R.	74
Kelly, Sir F.	230	Miller, Wm.	239	Redmond, John Edw.	346	Trelawny, Sir J. S. Bt.	240
Kendall, N.	60	Mills, A.	214	Repton, G. W. J.	256	Trollope, Rt. Hon.	141
Kennard, Rob. Wm.	171	Mills, T.	245	Ricardo, J. L.	228	Sir J., Bt.	131
Ker, David Stewart	301	Milnes, R. M.	28	Ricardo, O.	276	Turner, Chas.	131
Kerrison, Sir E. C. Bt.	49	Mitchell, T. A.	163	Richardson, J.	323	Turner, J. A.	155
Kershaw, James	237	Mitford, Wm. T.	114	Ridley, George	170	Tynte, Col. C. J. K.	26
King, Hon. P. J. L.	223	Moffatt, George	355	Ridley, Sir Matt. Bt.	178	Upton, Maj.-Gen.	283
Kinz, J. K.	110	Moucrieff, Rt. Hon. J.	321	Robartes, T. J. A.	60	Hon. G. F.	344
Kinglake, A. W.	27	Monson, Rt. Hon. W.	201	Robertson, David	336	Urquhart, W. Pollard	303
Kinglake, Serj. J. A.	205	Monson, Hon. W. J.	117	Roebuck, J. A.	213	Vance, J.	303
Kingscote, Lt.-Col.	97	Montague, Lord R.	387	Rogers, John Jope	109	Vandelaar, Col. C. M.	294
R. N. F.	359	Montgomery, Sir	219	Rolt, J.	97	Vane, Lord H. G.	107
Kinnaird, Hon. A. F.	218	G. Bt.	235	Rothschild, Bn. L. de	119	Vane-Temps, Lord	81
Knaitchbull, L.-CLW.	176	Moody, C. A.	163	Rothschild, Baron	129	F. A. C.	271
Knight, F. W.	275	Mordaunt, Sir C. Et.	104	M. A. de	104	Vansittart, W.	204
Knightley, R.	176	Morgan, C. O. S.	240	Roupell, W.	104	Verner, Sir W., Bt.	32
Knox, Lt.-Col. B. W.	137	Morgan, Major H. G.	84	Rowley, Col.	240	Verny, Sir H. Bart.	272
Knox, Maj. Hon. W. S.	207	Morris, David	153	Russell, Arthur	322	Villiers, Rt. Hon. C. P.	95
Lacon, Sir Edw. Bt.	178	Morrison, Walter	357	Russell, C. F. H.	121	Vivian, H. H.	203
Langston, J. H.	47	Mowbray, J. R.	225	Russell, W. F.	101	Vyner, Regina d. A.	55
Langton, W. H. G.	292	Mundy, Wm.	57	St. Aubyn, John	393	Walcott, V.-Adm. J. E.	339
Lanigan, John	227	Mure, Rt. Hon. David	217	Salomons, Ald. D.	229	Waldron, L.	16
Lawson, Wilfrid	227	Murray, William	206	Salt, Thos., jun.	143	Walker, J. R.	41
Layard, A. H.	116	Naas, Rt. Hon. Lord	339	Scholefield, W.	229	Walpole, Rt. Hon.	198
Leader, Nich.	14	Newdegate, C. N.	229	Scott, Lord Henry	229	S. H.	203
Philpott	304	Newport, Visc.	78	Scott, Sir Wm. Bt.	229	Walsh, Sir J. B., Bt.	25
Leatham, Edw. A.	131	Nicol, Wm.	107	Scrope, G. P.	229	Walter, J.	86
Lee, Wm.	151	Noel, Hon. G. J.	318	Scully, Vincent	229	Warre, J. A.	191
Leeke, V.-Adm. Sir H.	304	Norris, J. T.	338	Selby, Charles	229	Watkins, Col. L. V.	13
Lefroy, Anthony	50	North, Fred.	328	Selwyn, Chas. J.	229	Watlington, J. W.	326
Leigh, G. C.	131	North, Lt.-Col. J. S.	227	Seymour, H. K.	229	Way, Arthur Edw.	272
Leigh, Wm. John	217	Northcote, Sir S. H.	229	Seymour, H. D.	229	Weguelin, Thos.	69
Leighton, Sir B., Bt.	191	O'Brien, Pat.	336	Seymour, Vice-Ad.	229	Matthias	269
Lennox, Lord G. C. G.	53	O'Connell, Capt. D.	315	Sir M.	229	Welby, W. Earl	152
Lennox, Lord H.	319	O'Connor, Don.	315	Seymour, Wm. Digby	229	Wemyss, J. H. E.	293
G. C. G.	349	O'Connell, Don.	315	Shafter, R. D.	229	Western, T. S.	191
Leslie, Col. C. Powell	349	O'Donoghoe, D.	315	Shelley, Sir J. V. Bt.	229	Westhead, J. P. B.	13
Leslie, Wm.	319	O'Ferrall, Rt. Hon.	315	Sheridan, H. B.	229	Whalley, Geo. H.	326
Lever, John Orrell	313	R. More	315	Sheridan, R. B.	229	Whitebread, Sam.	220
Levinge, Sir R. G. A. Bt.	344	O'Hara, Chas. Wm.	315	Shirley, E. P.	229	White, Col. Luke	157
Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir	199	Ogilvie, Sir J., Bart.	315	Sidney, Ald. Thomas	229	White, James	129
G. C. Bt.	158	Ouslow, G.	315	Slaney, R. A.	229	Whiteside, Rt. Hon. J.	23
Lewis, John Harvey	179	Osborne, R. Bernal	315	Smith, Abel	229	Whitmore, H.	23
Liddell, Hon. H. G.	169	Owen, Sir Hugh, Et.	315	Smith, Aug.	229	Whitkam, H. W.	220
Lincoln, Earl of	169	Packe, C. W.	315	Smith, J. B.	229	Wilcox, B. M.	157
Lindsey, M.-Gen. H. J.	225	Packe, Geo. Hussey	315	Smith, Lieut.-Gen.	43	Williams, Lt.-Col.	129
Lindsay, W. S.	225	Padmore, Richard	315	Sir J. M. F.	229	Williams, W.	39
Locke, John	225	Paget, Lord A. H.	315	Smith, M. T.	229	Williams, M.-Gen.	67
Long, Richard P.	268	Paget, Charles	315	Smith, Montague E.	360	Sir W. F.	217
Long, W.	268	Paget, Lord C. E.	315	Smith, S. G.	229	Willoughby, Sir	17
Longfield, Robert	228	Pakenham, Lt.-	315	Smollett, Pat. B.	360	H. P., Bt.	163
Lopes, Sir M. Bart.	259	Col. T. H.	315	Smyth, Col. J. G.	229	Willyams, E. W. B.	220
Lovaine, Lord	178	Pakington, Rt. Hon.	315	Somers, Col. F.	163	Winnington, Sir	157
Lowe, Rt. Hon. R.	39	Sir J. S., Et.	315	Somerville, Rt. Hon.	43	T. Bt.	148
Lowther, Colonel	261	Palk, Lawrence	315	Sir W. M., Bart.	127	Wood, Rt. Hon.	128
Hon. H. C.	65	Palmer, Roger W. H.	315	Somes, Joseph	127	Sir C., Bart.	265
Lowther, Capt. H.	264	Palmer, Sir Roundell	315	Spooner, R.	319	Wood, Western	20
Lyall, George	241	Palmerston, Rt.	315	Stacpoole, Capt. Wm.	141	Wood, B. T.	337
Lygon, Hon. F.	290	Hon. Visc.	315	Stanhope, J. B.	182	Worsley, Lord	174
Lyons, Dr.	54	Papillon, Philip	315	Stanhope, Lord	126	Wrightson, W. B.	100
Lysley, Wm. John	112	Parker, Major W.	315	Staniland, Meakum	22	Wyld, James	65
Lytton, Sir E. B., Bt.	302	Patten, Col. J. Wilson	315	Stanley, Lord	103	Wyndham, Hon. Percy	236
McCann, Jas.	42	Paull, Henry	315	Stanley, Hon. W. O.	58	Wynn, Lt.-Col. H.	165
Macaulay, K.	325	Paxton, Sir Joseph	315	Stansfeld, James	490	Wynn, Sir Watkin	67
McCormick, William	320	Peacocke, Geo. M.	315	Stear, A.	388	Williams, Bt.	38
McEvoy, Edw.	380	Pease, Henry	315	Stewart, Sir M. R.	278	Wynne, Chas.	159
Mackie, J.	207	Peel, Lt.-Gen. J.	315	S. Bt.	44	Wynne, Rt. Hon. J. A.	202
Mackinnon, W. A.	149	Peel, Rt. Hon. Fred.	315	Stirling, Wm.	13	Wynne, W. W. E.	40
Mackinnon, W. A.	345	Peel, Sir R., Bt.	315	Stracey, Sir H. J. Bt.	76	Yorke, Hon. E. T.	350
Jun.	308	Pennant, Col.	315	Stuart, Lt.-Col. J. F.	229		
McMahon, Pat.	68	Hon. E. G. D.	315	D. C.	229		
Maguire, J. F.	22	Peto, Sir S. Morton, Et.	315	Stuart, Major W.	229		
Mainwaring, T.	22	Pevensey, Viscount	315	Sturt, Capt. C. N.	229		
Malcolm, J. W.	22	Phillips, J. H.	315		229		

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1839	G. Davys, D.D.....	Peterborough	1839	Marsh, <i>dec.</i> ...	A. P. Saunders, D.D.	
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1841	T. Fowler Short, D.D...	St. Asaph....	1846	Carey, <i>dec.</i> ....	R. M. Bonnor, M.A.	
1842	A. T. Gilbert, D.D.....	Chichester ...	1842	Shuttleworth, <i>d.</i>	W. F. Hook, D.D.	
1843	John Lonsdale, D.D. ...	Lichfield ....	1843	Bowstead, <i>d.</i> ..	H. Howard, D.D.	
1845	Thomas Turton, D.D...	Ely .....	1845	Allen, <i>dec.</i> ...	H. Goodwin, D.D.	
1845	Saml. Wilberforce, D.D.	Oxford .....	1845	Bagot, <i>tr.</i> ....	G. Liddell, D.D.	
1847	Robert Lord Auckland.	Bath & Wells	1854	Bagot, <i>dec.</i> ....	G. H. S. Johnson, <i>Wells</i>	
1848	Jas. Prince Lee, D.D. ..	Manchester .	<i>See created in 1847..</i>			G. H. Bowers.
1848	R. D. Hampden, D.D..	Hereford....	1847	Musgrave, <i>tr.</i> .	R. Dawes, M.A.	
1848	John Graham, D.D....	Chester. ...	1848	Sumner, <i>tr.</i> ...	F. Anson, D.D.	
1849	Alfred Ollivant, D.D..	Llandaff.....	1849	Copleston, <i>dec.</i> ..	T. Williams, M.A.	
1853	John Jackson, D.D. ...	Lincoln ....	1853	Kaye, <i>dec.</i> ....	T. Garnier, B.C.L.	
1854	W. Kerr Hamilton, D.D	Salisbury ..	1854	Denison, <i>dec.</i> ..	H. P. Hamilton, M.A.	
1857	Robt. Bickersteth, D.D.	Ripon .....	1856	Longley, <i>tr.</i> ...	Wm. Goode.	
1857	Hon. J. T. Pelham, D.D.	Norwich ....	1857	Hinds, <i>res.</i> ...	G. Pellew, D.D.	
1859	C. Campbell, D.D.....	Bangor.....	1859	Bethell, <i>dec.</i> ...	J. H. Cotton, B.C.I.	
1860	Jos. Cotton Wigram, D.D.	Rochester ...	1860	Murray, <i>dec.</i> ...	R. Stevens, D.D.	
1860	Saml. Waldegrave, D.D.	Carlisle ....	1860	Villiers, <i>tr.</i> ....	Francis Close, M.A.	
1861	Henry Philpott, D.D...	Worcester. .	1860	Pepys, <i>dec.</i> ....	John Peel, D.D.	
1861	William Thomson, D.D.	Glouc. & Erist.	1861	Baring, <i>tr.</i> ...	{ E. Rice, D.D., <i>Gl.</i> G. Elliott, M.A., <i>Br.</i>	
1854	Horatio Powys. ....	Sodor & Man	1854	Auckland, <i>tr.</i> ..		

The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to priority of consecration. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and the Bishop of Sodor and Man have no seats in the House of Lords.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

*Lord High Chancellor*.—Lord Westbury.  
*Chief Sec.*, Henry R. V. Johnson.—*Reg. in Lunacy*, C. N. Wilde.  
*Master of the Rolls*, Rt. Hon. Sir John Romilly.—*Chief Sec.*, W. G. Brett.—*Under Sec.*, A. Cox.  
*Accountant-General*, Wm. Russell.  
*Lords Justices of Appeal*.—Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J. Turner.  
*Vice-Chancellors*, Sir R. T. Kindersley, Sir John Stuart, Sir W. P. Wood.

COURTS OF LAW.

*Queen's Bench*.—*Lord Chief Justice*, Sir A. J. E. Cockburn.—*Judges*, Sir Wm. Wightman, Sir Charles Crompton, Sir Hugh Hill, and Sir Colin Blackburn.

*Common Pleas*.—*Lord Chief Justice*, Sir Wm. Erle.—*Judges*, Sir E. Vaughan Williams, Sir J. S. Willes, Sir John Barnard Byles, Sir Henry S. Keating.  
*Exchequer*.—*Lord Chief Baron*, Right Hon. Sir F. J. Pollock.—*Barons*, Sir S. Martin, Sir G. W. W. Bramwell, Sir W. P. Channell, Sir James P. Wilde.—*Queen's Remembrancer*, Wm. Henry Walton.

LAW OFFICERS.

*Attorney-General*, Sir Wm. Atherton.  
*Solicitor-General*, Sir Roundell Palmer.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

*Vicar-General's Office*.—*Vicar-General*, T. Twiss, LL.D.—*Registrar*, F. H. Dyke.  
*Court of Arches*.—*Official Principal*, Rt. Hon. S. Lushington.—*Registrar*, J. Shephard.

*Court of Probate, and Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.*—*Judge Ordinary*, Rt. Hon. Sir Cresswell Cresswell.

*Chief Registrars*, Dr. Aug. Fred. Bayford, Charles John Middleton, Edward Fras. Jenner, and Henry Linwood Strong.

*Faculty Office*—*Master*, Rt. Hon. S. Lushington—*Registrar*, Hon. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton—*Deputy*, Edm. C. Currey.

#### ADMIRALTY COURT.

*Judge of the Admiralty*, Right Hon. S. Lushington—*Queen's Advocate-General*, Sir J. D. Harding—*Admiralty Advocate*, Dr. R. J. Phillimore—*Registrar*, H. C. Rothery—*Marshal*, Evan Jones.

#### COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

*Lords Justices of Appeal*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir G. J. Turner. *Commissioners*, J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. C. Fane, E. Holroyd, Mr. Serj. Goulburn.

*Country Commissioners.*—*Birmingham*, G. W. Sanders—*Bristol*, M. D. Hill, Q.C.—*Exeter*, Biggs Andrews, Q.C.—*Leeds*, M. J. West, and Wm. S. Ayrton—*Liverpool*, H. J. Perry—*Manchester*,—W. T. Jemmett—*Newcastle*, N. Ellison.

*Chief Registrar*—W. H. Whitehead.

#### INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

(For winding-up purposes only).

*Chief Commissioner*, Wm. Jas. Law—*Commissioner*, William Nichols—*Provisional Assignee*, S. Sturgis.

*Chief Clerk*, H. Simpson—*Clerk of the Rules*, C. V. White.

#### CITY OF LONDON—(SHERIFFS' COURT).

R. M. Kerr, LL.D.

#### COUNTY COURTS.

##### *District Towns and Judges.*

*Circuit, No. 1*: Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Berwick, Gateshead, Hexham, Morpeth, Newcastle, North Shields, Rothbury, Wooler—Wm. Henry Willes.

*No. 2*: Bishop's Auckland, Durham, Hartlepool, Seaham Harbour, Shotley Bridge, South Shields, Sunderland, Wolsingham—Henry Stapylton.

*No. 3*: Alston, Ambleside, Appleby, Brampton, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Keswick, Kirkby Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Penrith, Settle, Ulverstone, Whitehaven. Wigton—T. Hastings Ingham.

*No. 4*: Blackburn, Chorley, Garstang, Kirkham, Lancaster, Poulton, Preston—Robert Segar.

*No. 5*: Oldham, Rochdale, Saddleworth, Salford, Todmorden—G. Temple.

*No. 6*: Liverpool, Ormskirk, St. Helens—J. K. Blair.

*No. 7*: Altrincham, Birkenhead, Chester, Nantwich, Northwich, Oswestry, Runcorn, Warrington, Whitechurch—John Wm. Harden.

*No. 8*: Manchester—Robert Brandt.

*No. 9*: Ashton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Congleton, Glossop, Hyde, Macclesfield, Stockport—J. St. John Yates.

*No. 10*: Bacup, Bury, Haslingden, Leigh, Wigan—J. S. T. Greene.

*No. 11*: Bradford, Burnley, Clitheroe, Colne, Keighley, Otley, Skipton—J. J. Lonsdale.

*No. 12*: Dewsbury, Halifax, Holmfirth, Huddersfield—James Stansfeld.

*No. 13*: Rotherham, Sheffield—W. Walker.

*No. 14*: Barnsley, Goole, Leeds, Pontefract, Wakefield—Thos. Horncastle Marshall.

*No. 15*: Barnard Castle, Darlington, Easingwold, Helmsley, Knaresborough, Leyburn, Northallerton, Richmond, Ripon, Stockton, Stokesley, Tadcaster, Thirsk, York—Mr. Serj. Dowling.

*No. 16*: Beverley, Bridlington, Great Driffield, Hedon, Howden, Kingston-upon-Hull, New Malton, Pocklington, Scarborough, Whitby—W. Raines.

*No. 17*: Barton-on-Humber, Boston, Brigg, Caistor, Gainsborough, Great Grimsby, Horncastle, Lincoln, Louth, Market Rasen, Sleaford, Spilsby—J. G. Stapylton Smith.

*No. 18*: Bingham, Doncaster, East Retford, Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Thorne, Worksop—R. Wildman.

*No. 19*: Alfreton, Ashborne, Bakewell, Belper, Burton, Chesterfield, Derby, Wirksworth—Joseph Thomas Cantrell.

*No. 20*: Ashby de la Zouch, Grantham, Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Market Bosworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Nuneaton, Oakham, Uppingham—Mr. Serjeant Miller.

*No. 21*: Atherstone, Birmingham, Tamworth—Leigh Trafford.

*No. 22*: Alcester, Eromsgrave, Coventry, Daventry, Redditch, Rugby, Solihull, Southam, Stourbridge, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick—Fred. Dinsdale.

*No. 23*: Bromyard, Droitwich, Dudley, Evesham, Kidderminster, Ledbury, Pershore, Tenbury, Upton, Worcester—Rupert Kettle.

*No. 24*: Abergavenny, Cardiff, Chepstow, Crickhowell, Monmouth, Newport, Pontypool, Ross, Tredegar, Usk—J. M. Herbert.

*No. 25*: Oldbury, Walsall, Wolverhampton—Allan Maclean Skinner.

*No. 26*: Cheadle, Drayton, Hanley, Leek, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Rugeley, Stafford, Stoke-upon-Trent, Stone, Uttoxeter—Sir W. B. Riddell, Bart.

*No. 27*: Bishop's Castle, Bridgenorth, Cleobury, Hereford, Leominster, Ludlow, Madeley, Newport, Shrewsbury, Wellington, Welshpool, Wem—U. Corbett.

*No. 28*: Aberystwyth, Bala, Builth, Corwen, Dolgelly, Hay, Kington, Knighton, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, Portmadoc, Presteign, Pwllheli, Rhayader—A. J. Johns.

*No. 29*: Bangor, Caernarvon, Conway, Denbigh, Holywell, Llangefni, Llanrwst, Mold, Ruabon, Ruthin, St. Asaph, Wrexham—E. L. Richards.

*No. 30*: Aberdare, Brecknock, Bridgend, Merthyr Tydvil, Pontypridd, Swansea—T. Falconer.

*No. 31*: Aberayron, Caermarthen, Cardigan, Haverfordwest, Lampeter, Llandeilo-fawr, Llandovery, Llanelli, Narberth, Neath, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, Pembroke—H. R. Bagshawe, Q.C.

*No. 32*: Aylsham, Downham Market, East

- Dereham, Great Yarmouth, Holt, King's Lynn, Little Walsingham, North Walsham, Norwich, Swaffham, Wymondham—T. J. Birch.
- No. 33: Attleborough, Beccles, Bungay, Bury St. Edmund's, Eye, Framlingham, Halesworth, Harleston, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Mildenhall, Stowmarket, Thetford, Woodbridge—John Worlledge.
- No. 34: Ampthill, Bourne, Holbeach, Kettering, Newport Pagnell, Northampton, Oundle, Peterborough, Spalding, Stamford, Thrapston, Towcester, Welton—Francis Ellis.
- No. 35: Bedford, Biggleswade, Cambridge, Ely, Haverhill, Hitchin, Huntingdon, March, Newmarket, Royston, Saffron Walden, St. Neots, Soham, Wisbeach—J. Collyer.
- No. 36: Abingdon, Banbury, Bicester, Buckingham, Chipping Norton, Faringdon, Oxford, Shipston, Stow, Thame, Wantage, Witney, Woodstock—J. B. Parry.
- No. 37: Aylesbury, Barnet, Chesham, Henley-on-Thames, High Wycombe, Leighton Buzzard, Luton, St. Albans, Wallingford, Watford, Windsor, Uxbridge—James Whigham.
- No. 38: Bishop Stortford, Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Colchester, Dunmow, Edmonton, Hadleigh, Halstead, Harwich, Hertford, Maldon, Rochford, Romford, Sudbury, Waltham—Wm. Gurdon.
- No. 39: Whitechapel (Court, Gt. Prescott-street, N.E.)—Mr. Serjeant Manning.
- No. 40: Shoreditch (Court, Old-street-road, E.C.) Bow (Court, Fairfield-road, E.)—J. B. Dasent.
- No. 41: Clerkenwell (Court, Duncannon-terrace, City-road, N.)—Serjeant H. G. Jones.
- No. 42: Bloomsbury (Court, 11, Portland-road, W.)—D. D. Heath.
- No. 43: Brentford (Court, at the Townhall), Brompton (Court, Whitehead's Grove, S.W.), Marylebone (Court, Marylebone-road, near Lisson Grove, W.)—J. L. Adolphus.
- No. 44: Westminster (Court, 83, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.)—Francis Bayley.
- No. 45: Chertsey, Croydon, Epsom, Farnham, Godalming, Guildford, Hungerford, Kingston, Newbury, Reading, Wands-worth—J. F. Fraser.
- No. 46: Southwark (Court, Swan-street, Borough, E.)—C. S. Whitmore.
- No. 47: Greenwich (Court, Burney-street, S.E.), Lambeth (Court, Camberwell New Road, S.), Woolwich (Court, Brewer-street, S.E.)—J. Pitt Taylor.
- No. 48: Bromley, Dartford, Gravesend, Maidstone, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Sheerness, Tonbridge, Tonbridge Wells—Jas. Espinasse.
- No. 49: Ashford, Canterbury, Deal, Dover, Feversham, Folkstone, Hythe, Margate, Ramsgate, Romney, Sandwich, Sitting-bourne, Tenterden—Charles Harwood.
- No. 50: Arundel, Brighton, Chichester, Cuckfield, Dorking, East Grinstead, Hastings, Horsham, Lewes, Midhurst, Petworth, Reigate, Rye, Worthing—Wm. Furner.
- No. 51: Alton, Basingstoke, Bishop's Waltham, Lymington, Newport (I. W.), Petersfield, Portsmouth, Romsey, Southampton, Winchester—Charles Jas. Gale.
- No. 52: Bath, Bradford, Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, Frome, Marlborough, Melksham, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury—C. F. D. Caillard.
- No. 53: Cheltenham, Cirencester, Dursley Gloucester, Malmesbury, Newent, New-nham, Northleach, Stroud, Tewkesbury, Winchcombe—James Francillon.
- No. 54: Bristol, Chipping Sodbury, Thorn-bury—Sir J. E. Wilmot.
- No. 55: Andover, Blandford, Bridport, Christchurch, Dorchester, Fordingbridge, Poole, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wareham, Weymouth, Wimborne Minster, Win-canton—Edw. Everett.
- No. 56: Axbridge, Bridgewater, Chard, Crewkerne, Langport, Taunton, Temple Cloud, Wellington, Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Williton, Yeovil—C. Saunders.
- No. 57: Axminster, Barnstaple, Bideford Crediton, Exeter, Honiton, South Molton, Tiverton, Torrington—John Tyrrell.
- No. 58: Camelford, East Stonehouse, Holsworthy, Kingsbridge, Launceston, Newton Abbot, Oakhampton, Tavistock, Totnes—M. Fortescue.
- No. 59: Bodmin, Falmouth, Helston, Lis-keard, Penzance, Redruth, St. Austell, St Colomb Major, Truro—C. D. Bevan.

## POLICE OFFICE.

Whitehall-place and Scotland-yard.

Chief Commissioner—Sir Rich. Mayne;  
 Assistant Commissioners—Capt. Labal-mondiere and Capt. W. C. Harris; for Inspection of Public Carriages—Lieut.-col. G. F. Paschal; for Licensing Drivers and Conductors—John Searle and Edw. Martin; for Registering Common Lodging-Houses and Inspecting Dangerous Structures—Richard Reason and Jas. Fras. Bunday.

## METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

City { Mansion House—Lord Mayor.  
 Guildhall—An Alderman.  
 Bow-street—T. J. Hall, T. Henry, and Wm. Corrie.  
 Westminster—T. J. Arnold and T. Paynter.  
 Marlborough-street—W. F. Beadon and R. P. Tyrwhitt.  
 Marylebone—J. S. Mansfield & E. Yardley.  
 Clerkenwell—L. C. T. D'Eyncourt and John Henry Barker.  
 Worship-street—Alex. A. Knox and John Leigh.  
 Lambeth—Hon. G. C. Norton and G. P. Elliott.  
 Southwark—Boyce Combe and T. B. Burcham.  
 Thames Police—H. S. Selfe and E. H. Woolrych.  
 Greenwich and Woolwich—J. Traill and D. Maude.  
 Wandsworth and Hammersmith—C. O. Dayman and J. T. Ingham.  
 N.B. The City Police is under the control of the city authorities, directed by D. W. Harvey.

# LORDS LIEUTENANT, &c., OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

## ENGLAND.

*Bedford*, Earl Cowper  
*Berks*, Earl of Abingdon  
*Bucks*, Lord Carrington  
*Cambridge*, Earl of Hardwicke  
*Chester*, Marquess of Westminster  
*Cornwall*, Lord Vivian — *Lord Warden*,  
H. R. H. Prince Consort.  
*Cumberland*, Earl of Lonsdale  
*Derby*, Duke of Devonshire  
*Devon*, Duke of Somerset  
*Dorset*, Earl of Shaftesbury  
*Durham*, Earl of Durham  
*Essex*, Viscount Maynard  
*Gloucester*, Earl of Ducie  
*Hereford*, Lord Bateman  
*Hertford*, Earl of Verulam  
*Huntingdon*, Earl of Sandwich  
*Kent*, Viscount Sydney  
*Lancashire*, Earl of Sefton  
*Leicester*, Duke of Rutland  
*Lincoln*, Earl of Yarborough  
*Middlesex*, Marquess of Salisbury  
*Monmouth*, Lord Llanover  
*Norfolk*, Earl of Leicester  
*Northampton*, Marquess of Exeter  
*Northumberland*, Earl Grey  
*Nottingham*, Duke of Newcastle  
*Oxford*, Duke of Marlborough

*Rutland*, Marquess of Exeter  
*Shropshire*, Viscount Hill  
*Somerset*, Lord Portman  
*Southampton*, Marquess of Winchester  
*Stafford*, Lord Hatherton  
*Suffolk*, Earl of Stradbroke  
*Surrey*, Earl of Lovelace  
*Sussex*, Earl of Chichester  
*Tower-Hamlets*, Viscount Combermere  
*Warwick*, Lord Leigh  
*Westmorland*, Earl of Lonsdale  
*Wilts*, Marquess of Lansdowne  
*Worcester*, Lord Lyttelton  
*York, East-Riding*, Earl of Carlisle  
— *West-Riding*, Earl Fitzwilliam  
— *North-Riding*, Earl of Zetland

## WALES.

*Anglesey*, Marquess of Anglesey  
*Brecon*, Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, M.P.  
*Caermarthen*, Earl Cawdor  
*Caernarvon*, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bt., M.P.  
*Cardigan*, Edw. Lewis Pryse, M.P.  
*Denbigh*, Middleton Biddulph, M.P.  
*Flint*, Sir Stephen Richard Glynn, Bart.  
*Glamorgan*, C. R. M. Talbot, M.P.  
*Merioneth*, Lord Mostyn  
*Montgomery*, Lord Sudeley  
*Pembroke*, Lord Kensington  
*Radnor*, Sir John Walsh, Bart., M.P.

# FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND, AND QUEEN'S MINISTERS ABROAD

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
America, United States of.....	Hon. Chas. Francis Adams, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Chas. L. Wilson, Sec. of Leg.	Lord Lyons, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. Wm. D. Irvine, Sec. of Leg.
Argentine Confederation....	Don J. B. Alberdi, Ch. d'Affaires	Edw. Thornton, Min. Plen. Edw. Robert Lytton, Sec. of Leg.
Austria.....	Count d'Apponyi, Amb. Ext. and Min. Plen. Count Chotek, Sec. to Emb.	Lord Bloomfield, Amb. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. J. H. C. Fane, Sec. of Emb.
Bavaria.....	Baron de Cetto, Env. Extr. and Min. Plen. Count Baumgarten, Sec. of Leg.	Sir J. R. Milbanke, Bt., Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. A. G. Bonar, Sec. of Leg.
Belgium.....	S. Van de Weyer, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. M. Maurice Delfosse, Sec. of Leg.	Lord Howard de Walden and Seaford, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. H. P. T. Barron, Sec. of Leg.
Bolivia.....	Gen. Santa Cruz.....	
Brazil.....	Com. de Carvalho Moreira, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Chev. Aguilar de Andrada, Sec. of Leg.	W. Dougal Christie, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. W. G. C. Eliot, Sec. of Leg.
Chili.....	Gen. Blanco, Env. Ext. & Min. Plen.	Hon. W. T. Thomson, Ch. d'Aff.
China.....	.....	Hon. F. W. A. Bruce, Amb. Extr. E. St. John Neale, Sec. of Leg.
Denmark.....	Thorben de Bille, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Capt. Falbe, Sec. of Leg. [Pl.	Aug. B. Paget, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. W. Campbell Manley, Sec. of Leg.
France.....	Count de Flahault, Env. Ext. & M. Marquis de Chateaurenard, 1st Sec. of Emb.	Earl Cowley, Amb. Ext. Hon. W. G. Grey, Sec. of Emb.
Germanic Confederation.....	.....	Sir Alex. Malet, Bart., Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Fred. Hamilton, Sec. of Leg.
Greece.....	S. Tricoupi, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	Sir Thos. Wyse, Min. Plen. Hon. W. Stuart, Sec. of Leg.
Guatemala and Central America	Don Juan de Francisco Martin, Min. Plen. Count von Kletmansegge, Envoy	G. B. Mathew, Min. Plen. Hon. H. F. Howard, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Hanover.....	Ext. and Min. Plen. Herr C. Klingemann, Sec. of Leg.	G. Glynn Petre, Sec. of Leg.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
Hanseatic Towns, Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg ..	Alfred Rucker, Chargé d'Affaires and Cons. Gen.	John Ward, Chargé d' Affaires.
Hayti.....	Gen. Dupuy, Min. Pl., Ch. d'Aff..	Spencer St. John, Ch. d'Aff.
Honduras .....	Señor Carlos Gutierrez, M. Plen.	
Italy.....	Marq. d'Azeglio, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	Sir Jas. Hudson, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	Count Louis Corti, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. L. S. West, Sec. of Leg.
		Rutherford Alcock, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Japan.....		Laurence Oliphant, Sec. of Leg.
Mexico .....	Gen. Almonte, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	Chas. L. Wyke, En. Ex. & Mn. Pl.
Morocco .....	Seyeed Moham. el Shamee, En. Ex.	J. H. Drummond Hay, Min. Res.
Netherlands ....	Baron Bentinck, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen.	Sir A. Buchanan, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	Chevalier Berg, Sec. of Leg.	W. R. Ward, Sec. of Leg.
New Granada ...	Don J. de Francis. Martin, E. Ext.	Philip Griffith, Ch. d'Aff.
Nicaragua.....	Don E. C. Ordoñez, Sec. of Leg.	
Paraguay .....	Don José de Marcoleta, Min. Plen.	F. Chatfield, Con. Gen.
	Gen. Lopez, Min. Plen.	C. H. Henderson, Con. Gen.
Persia.....	Mirza Jaffir Khan, Env. Ext. & Min. Plen.	Charles Alison, Env. Ext. & M. Pl.
	Mirza Hassam Khan, Sec. of Emb.	W. B. Eastwick, Sec. of Leg.
Peru.....	Don Juan de Osman, Min. Plen.	Hon. W. G. S. Jerningham, Ch. d'Aff.
Portugal.....	Count Lavradio, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	Sir A. C. Magenis, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	J. Gomez de Oliveira, Sec. of Leg.	Edw. Herries, Sec. of Leg.
Prussia.....	Min. Plen.	Lord A. Loftus, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	Count Brandenburg, Sec. of Leg.	W. Lowther, Sec. of Leg.
Russia.....	Baron Brunnov, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	Lord Napier, Amb. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	Cons. de Grote, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. J. S. Lumbley, Sec. of Emb.
Saxony .....	Count von Vizthum d'Eckstädt, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	Hon. Ch. Aug. Murray, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	Don X. de Isturitz, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	C. T. Barnard, Sec. of Leg.
Spain .....	Don A. Conte, Sec. of Leg.	Sir J. F. Crampton, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	Baron Beck Früs, Chargé d' Affaires.	Hon. Rich. Edwardes, Sec. of Leg.
Sweden.....	Baron Hochschild, Sec. of Leg.	Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
	John Rapp, Ag. and Cons. Gen.	Edwin Corbett, Sec. of Leg.
Switzerland .....	Prince A. Vogorides, En. Ex. & Min. Pl.	Hon. Capt. E. A. J. Harris, Min. Pl.
Turkey .....	Khalib Effendi, Sec. of Leg.	J. Hume Burnley, Sec. of Leg.
		Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, Amb. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Uruguay.....		Hon. E. M. Erskine, Sec. of Emb.
Venezuela .....	Señor J. S. Rodriguez, Min. Plen.	W. G. Lettsom, Ch. d'Aff.
	B. Hebel, Con. Gen.	Fred. D. Orme, Ch. d'Aff.
Württemberg.....		G. J. R. Gordon, En. Ex. & M. Pl.
		Evan M. Baillie, Sec. of Leg.

LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LONDON.

The dates refer to their election as Aldermen.

Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. W. Cubitt, 1851,	Bread Street .. 1855*Wm. Lawrence
Langbourn	Coleman Street 1856*Warren S. Hale
Aldersgate .... 1826 Sir P. Laurie	Farringdon Within 1857*B. S. Phillips
Bishopsgate .... 1829 W. T. Copeland	Vinty ..... 1857*Thomas Gabriel
Bridge Without 1831 Samuel Wilson	Cheap ..... 1858*W. F. Allen
Aldgate ..... 1835 J. Humphery	Lime Street... 1858*J. J. Mechi
Farringdon	Bassishaw ... 1859*Edward Conder.
Without .. } 1841 Sir J. Duke, bt., M.P.	Bridge Within.. 1859*James Abbiss
Broad Street .. 1842 Sir J. Musgrove, bt.	Walbrook .... 1860 J. C. Lawrence
Cripplegate .. 1843 T. Challis.	Candlewick .... 1861 Thomas Dakin
Billingsgate.... 1844 Thos. Sidney	*All before the Recorder have passed the
Portsoken .... 1844 Sir F. G. Moon, bt.	Chair. Those also below the Recorder,
Cordwainers ... 1847 D. Salomons, M.P.	marked thus*, have served the office of
Tower ..... 1848 T. Q. Finnis	Sheriff.
Dowgate ..... 1849 Sir R. W. Carden	Sheriffs, George Joseph Cockerell and Wm.
Cornhill ..... 1851 James Carter.	Holme Twentyman
Recorder, Russell Gurney, Q.C.	Chamberlain, Benjamin Scott
Castle Baynard 1853*Sir H. Mugeridge	Town Clerk, Fred. Woodthorpe
Queenhithe.... 1854*W. A. Rose	Common Serjeant, T. Chambers, Q.C.

## SCOTLAND.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND  
HOUSEHOLD.

*Hereditary Lord High Constable*, Earl of Erroll—*Knight Marischal*, Duke of Hamilton—*Hered. Royal Standard Bearer*, F. L. S. Wedderburn—*Keeper of the Great Seal*, Earl of Selkirk—*Keeper of the Privy Seal*, Earl of Dalhousie—*Lord Clerk Register*, \* \* \* —*Hereditary Master of Household*, Duke of Argyll—*Hered. Standard Bearer*, Earl of Lauderdale.

dale—*Hered. Armour Bearer*, Lady Seton Steuart of Touch-Seton—*Hered. Usher of White Rod*, Miss Walker of Coates.—*Physicians in Ordinary*, Robert Christison, M.D., J. Begbie, M.D.—*Deans of Chapel Royal*, Norman M'Leod D.D., Robt. Lee, D.D., Thomas J. Crawford, D.D., Rev. Wm. Milligan, M.A.—*Dean of the Thistle*, William Muir, D.D.—*Captain-General of Queen's Body Guard*, Duke of Buccleuch.  
*Commander of the Forces*, Maj.-Gen. E. W. F. Walker.

## PEERS.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>Abercorn, <i>Earl of</i>, 1606, Hamilton*<br/> Aberdeen, <i>Earl of</i>, 1682, Hamilton Gordon*<br/> Airlie, <i>E. of</i>, 1639, Ogilvy, a<br/> Arbuthnott, <i>Visc.</i> 1641<br/> Argyll, <i>D. of</i>, 1701, Campbell*<br/> Atholl, <i>D. of</i>, 1703, Murray*<br/> Belhaven and Stenton, <i>L.</i> 1647, Hamilton*<br/> Blantyre, <i>Ld.</i> 1606, Stuart, a<br/> Breadalbane, <i>Earl of</i>, 1677, Campbell*<br/> Buccleuch, <i>Duke of</i>, 1663, and Queensberry, 1684, Douglas-Scott*<br/> Buchan, <i>E. of</i>, 1469, Erskine<br/> Caithness, <i>Earl of</i>, 1455, Sinclair, a [Dalzell<br/> Carnwath, <i>Earl of</i>, 1639,<br/> Cassillis, <i>Earl of</i>, 1511, Kennedy*<br/> Cathcart, <i>L.</i> 1447*<br/> Colville of Culross, <i>L.</i> 1604, a<br/> Cranstoun, <i>L.</i> 1609<br/> Crawford, 1398, &amp; Balcarres, 1651, <i>Earl of</i>, Lindsay*<br/> Dalhousie, <i>Earl of</i>, 1633, Maule-Ramsay*<br/> Dumfries, <i>E. of</i>, 1633, and Bute, <i>E.</i>, 1703, Crichton-Stuart*<br/> Dunblane, <i>V.</i> 1673, Osborne*<br/> Dumdonald, <i>Earl of</i>, 1669, Cochrane<br/> Dunmore, <i>Earl of</i>, 1686, Murray*<br/> Dysart, <i>E. of</i>, 1643, Talmash<br/> Eglinton, <i>Earl of</i>, 1508, Montgomery*<br/> Elgin, <i>E. of</i>, 1633, and Kincardine, 1647, Bruce*<br/> Elibank, <i>L.</i> 1643, Murray<br/> Elphinstone, <i>L.</i>, 1509, Elphinstone<br/> Erroll, <i>E. of</i>, 1452, Hay*<br/> Fairfax, <i>L.</i> 1627<br/> Falkland, <i>Visc.</i> 1620, Cary*<br/> Forbes, <i>Ld.</i> 1442<br/> Forrester, <i>Ld.</i> 1633, Grimston*<br/> Galloway, <i>Earl of</i>, 1623, [Stewart*<br/> Glasgow, <i>E. of</i>, 1703, Boyle*<br/> Gray, <i>Lord</i>, 1445, a<br/> Haddington, <i>Earl of</i>, 1619, Hamilton a [Douglas*<br/> Hamilton, <i>Duke of</i>, 1643,<br/> Herries, <i>L.</i> 1491, Maxwell<br/> Home, <i>E. of</i>, 1605, a<br/> Hopetoun, <i>E. of</i>, 1703, Hope*<br/> Huntly, <i>M. of</i>, 1599, Gordon*<br/> Kinnaird, <i>Lord</i>, 1682*<br/> Kinnoull, <i>E. of</i>, 1633, Hay*<br/> Kintore, <i>E. of</i>, 1677, Keith-Falconer* [Maitland*<br/> Lauderdale, <i>Earl of</i>, 1624,<br/> Lennox, <i>Duke of</i>, 1675*<br/> Leven, <i>E. of</i>, 1641, &amp; Melville, 1690, Leslie-Melville,<br/> Lothian, <i>Mar. of</i>, 1701, Ker*<br/> Loudon, <i>Earl of</i>, 1633, Rawdon-Hastings*<br/> Lovat, <i>L.</i> 1472, Fraser*<br/> Mar, <i>E. of</i>, 1457, and Kellie, <i>E. of</i>, 1619, Erskine [Ham*<br/> Montrose, <i>D. of</i>, 1707, Graham*<br/> Moray, <i>E. of</i>, 1562, Stuart*<br/> Morton, <i>E. of</i>, 1458, Douglas a<br/> Napier, <i>Lord</i>, 1627<br/> Newburgh, <i>Countess of</i>, 1660<br/> Giustiniani<br/> Northesk, <i>E. of</i>, 1647, Carnegie<br/> Orkney, <i>Earl of</i>, 1696, Fitzmaurice, a<br/> Perth, <i>E. of</i>, 1605, and Melfort, 1686, Drummond<br/> Polwarth, <i>Lord</i>, 1690, Scott, a<br/> Queensberry, <i>Mar. of</i>, 1682, Douglas<br/> Reay, <i>Lord</i>, 1628, Mackay<br/> Rollo, <i>Lord</i>, 1651, a<br/> Rosebery, <i>Earl of</i>, 1703, Primrose* [Leslie<br/> Rothes, <i>Countess of</i>, 1457,<br/> Roxburghe, <i>D. of</i>, 1707, Ker*<br/> Ruthven, <i>Baroness</i>, 1651, Hore<br/> Saltoun, <i>Ld.</i> 1445, Fraser, a<br/> Seafeld, <i>E. of</i>, 1701, Grant-Ogilvie, * [Las, a<br/> Selkirk, <i>Earl of</i>, 1646, Douglas<br/> Sempill, <i>Baroness</i>, 1489<br/> Sinclair, <i>L.</i> 1489<br/> Somerville, <i>L.</i> 1424<br/> Southesk, <i>E. of</i>, 1633, Carnegie<br/> Stair, <i>E. of</i>, 1703, Dalrymple*<br/> Stormont, <i>V.</i> 1621, Murray*<br/> Strathallan, <i>V.</i> 1686, Drummond, a<br/> Strathmore, <i>Earl of</i>, 1606, Bowes, a<br/> Sutherland, <i>Earl of</i>, 1228, Gower*<br/> Torphichen, <i>Ld.</i> 1564, Sandilands [Hay, a<br/> Tweeddale, <i>Marq. of</i>, 1694,<br/> Wemyss and March, <i>E. of</i>, 1633, Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas*</p> | <p>Northesk, <i>E. of</i>, 1647, Carnegie<br/> Orkney, <i>Earl of</i>, 1696, Fitzmaurice, a<br/> Perth, <i>E. of</i>, 1605, and Melfort, 1686, Drummond<br/> Polwarth, <i>Lord</i>, 1690, Scott, a<br/> Queensberry, <i>Mar. of</i>, 1682, Douglas<br/> Reay, <i>Lord</i>, 1628, Mackay<br/> Rollo, <i>Lord</i>, 1651, a<br/> Rosebery, <i>Earl of</i>, 1703, Primrose* [Leslie<br/> Rothes, <i>Countess of</i>, 1457,<br/> Roxburghe, <i>D. of</i>, 1707, Ker*<br/> Ruthven, <i>Baroness</i>, 1651, Hore<br/> Saltoun, <i>Ld.</i> 1445, Fraser, a<br/> Seafeld, <i>E. of</i>, 1701, Grant-Ogilvie, * [Las, a<br/> Selkirk, <i>Earl of</i>, 1646, Douglas<br/> Sempill, <i>Baroness</i>, 1489<br/> Sinclair, <i>L.</i> 1489<br/> Somerville, <i>L.</i> 1424<br/> Southesk, <i>E. of</i>, 1633, Carnegie<br/> Stair, <i>E. of</i>, 1703, Dalrymple*<br/> Stormont, <i>V.</i> 1621, Murray*<br/> Strathallan, <i>V.</i> 1686, Drummond, a<br/> Strathmore, <i>Earl of</i>, 1606, Bowes, a<br/> Sutherland, <i>Earl of</i>, 1228, Gower*<br/> Torphichen, <i>Ld.</i> 1564, Sandilands [Hay, a<br/> Tweeddale, <i>Marq. of</i>, 1694,<br/> Wemyss and March, <i>E. of</i>, 1633, Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas*</p> |
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\* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. o Marked thus are Peers of Ireland.  
a Marked thus are Representative Peers.

## COURTS OF LAW.

## COURT OF SESSION.

*Inner House—First Division.*

†The Lord President—Rt. Hon. Duncan M'Neill, Lord Colonsay.

† James Ivory, Lord Ivory; John Marshall, Lord Curriehill; † Sir Geo. Deas, Lord Deas.

*Second Division.*

†The Lord Justice Clerk—Rt. Hon. John Inglis, Lord Glencorse.

Alex. Wood, Lord Wood; † John Cowan, Lord Cowan; H. J. Robertson, Lord Benholme.

*Principal Clerks*, Cosmo Innes, Alexander Currie, Archibald M'Neill, Harry Maxwell Inglis.



*Outer House—Permanent Ordinaries attached equally to both Divisions of the Court*—†Charles Neaves, Lord Neaves; †James Craufurd, Lord Ardmillan; Thomas Mackenzie, Lord Mackenzie; William Penney, Lord Kinloch; Hon. Charles Baillie, Lord Jerviswoode.

The Judges marked thus† are Lords of the Justiciary, or chief criminal court.

*Lord Ordinary in Exchequer*—Lord Ardmillan; *on Teinds*—Lord Kinloch.

*Judge in Summary Petitions*—Lord Jerviswoode.

*Queen's Remembrancer*—J. Henderson.

#### LAW OFFICERS.

*Lord Advocate*, James Moncreiff.

*Solicitor-General*, Edw. Fras. Maitland.

*Advocates-Depute*, F. L. M. Heriot, Wm.

Ivory, Alex. B. Shand, and Adam Gifford.

*Crown Agent*, Andrew Murray, jun., W. S.

Scotland is divided into three Criminal Circuits—namely, the South, West, and North, which take place in spring and autumn. An additional Court is held at Glasgow at Christmas.

#### CHURCH.

The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is governed by one General Assembly, 16 Synods, and 84 Presbyteries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Lord Belhaven, *Lord High Commissioner*; Colin Smith, D.D., *Moderator*; Alex. S. Cook, *Procurator and Cashier for the Church*.

*Agent in Edinburgh*, John Beatson Bell, W.S.

#### LORDS LIEUTENANT AND SHERIFFS OF SCOTLAND.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Sheriff Depute.</i>
Aberdeen .....	Marquess of Huntly .....	Archibald Davidson
Argyll .....	Marquess of Breadalbane .....	Thos. Cleghorn.
Ayr .....	Vacant .....	John Christison
Banff .....	Earl of Fife .....	Benj. R. Bell
Berwick .....	David Robertson, M.P. ....	George Young
Bute .....	J. F. D. Crichton Stuart .....	Robert Hunter
Caithness .....	Earl of Caithness .....	Geo. D. Fordyce
Clackmannan .....	Earl of Mansfield .....	John Tait
Cromarty .....	Duke of Sutherland .....	Alexander Shank Cook
Dumbarton .....	Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. ....	Robert Hunter
Dumfries .....	Earl of Dalkeith .....	Mark Napier.
Edinburgh .....	Duke of Buccleuch .....	John Thomson Gordon
Elgin or Moray .....	Hon. George Skene Duff ....	Benj. R. Bell
Fife .....	Earl of Elgin .....	Donald Mackenzie
Forfar .....	Earl of Dalhousie .....	Alexander Stuart Logan
Haddington .....	Marquess of Tweeddale .....	George Young
Inverness .....	Lord Lovat .....	Andrew R. Clark
Kincardine .....	Earl of Kintore .....	John Montgomerie Bell
Kinross .....	Sir Graham Montgomery, Bt. ....	John Tait
Kirkcudbright Stewartry	Earl of Selkirk .....	David Hector
Lanark .....	Duke of Hamilton .....	Sir Archibald Alison, Bt.
Linlithgow .....	Earl of Rosebery .....	John Cay
Nairn .....	William Brodie, of Brodie ....	Benj. R. Bell
Orkney and Zetland	Hon. J. C. Dundas .....	W. E. Aytoun
Peebles .....	Earl of Wemyss and March ..	George Napier
Perth .....	Earl of Kinnoull .....	Edw. Strathearn Gordon
Renfrew .....	Earl of Glasgow .....	Robert Macfarlane
Ross .....	Hugh Duncan Baillie .....	Alexander Shank Cook
Roxburgh .....	Duke of Buccleuch .....	Wm. Oliver Rutherford
Selkirk .....	Lord Polwarth .....	George Dundas
Stirling .....	Duke of Montrose .....	George Moir
Sutherland .....	Duke of Sutherland .....	Geo. D. Fordyce
Wigton .....	Viscount Dalrymple .....	David Hector

#### IRELAND.

##### VICE-REGAL COURT.

*Lord Lieutenant*, Earl of Carlisle.

*Private Secretary*, John Hatchell.

*Lord High Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady.

*Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal*, Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bart.

*Private Sec.*, Thos. H. Burke.

*Und. Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. Sir T. A. Larcom, K. C. B.

##### OFFICERS OF STATE AND HOUSEHOLD.

*Lord Almoner*, Archbishop of Armagh.

*State Steward*, Visc. St. Lawrence.

*Comptroller*, George Bagot.

*Chamberlain*, Paget Butler.  
*Gentleman Usher*, Fred. Willis.  
*Keeper of Records and Ulster King at Arms*, Sir Bernard Burke.  
*Dean of the Chapel*, Very Rev. C. Graves, D.D.  
*Master of the Horse*, Capt. Fred. Marshall.

*Com. of the Forces*, Gen. Sir Geo. Brown.  
*Military Secretary*, Col. E. A. Whitmore.  
*Commander of the Artillery*, Colonel J. W. Fitzmayer, C.B.  
*Commander of the Engineers*, Col. Frome.

## PEERS.

Aldborough, *Earl*, 1777, Stratford  
 Annesley, *Earl*, 1789  
 Antrim, *Earl of*, 1785, Kerr  
 Armagh, *Arch.* 1822, Lord J. G. de la Poer Beresford  
 Armagh, *Earl of*, 1799, King of Hanover \*  
 Arran, *Earl*, 1762, Gore  
 Ashbrook, *V.*, 1751, Flower-Walker  
 Ashtown, *Ld.*, 1800, Trench  
 Auckland, *L.*, 1789, Eden \*  
 Avonmore, *Vis.*, 1800, Yelverton  
 Aylmer, *Ld.*, 1718  
 Bandon, *Earl of*, 1800, Bernard b  
 Bangor, *Vis.* 1781, Ward b  
 Bantry, *E. of*, 1816, White b  
 Barrington, *Vis.* 1720  
 Bellew, *Lord*, 1848  
 Belmore, *E. of*, 1797, Corry b  
 Bessborough, *Earl of*, 1730, Ponsonby \*  
 Blayney, *Lord*, 1621 b  
 Bloomfield, *Lord*, 1825  
 Boyne, *Vis.* 1717, Hamilton  
 Bridport, *Ld.*, 1794, Hood  
 Caledon, *Earl of*, 1800, Alexander [Freke  
 Carbery, *Ld.* 1715, Evans-  
 Carew, *Ld.* 1834 \*  
 Carrick, *E. of*, 1748, Butler  
 Carrington, *Lord*, 1796, Smith \*  
 Carysfort, *E. of*, 1789, Proby \*  
 Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, *B. of*, 1842, Robt. Daly  
 Castlemaine, *L.*, 1822, Handcock b [Stuart  
 Castle Stuart, *E. of*, 1800, Cavan, *E. of*, 1647, Lambart  
 Charlemont, *Earl of*, 1763, Caulfield \* b  
 Charleville, *Earl of*, 1806, Bury [wynd  
 Chetwynd, *V.*, 1717, Chet-  
 Cholmondeley, *Vis.*, 1661 \*  
 Clancarty, *E.* 1803, Trench \* [Bingham  
 Clanmorris, *Lord*, 1800, Clanricarde, *Mar. of*, 1825, De Burgh \*  
 Clonwilliam, *E. of*, 1776, Meade \* [gibbon \*  
 Clare, *E. of*, 1795, Fitz-  
 Clermont, *L.*, 1852, Fortescue  
 Clarina, *L.* 1800, Massey b  
 Clifden, *Vis.* 1781, Ellis \*  
 Clive, *Lord*, 1762 \*

Clonbrock, *L.* 1790, Dillon b  
 Cloncurry, *L.* 1789, Lawless \*  
 Clonmel, *E. of*, 1793, Scott  
 Conway, *L.* 1703, Seymour \*  
 Conyngham, *Mar.* 1816 \*  
 Cork and Orrery, *Earl of*, 1620, Boyle \*  
 Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, *B. of*, 1857, W. Fitzgerald  
 Courtown, *E. of*, 1762, Stopford \*  
 Cremorne, *L.* 1797, Dawson \*  
 Crofton, *Lord*, 1797 b  
 Darnley, *E. of*, 1725, Eligh \*  
 De Blaquiere, *Lord*, 1800  
 Decies, *L.* 1812, Beresford  
 Derry and Raphoe, *E. of*, 1853, Wm. Higgin  
 Desart, *E. of*, 1793, Cuffe b  
 Desmond, *Earl of*, 1622, Fielding  
 De Vesci, *Vis.* 1776, Vesey b  
 Digby, *Lord*, 1620 \*  
 Dillon, *Vis.* 1622, Dillon Lee  
 Donegal, *Marquess of*, 1791, Chichester \* [Leger b  
 Doneraile, *Vis.*, 1785, St. Donoughmore, *E. of*, 1800, Hutchinson \*  
 Down, &c., *Bishop of*, 1849, R. Knox b  
 Downe, *Vis.* 1680, Dawnay  
 Downes, *Lord*, 1822, Burgh b  
 Downshire, *Marq. of*, 1789, Hill \*  
 Drogheda, *Marq. of*, 1791, Moore \*  
 Dublin, *Archb. of*, 1831, R. Whately  
 Dufferin and Clandeboye, *Lord*, 1800, Blackwood \*  
 Dumas, *L.* 1800, Prittie  
 Dunboyne, *Ld.* 1541, Butler  
 Dungannon, *V.*, 1766, Hill-Trevor b [Quin  
 Dunraven, *E. of*, 1822, Dunsany, *Ld.*, 1461, Plunkett  
 Dunsandle and Clanconal, *Lord*, 1845, Daly b  
 Egmont, *Earl of*, 1733, Perceval \*  
 Ely, *Mar. of*, 1800, Loftus \*  
 Enniskillen, *Earl of*, 1789, Cole \*  
 Erne, *E. of*, 1789, Creighton b  
 Farnham, *L.*, 1756, Maxwell b  
 Fermoy, *Lord*, 1856, Roche  
 Ffrench, *Ld.*, 1798  
 Fife, *Earl of*, 1759, Duff \*  
 Fingall, *E.* 1628, Plunkett \*

Fitzwilliam, *Earl*, 1716 \*  
 Frankfort De Montmorency, *V.* 1816, De Montmorency  
 Gage, *Viscount*, 1720 \*  
 Galway, *V.*, 1727, Arundel  
 Monckton  
 Gardner, *Lord*, 1800 \*  
 Garvagh, *L.*, 1818, Canning  
 Gormanston, *Vis.*, 1478, Preston  
 Gort, *Vis.*, 1816, Vereker  
 Gosford, *E. of*, 1806, Acheson \*  
 Granard, *E. of*, 1684, Forbes \*  
 Grandison, *V.* 1620, Villiers \*  
 Graves, *Lord*, 1794  
 Grimston, *Viscount*, 1719 \*  
 Guillamore, *Viscount*, 1831, O'Grady  
 Harborton, *V.* 1791, Pomeroy  
 Hawarden, *V.* 1793, Maude  
 Headfort, *M. of*, 1800, Taylor \*  
 Headley, *Lord*, 1797, Winn  
 Henley, *Lord*, 1799, Eden  
 Henniker, *Lord*, 1800, Henniker-Major  
 Hood, *Lord*, 1782 \*  
 Hotham, *Lord*, 1797  
 Howden, *L.* 1819, Caradoc \*  
 Howth, *Earl of*, 1767, St. Lawrence [Vanneck  
 Huntingfield, *Lord*, 1796, Inchiquin, *Ld.* 1536, O'Brien  
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1797, Elphinstone-Flahault \*  
 Kenmare, *E. of*, 1800, Browne \*  
 Kensington, *Lord*, 1776, Edwardes  
 Kerry, *Earl of*, 1723, Fitz-Maurice Petty \*  
 Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh, *Bp. of*, 1839, Ludlow  
 Tension, Lord Riversdale b  
 Kilmaine, *L.* 1789, Browne  
 Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, *B. of*, 1854, M. G. Beresford b  
 Kilmorey, *Earl of*, 1822, Needham  
 Kingston, *E. of*, 1768, King \*  
 Kingsale, *L.* 1181, De Courcy  
 Langford, *L.* 1800, Rowley  
 Lanesborough, *E. of*, 1756, Butler b  
 Leinster, *Duke of*, 1766, Fitzgerald \*  
 Leitrim, *E.* 1795, Clements \*  
 Lifford, *Vis.* 1781, Hewitt b  
 Limerick, &c., *Bishop of*, 1853, Henry Griffin

- Limerick, *Earl of*, 1803, Pery\*
- Lisburne, *Earl of*, 1776, Vaughan
- Lisle, *Ld.*, 1758, Lysaght
- Lismore, *Viscount*, 1806, O'Callaghan\*
- Listowel, *E. of*, 1822, Hare
- Londonderry, *Mar. of*, 1816, Stewart\*
- Longford, *Earl of*, 1785, Pakenham\*
- Lorton, *Vis.*, 1806, King
- Louth, *Lord*, 1541, Plunkett
- Lucan, *E. of*, 1795, Bingham b
- Lumley, *Vis.*, 1628, Lumley-Savile\*
- Macdonald, *Lord*, 1776
- Massareene and Ferrard, *Vis.*, 1660, Skeffington-Foster\*
- Massey, *Lord*, 1776
- Mayo, *E. of*, 1785, Bourke b
- Meath, *E. of*, 1627, Brabazon\*
- Meath, *Bp. of*, J. H. Singer, 1852 b
- Mexborough, *E. of*, 1766, Saville
- Midleton, *V.*, 1717, Brodrick\*
- Milltown, *Earl of*, 1763, Leeson
- Moir, *E. of*, 1761, Hastings\*
- Molesworth, *Viscount*, 1716
- Monck, *Viscount*, 1800
- Mornington, *E. of*, 1760, Wellesley\*
- Mountcashel, *Earl of*, 1781, Moore b
- Mountgarrett, *Vis.*, 1550, Butler
- Mountmorres, *Vis.*, 1763, De Montmorency
- Mulgrave, *L.*, 1768, Phipps\*
- Muncaster, *Lord*, 1783, Pennington
- Muskerry, *L.*, 1781, Deane
- Newborough, *L.*, 1776, Wynn
- Norbury, *E. of*, 1827, Toler
- Normanton, *Earl of*, 1806, Agar
- Nugent, *Earl*, 1776, Grenville\*
- Ongley, *Lord*, 1776
- Oranmore, *L.*, 1836, Guthrie
- Ormonde, *Mof.*, 1825, Butler\*
- Ossory, &c., *Bp. of*, J. T. O'Brien, 1842
- Palmerston, *V.*, 1722, Temple
- Portarlington, *E. of*, 1785, Dawson-Damer b
- Powerscourt, *V.*, 1743, Wingfield
- Radstock, *Lord*, 1800, Waldegrave
- Ranelagh, *V.*, 1628, Jones
- Ranfurly, *E.*, 1831, Knox\*
- Rendlesham, *Lord*, 1806, Thellusson
- Riversdale, *L.*, 1783, Tonson (Bishop of Killaloe)
- Roden, *E. of*, 1771, Jocelyn\*
- Rokeby, *L.*, 1777, Montagu
- Rosse, *E. of*, 1806, Parsons b
- Rossmore, *Lord*, 1796, Westrenra\*
- Sefton, *Earl of*, 1771, Molyneux\*
- Shannon, *E. of*, 1756, Boyle\*
- Sheffield, *Earl of*, 1816, Holroyd\*
- Sherard, *Lord*, 1627
- Sligo, *Marquess of*, 1800, Browne\*
- Strabane, *V.*, 1701, Hamilton\*
- Southwell, *V.*, 1776, Southwell
- Strangford, *V.*, 1628, Smythe\*
- Taafe, *Vis.*, 1628
- Talbot de Malahide, *L.*, 1831, Talbot\*
- Teignmouth, *L.*, 1797, Shore
- Templeton, *V.*, 1806, Upton
- Trimlestown, 1641, Barnewall
- Tuam, &c., *Bp. of*, Lord Plunkett, 1839\*
- Valentia, *V.*, 1662, Annesley
- Ventry, *Lord*, 1800, Mullins
- Walls court, *L.*, 1800, Blake
- Waterford and Wexford, *Earl of*, 1446, Talbot\*
- Waterford, *Mar. of*, 1789, Beresford\*
- Waterpark, *Lord*, 1792, Cavendish
- Westcote, *Lord*, 1776, Lyttelton\*
- Westmeath, *Mar. of*, 1822, Nugent b
- Wicklow, *Earl of*, 1793, Howard b
- Winterton, *Earl of*, 1766, Turnour

\* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Scotland. b Marked thus are Representative Peers.

## COURTS OF LAW.

## COURT OF CHANCERY.

*Lord Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady

—*Secretary*, Mark Perrin

*Master of the Rolls*, Rt. Hon. T. B. C. Smith

*Deputy Keeper of the Rolls*, John Reilly

*Masters in Chancery*, Edward Litton, Wm. Brooke, J. J. Murphy, and Gerald Fitzgibbon

*Accountant-Gen.*, Digby P. Starkey

*Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper*, Ralph S. Cusack

## COURT OF APPEAL.

*Lord Justice*, Rt. Hon. Fras. Blackburne

## COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

*Lord Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. Thos. Leffroy.—*Judges*, James O'Brien, Rt. Hon. Edm. Hayes, Rt. Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald

*Clerk of the Crown*, James Nagle

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

*Lord Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. Jas. H. Monahan.—*Judges*, Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ball, Rt. Hon. W. Keogh, Rt. Hon. Jonathan Christian

## COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

*Lord Chief Baron*, Rt. Hon. David R. Pigot

*Barons*, Rt. Hon. F. Fitzgerald, Hon. H. G. Hughes, Rt. Hon. Rickard Deasy

## LANDED ESTATES COURT.

*Judges*, M. Longfield, C. J. Hargrave

W. C. Dobbs,

## ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

*Judge of the Court of Probate*, Rt. Hon. R. Keatinge, LL.D.

*Registrars*, Maurice Keatinge, W. M. Wiley, LL.D.

*Vicar-Gen. of the Commercial Courts of Dublin*, Jos. Radcliff, LL.D.

*Registrar*, John Samuels, Esq.

## COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

*Judge*, Dr. T. F. Kelly

*Surrogate*, Joseph Radcliff, LL.D.

*Queen's Advocate Gen.*, Sir T. Staples, bart.

*Registrar*, John Anster, LL.D.

## COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

*Judges*, Walter Berwick and David Lynch.—*Chief Registrar*, Cheyne Brady.—*Assistant Registrars*, Thomas Battley and Wm. Perrin.—*Chief Clerk*, Thomas Farrell

## LAW OFFICERS.

*Attorney-Gen.*, Rt. Hon. Thos. O'Hagan

*Solicitor-Gen.*, Jas. Anthony Lawson

*Serjeants*, J. Howley, Edward Sullivan, and Richard Armstrong.

## LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES, AND CUSTODES ROTULORUM.

*Antrim*, Marquess of Donegal  
*Armagh*, Col. Jas. M. Caulfeild  
*Carlow*, Earl of Bessborough  
*Cavan*, Marquess of Headfort  
*Clare*, Lord Inchiquin  
*Cork*, Lord Fermoy, M.P.  
*Donegal*, Marquess of Abercorn  
*Down*, Marquess of Londonderry  
*Dublin*, Earl of Howth  
*Fermanagh*, Earl of Erne  
*Galway*, Marquess of Clanricarde  
*Kerry*, Rt. Hon. H. A. Herbert, M.P.  
*Kildare*, Duke of Leinster  
*Kilkenny*, Right Hon. William F. Fownes Tighe  
*King's County*, Earl of Rosse  
*Leitrim*, Earl of Granard

*Limerick*, Earl of Clare  
*Londonderry*, Acheson Lyle  
*Longford*, Col. Henry White  
*Louth*, Lord Bellew, Lieut. ; Earl of Roden, Custos  
*Mayo*, Earl of Lucan  
*Meath*, Earl of Fingall  
*Monaghan*, Col. Chas. Leslie, M.P.  
*Queen's County*, Rt. Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick  
*Roscommon*, Edw. King Tenison  
*Sligo*, Col. Arthur F. Knox Gore  
*Tipperary*, Viscount Lismore  
*Tyrone*, Earl of Charlemont  
*Waterford*, Lord Stuart de Decies  
*Westmeath*, Marquess of Westmeath  
*Wexford*, Lord Carew  
*Wicklow*, Earl of Wicklow.

## IRISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	Archbishops.	Secs.	Anno.	In room of.	Deans.
1805	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D., Primate of all Ireland	<i>Armagh</i> & <i>Clogher</i> . }	1822	Stuart .	{ B. W. Disney, <i>Arm.</i> (vacant), <i>Clogher</i> .
1831	Rt. Hon. Richard Whately, D.D., Primate of Ireland.	<i>Dublin</i> and <i>Kildare</i> . }	1831	Magee .	{ Hon. H. Pakenham, <i>St. Patrick's</i> and <i>Christ Church</i> . John Wolsley, A.M., <i>Kildare</i> .
<i>Bishops.</i>					
1852	J. H. Slinger, D.D. . . . .	<i>Meath</i> . .	1852	Townsend .	Rich. Butler, <i>Clonmacnoise</i> . J. Head, D.D., <i>Killaloe</i> . M. J. Keating, A.M., <i>Kilfenora</i> R. M. Kennedy, <i>Clonsfert</i> . J. A. Bermingham, <i>Kilmacduagh</i> . Hon. R. Plunket, <i>Tuam</i> . J. Collins, D.D., <i>Killata</i> . Lord Mountmorres, <i>Achnary</i> . James Lyster, A.M., <i>Leighlin</i> . H. Newland, D.D., <i>Ferns</i> . Charles Vignoles, D.D., <i>Ossory</i> . Ogle Moore, <i>Cashel</i> . Edw. N. Hoare, <i>Waterford</i> . Denis Browne, <i>Emly</i> . Hon. H. Browne, <i>Lismore</i> . T. Woodward, M.A., <i>Down</i> . Edw. Bull, M.A., <i>Connor</i> . Dan. Bagot, B.D., <i>Dromore</i> . H. U. Tighe, D.D., <i>Derry</i> . Lord E. Chichester, <i>Raphoe</i> . A. L. Kirwan, <i>Limerick</i> . A. Irwin, A.M., <i>Ardfert</i> and <i>Aghadoe</i> . W. Warburton, D.D., <i>Elphin</i> . Aug. W. West, D.D., <i>Ardagh</i> . Thomas Carson, M.A., <i>Kilmore</i> . H. T. Newman, <i>Cork</i> . J. Staunus, M.A., <i>Ross</i> . J. Howie, <i>Cloyne</i> .
1839	Lord Riversdale, D.D. . .	{ <i>Killaloe</i> , <i>Kilfenora</i> , <i>Clonsfert</i> , and <i>Kilmacduagh</i> . }	1839	Sandes .	
1839	Lord Plunket, D.D. . . .	{ <i>Tuam</i> , <i>Killaloe</i> , and <i>Achnary</i> . }	1839	Trench .	
1842	James T. O'Brien, D.D. . .	{ <i>Ossory</i> , <i>Ferns</i> , and <i>Leighlin</i> . }	1842	Fowler .	
1842	Robert Daly, D.D. . . . .	{ <i>Cashel</i> , <i>Emly</i> , <i>Waterford</i> , and <i>Lismore</i> . }	1842	Sandes .	
1849	R. Knox, D.D. . . . .	{ <i>Down</i> , <i>Connor</i> , and <i>Dromore</i> . }	1848	Mant .	
1849	Wm. Higgin, D.D. . . . .	{ <i>Derry</i> and <i>Raphoe</i> . }	1853	Pousonby .	
1853	Henry Griffin, A.M. . . .	{ <i>Limerick</i> , <i>Ardfert</i> , & <i>Aghadoe</i> . }	1853	Higgin .	
1854	M. G. Beresford, D.D. . . .	{ <i>Kilmore</i> , <i>Ardagh</i> , and <i>Elphin</i> . }	1854	Leslie .	
1857	W. Fitzgerald, D.D. . . .	{ <i>Cork</i> , <i>Cloyne</i> and <i>Ross</i> . }	1857	Wilson .	

The Bishop of Meath takes precedence of all other Bishops, and is a Privy Councillor in right of his See; the rest take precedence according to priority of consecration. The Representative Bishops for 1862 are the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Killaloe, Kilmore, and Meath.

## BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

## COLONIAL BISHOPS.

BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of.
G. L. Cotton, D.D. . . . .	<i>Calcutta</i> . . . . .	1858	Wilson, <i>dec.</i>
J. Harding, D.D. . . . .	<i>Bombay</i> . . . . .	1851	Carr, <i>res.</i>
F. Gell, D.D. . . . .	<i>Madras</i> . . . . .	1861	Dealtry, <i>dec.</i>
(Vacant) . . . . .	<i>Columba</i> . . . . .	1861	Chapman, <i>res.</i>
V. W. Ryan, D.D. . . . .	<i>Mauritius</i> . . . . .	1854	Hawkins, <i>res.</i>
F. Barker, D.D. . . . .	<i>Sydney, Metrop.</i> . . . .	1854	Broughton, <i>res.</i>
F. R. Nixon, D.D. . . . .	<i>Tasmania</i> . . . . .	1842	See created.
William Tyrrell, D.D. . .	<i>Newcastle</i> . . . . .	1847	Do.
Aug. Short, D.D. . . . .	<i>Adelaide</i> . . . . .	1847	Do.
Charles Perry, D.D. . . .	<i>Melbourne</i> . . . . .	1847	Do.

BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of.
M. B. Hale, D.D. ....	Perth, West Australia. ..	1856	See created.
Edw. W. Tuffnell, M.A. ..	Brisbane, Moreton Bay ..	1859	Do.
G. A. Selwyn, D.D. ....	New Zealand .....	1841	Do.
H. J. C. Harper, D.D. ..	Christchurch, New Zeal. ..	1856	Do.
Edmund Hobhouse, D.D. ....	Nelson, New Zealand. ....	1858	Do.
Chas. J. Abraham, B.D. .	Wellington .....	1858	Do.
Wm. Williams, DCL. ....	Waiaapu, New Zealand. ....	1858	Do.
Aubrey Geo. Spencer, D.D.	Jamaica, &c. ....	1843	Lipscomb, dec.
R. Courtney .....	Kingston, Jamaica. ....	1856	See created.
Thomas Parry, D.D. ....	Barbados & Leeward Isles .	1842	Coleridge, res.
W. W. Jackson, D.D. ....	Antigua .....	1859	Rigaud, dec.
Charles Caulfeild, D.D. ....	Nassau, West Indies. ....	1861	See created.
W. P. Austen, D.D. ....	Guiana .....	1842	See created.
G. J. Mountain, D.D. ....	Quebec .....	1836	Stewart, dec.
Francis Fulford, D.D. ..	Montreal .....	1850	See created.
John Strachan, D.D. ....	Toronto .....	1839	Do.
Benj. Cronyn, D.D. ....	Huron .....	1857	Do.
J. Travers Lewis, D.D. ..	Ontario .....	1861	Do.
Hibbert Binney, D.D. ....	Nova Scotia .....	1857	Inglis, dec.
John Medley, D.D. ....	Fredericton .....	1845	See created.
Edw. Feild, D.D. ....	Newfoundland .....	1844	A. G. Spencer, tr.
George Hills, M.A. ....	British Columbia. ....	1858	See created.
David Anderson, D.D. .	Prince Rupert's Land ..	1849	Do.
George Tomlinson, D.D. .	Gibraltar .....	1842	Do.
Robert Gray, D.D. ....	Cape Town. ....	1847	Do.
J. W. Colenso, D.D. ....	Natal .....	1853	Do.
Peirs C. Cloughton, D.D. .	St. Helena (Cape) .....	1859	Do.
Henry Cotterill, D.D. ..	Graham's Town .....	1856	Armstrong, dec.
George Smith, D.D. ....	Victoria (Hong Kong) ...	1849	See created.
E. H. Beckles, D.D. ....	Sierra Leone .....	1859	Bowen, dec.
F. T. M'Dougall, D.D. ...	Labuan. ....	1855	See created.

## GOVERNORS.

## Europe.

*Gibraltar*.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, Governor.

*Malta*.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Gaspard le Marchant, Governor.

*Ionian Islands*.—Col. Sir H. K. Storks, bart., Lord High Commissioner.

*Heligoland*.—Richard Pattinson, Lt.-Gov.

## America.

*Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island*.—Viscount Monck, Bt., Capt.-Gen. & Gov.-in-Chief.

*Nova Scotia*.—Earl of Mulgrave, Lt.-Gov.

*New Brunswick*.—Hon. Arthur Gordon, Lieut.-Governor.

*Prince Edward's Island*.—George Dundas, Lieut.-Governor.

*British Columbia and Vancouver Island*.—James Douglas, Gov.; Col. Moody, Lieut.-Gov.

*Newfoundland*.—Sir Alexander Bannerman, Governor, and Com.-in-Chief.

*Bermuda*.—Lieut.-Col. H. St. George Ord, Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.

*Falkland Islands*.—Capt. T. E. L. Moore, R.N., Governor and Com.-in-Chief.

## West India Islands.

*Jamaica and Dependencies*.—C. H. Darling, Governor-in-Chief.

*Bahama Islands*.—C. J. Bayley, Governor.

*Barbadoes and Windward Islands*.—Hon. James Walker, Governor.

*St. Vincent*.—Charles Nesbitt, Lieut.-Gov.

*Grenada*.—Cornelius Kortright, Lt.-Gov.

*Tobago*.—J. V. Drysdale, Lieut.-Gov.

*Antigua and Leeward Islands*.—Ker Bailie Hamilton, Governor.

*St. Christopher's*.—Sir B. C. C. Pine, Lt.-Gov.

*Dominica*.—Thomas Price, Lieut.-Gov.

*St. Lucie*.—H. H. Breen.

*Trinidad*.—R. W. Keate, R.N., Gov.

*Virgin Islands*.—James R. Longden, Pres.

*British Guiana (Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice)*.—Francis Hincks, Governor.

*Honduras*.—F. Seymour, Superintendent.

## Africa.

*Cape of Good Hope*.—P. E. Wodehouse, Governor and Com.-in-Chief.—Lieut.-Gov., Lieut.-Gen. R. H. Wynyard.

*Natal, South Africa*.—John Scott, Lt.-Gov.

*British Kaffraria*.—John Maclean, Lt.-Gov.

*Sierra Leone*.—Col. S. J. Hill, Gov.-in-Chief.

*Gambia*.—Col. G. A. K. D'Arcy, Gov.

*Gold Coast*.—E. B. Andrews, Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.

*Mauritius*.—W. Stevenson, Gov.

*St. Helena*.—Sir Edw. Drummond Hay, Gov.

## Asia.

*Bengal*.—Earl Canning, Gov.-Gen. of India.

*Madras*.—Col. Sir W. T. Denison.

*Bombay*.—(Vacant) , Governor.

*Ceylon*.—Sir Chas. J. McCarthy, Governor.

*Hong-Kong*.—Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, Governor.

*Aden*.—Col. Coghlan.

*Labuan*.—Hon. G. W. Edwardes, Gov.

## Australia.

*New South Wales*.—Captain-General and Gov.-in-Chief, Sir John Young, Bart.

*Victoria*.—Sir Henry Barkly, Governor.

*Western Australia (Swan River)*.—J. S. Hampton, Governor.

*Southern Australia*.—Sir Dominic Daly, Governor.

*Queensland*.—Sir G. F. Bowen, Governor.

*Tasmania*.—Col. T. Gore Browne, Gov.

*New Zealand*.—Sir George Grey, Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.

## ROYAL NAVY.

## FLAG OFFICERS.

*Admiral of the Fleet*—Sir John West, GCB.*Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom*—Sir Wm. Hall Gage, GCH*Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom*—Sir G. E. Hamond, bart., GCB.*Admirals of the Red.*

1846.

Sir Wm. Hall Gage, GCH.

1847.

Sir G. Eden Hamond, bart.,  
GCB.

1848.

Sir F. Wm. Austen, GCB.

1849.

Sir E. Durnford King, KCH.

1851.

Sir Wm. Parker, bart., GCB.

1855.

Sir Lucius Curtis, bart., CB.  
John Ayscough*Admirals of the White.*

1855.

Sir Thos. J. Cochrane, GCB.

1857.

Sir Geo. Fras. Seymour, GCB.

Earl of Lauderdale, KCB.

George Earl Cadogan

Sir E. Chetham Strode, KCB.

William Bowles

Sir J. W. Deans Dundas, GCB.

*Admirals of the Blue.*

1858.

Henry Hope, KCB.

Sir Phipps Hornby, GCB.

1860.

Edward Harvey, KCB.

Sir A. W. J. Clifford, bart.

1861.

Sir George Rose Sartorius

Robert Wauchope

Sir G. Gordon Sinclair, bart.

*Vice-Admirals of the Red.*

1856.

Lord Fitzhardinge, GCB.

Sir Fairfax Moresby, KCB.

1857.

Sir Charles Sullivan, bart.

Francis Erskine Loch

Sir Arthur Fanshawe

Sir Houston Stewart, KCB.

1861.

Sir James Stirling

Sir P. W. P. Wallis, KCB.

Sir Henry William Bruce

*Vice-Admirals of the White.*

1857.

Sir J. H. Plumridge, KCB.

1858.

Hon. Henry John Rous

Wm. Jas. Hope Johnstone

Sir Wm. Fanshawe Martin

Henry Dundas

Hon. Sir M. Stopford, KCB.

Sir Hen. Ducie Chads, KCB.

Sir Geo. R. Lambert, KCB.

1859.

Alex. Thos. Emeric Vidal

*Vice-Admirals of the Blue.*

1860.

Sir H. J. Leeke, KCB.

Sir C. H. Fremantle, KCB.

Sir Michael Seymour, GCB.

Sir H. Byam Martin, KCB.

1861.

Henry Eden

James Scott, CB.

G. W. Conway Courtenay

Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, KCB.

Sir R. Lambert Baynes, KCB.

*Rear-Admirals of the Red.*

1855.

Thomas Bennett

Henry Smith, CB.

Sir S. Lushington, KCB.

John Alexander Duntze

Frederic Thos. Michell, CB.

Sir Thomas Hastings, KCB.

Chas. R. D. Bethune, CB.

Charles Talbot

1856.

Thomas Wren Carter, CB.

Sir Thos. Sabine Pasley, bt.

Christopher Wyvill

Henry Francis Greville, CB.

1861.

Rt. Hn. Lord Geo. Paulet, CB.

Rt. Hn. Ld. Edw. Russell, CB.

Henry Wolsey Bayfield

Hon. George Grey

Sir James Clark Ross

*Rear-Admirals of the White.*

1857.

Joseph Nias, CB.

Henry John Codrington, CB.

John M'Dougall

Michael Quin

Sir Thomas Maitland, CB.

Robert Smart, KH.

George Rodney Mundy, CB.

Hon. Sir H. Keppel, KCB.

John Jervis Tucker

John Kingcome

Frederick Bullock

J. Elphinstone Erskine

1861.

Sir James Hope, KCB.

Horatio Thos. Austin, CB.

William Ramsay, CB.

1858.

Sir Baldwin W. Walker,

Bart., KCB.

Sir Alexander Milne, KCB.

*Rear-Admirals of the Blue.*

Rt. Hon. Lord Clarence E.

Paget, CB.

Richard Laird Warren

George Elliot

S. Colpoys Dacres, CB.

John Shepherd

Thomas Henderson

1859.

Lewis Tobias Jones, KCB.

1860.

Robert F. Stopford

R. Spencer Robinson

T. M. C. Symonds, CB.

T. Leeke Massie

1861.

Sir E. Belcher, CB.

J. John Stopford

W. J. Williams

A. L. Kuper, CB.

Charles Eden, CB.

Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot, CB.

## THE ARMY.

## FIELD MARSIALS.

The King of the Belgians, KG., GCB.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort,

KG., KT., KP., and GCB.

*Generals.*

1851.

Sir J. Wright Guise, bt.,

KCB.

Richard Pigot

Sir James Watson, KCB.

1854.

Rt. Hon. Sir E. Blakeney,

GCB.

Sir Alex. Woodford, GCB.

Cosmo Gordon

Hugh Visc. Gough, KP.

Sir Jas. W. Sleigh, KCB.

Sir J. F. FitzGerald, KCB.

Sir Arthur B. Clifton, GCB.

Hon. H. Arbuthnot, CB.

Sir J. Douglas, GCB.

Sir J. Hanbury

Henry B. Earl Beauchamp

Stapleton Viscount Combermere, GCB.

John Lord Seaton, GCB.

Sir Geo. Whitmore, KCH.

Henry Shadforth

Sir William Tuxill

Sackville H. Berkeley

Helier Touzel

Ulysses Lord Downes, GCB.

G. Marq. of Tweeddale, KT.

Sir Edward Bowater

Joseph W. Tobin

Sir W. M. Gomm, GCB.

Sir H. D. Ross, GCB., R.Art.  
Sir R. W. Gardiner, GCB.,  
R. Art.

1855.

Thomas Evans, CB.  
William Wood, CB.  
Sir J. F. Burgoyne, bt., GCB.,  
R. Eng.  
Rt. Hon. Sir G. Brown, GCB.  
Sir James Simpson, GCB.

1856.

George Duke of Cambridge,  
KG., KP., GCB.

1857.

W. G. Power, CB., R.Art.  
Chas. Menzies, R.M.

1858.

Colin Lord Clyde, GCB.  
J. R. Coryton, R.M.

1859.

T. J. Forbes, R.Art.  
Sir J. Archibald Hope, KCB.  
Sir F. Stovin, GCB.  
Fred. Campbell, R.Art.  
John Reeve  
Thomas Kenah, CB.

1860.

E. Buckley Wynyard, CB.  
Sir Jas. Fergusson, bt., GCB.  
Sir T. W. Brotherton, KCB.  
Sir A. J. Dalrymple, bart.  
Sir James Henry Reynett  
Sir John Bell, GCB.  
Sir S. B. Auchmuty, KCB.  
Sir John Aitchison, GCB.  
William Jervois  
Sir F. Cockburn

1861.

Richard Lluellyn, CB.  
P. A. Lantour, CB.  
Sir De Lacy Evans, GCB.  
William Henry Scott  
C. G. Ellicombe, CB., R.Eng.  
Sir T. Willshire, bt., GCB.  
Sir Philip Bainbrigge, KCB.  
Sir T. Erskine Napier, KCB.

#### *Lieutenant-Generals.*

1854.

William H. Sewell, KCB.  
William Lindsay Darling  
Sir John Macdonald, KCB.  
George William Paty, KCB.  
Lord James Hay  
Sir William Rowan, KCB.  
Sir Jas. Shaw Kennedy, KCB.  
George Leith Goldie, KCB.  
George P. Higginson  
Sir George Bowles, KCB.  
Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish  
T. W. Robbins  
Roderick Macneil  
William Sutherland, CB.  
Hon. Sir C. Gore, KCB.  
Wm. L. Walton

Charles R. Fox  
Charles Augustus Shawe  
George Turner, CB.  
Peter M. Wallace, R.Art.  
Richard Jones, R.Art.  
Sir Jn. Michell, KCB. R.Art.

1855.

Mildmay Fane  
Sir James M. Wallace  
Hon. J. Finch, CB.  
Sir Wm. G. Moore, KCB.

1856.

Sir E. C. Whinyates, KCB.,  
R.Art.  
Sir Richard England, GCB.  
Sir W. J. Codrington, KCB.

1857.

Sir Henry Somerset, KCB.  
George Cobbe, R.Art.  
Sir S. B. Ellis, KCB., R.M.  
Thomas Wearing, R.M.  
Sir G. Aug. Wetherall, KCB.  
Sir J. F. Love, KCB.  
Sir D. McGregor, KCB.

1858.

C. A. Ferd. Bentinck  
C. G. J. Arhuthnot  
Alex. Fisher Mackintosh  
Joseph Paterson  
John Spink  
Sir James Jackson, KCB.  
Robert C. Mansel  
John Drummond  
James Freeth  
Sir C. R. O'Donnell  
Robert B. Coles  
Edward P. Buckley  
Sir R. Doherty  
Edward Byam  
Geo. C. Earl of Lucan, KCB.

1859.

Sir Wm. M. G. Colebrooke,  
CB., R.Art.  
Sir Charles Yorke, GCB.  
Sir J. R. Eustace  
J. Oldfield, R.Eng.  
Hon. Sir E. Cust  
Dennis Daly  
Jeremiah Taylor  
Francis J. Davies  
William Cator, CB., R.Art.  
John Fraser  
Sir J. F. M. Smith, R.Eng.  
Marcus Beresford  
Sir Jas. C. Chatterton, bart.  
Jas. Alex. Earl of Rosslyn.

1860.

W. T. Knollys  
Sir H. R. Ferguson Davie, bt.  
E. F. Gascoigne  
St. John A. Clerke  
Sir J. H. Schoedde, KCB.  
Sir H. J. W. Bentinck, KCB.  
Thomas Reed, CB.  
Henry Visct. Melville, KCB.  
A. K. Clark Kennedy, CB.  
Peter Edmonstone Craigie,  
CB.  
Alex. MacLachlan, R.Art.

Sir H. D. Jones, GCB., R.Eng.  
E. F. Morris, CB.  
Henry Colville  
Everard W. Bouverie  
Hon. T. Ashburnham, CB.  
Michael White, C.B.  
W. C. Ward, R.Eng.  
J. Scott, CB.  
Sir J. L. Pennefather, KCB.  
H. I. Delacombe, R.M.  
E. W. Bell

1861.

Thomas Burke  
J. T. Earl of Cardigan, KCB.  
John Eden, CB.  
Hon. Charles Grey  
W. L. L. F. Lord de Ros  
John Geddes  
Wm. R. Ord, R.Eng.  
P. S. Stanhope  
James Eckford, CB.  
Matthew Soppitt  
C. Murray Hay  
Henry Lord Rokeby, KCB.

#### *Major-Generals.*

1854.

Hen. Edward Porter  
J. D. Rawdon  
William Beckwith  
Henry William Breton  
Allan T. Maclean  
J. J. W. Angerstein  
Thomas Marten  
Thomas Ger. Ball  
George M. Eden  
George Dixon  
Frederic Maunsell  
Henry Alex. Scott, R.Art.  
William Wylde, CB., R.Art.  
William Fludyer  
John Wharton Frith  
John Hall  
Henry W. Gordon, R.Art.  
George H. Lockwood, CB.  
Sir Richard Airey, KCB.  
Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, KCB.  
Sir George Buller, KCB.  
Sir W. Brereton, KCB. R.Art.

1855.

F. R. Chesney, R.Art.  
John B. Gough, CB.  
Hon. Arthur Upton  
B. Orlando Jones  
Sir A. J. Cloete, C.B.  
G. Macdonald  
John Cox

1856.

Edw. Sabine, R.Art.  
James R. Craufurd  
W. S. Balfour  
William Booth  
Richard Greaves

1857.

Thomas G. Higgins, R. Art.  
W. H. Elliott  
J. A. Phillips, R.M.  
F. Graham, CB., R.M.  
Pringle Taylor  
Thomas H. Johnston

S. R. Wesley, R.M.  
Henry A. Hankey  
John Campbell  
Plomer Young  
William Bell, R.Art.  
Henry D. Townshend  
Thomas Wright, CB.

1858.

Thomas Wood  
W. H. Eden  
Joseph Clarke  
Sir J. G. Le Marchant  
Charles Gascoyne  
George Moncrieff  
Sir T. H. Franks, KCB.  
Poole V. England, R.Art.  
Marcus J. Slade  
J. T. Brown, R.M.  
G. H. McKinnon  
B. F. Dalton Wilson  
S. B. Boileau  
Hon. G. F. Upton, CB.  
Hon. A. A. Dalzell  
Thos. S. Pratt, CB.  
W. N. Hutchinson  
Simcoe Baynes  
Mont. C. Johnstone  
W. Fred. Forster  
Fred. Johnston  
Edw. Macarthur, CB.  
D. H. Macdowall  
Sir R. Garrett, KCB.  
A. H. Trevor  
G. T. Colomb  
Sir S. J. Cotton, KCB.  
Maurice Barlow  
J. Napper Jackson  
Botet Frydell  
John Clark  
Edw. H. D. E. Napier  
Edward Harvey  
James R. Young

Sir John Michel, KCB.  
R. Percy Douglas  
Charles C. Hay  
William L. Dames  
Charles Warren, CB.  
G. A. Malcolm, CB.  
R. H. Wynyard, CB.  
Richard Hardinge, R.Art.  
Browne Willis, R.Art.  
W. C. Anderson, R.Art.  
Henry Eyre  
Henry J. Savage, R.Eng.  
Lord Wm. Paulet, CB.  
Philip M'Pherson, CB.

1859.

Richard Say Armstrong,  
R. Art.  
C. W. Ridley, CB.  
John Patton  
Duncan A. Cameron, CB.  
Thomas Matheson  
George Bell, CB.  
H. N. Vigors  
Lewis A. Hall, R.Eng.  
R. R. Robertson, CB.  
Samuel Braybrooke  
Robert Law  
Sir C. T. Van Strauben-zee,  
KCB.  
Sir Alex. M. Tulloch, KCB.  
John Bloomfield  
William G. Gold  
Thomas Foster, R.Eng.  
Hon. R. Bruce  
A. C. Van Notten Pole  
E. W. F. Walker, CB.

1860.

T. A. Drought  
Charles Stuart  
Hon. A. A. Spencer, CB.  
Charles Ashmore  
Frank Warde, R.Art.

H. K. Bloomfield  
John Lawrenson  
S. J. Hodgson  
W. A. McCleverty  
Lewis D. Williams  
Charles Wright, R.Eng.  
R. B. Wood, CB.  
Charles E. Gold  
Charles A. Lewis  
W. B. Ingilby, R.Art.  
Henry Sandham, R.Eng.  
Richard French  
William Parlbry  
J. T. Hill  
M. Williams, R.Eng.  
John Longfield, CB.  
C. W. M. Balders, CB.  
F. W. Hamilton, CB.  
Ch. Hastings Doyle  
R. J. Stotherd, R.Eng.  
Fred. Horn, C.B.  
John F. G. Campbell, CB.  
Lord Fred. Paulet, CB.  
A. B. Stransham, R.M.  
J. R. Smyth, CB.  
W. J. D'Urban

1861.

Henry John French  
Terence O'Brien  
John Crofton  
John Grattan, CB.  
Hon. James Lindsay  
Wm. Sullivan, CB.  
A. A. T. Cunynghame, CB.  
Alex. Gordon, R.Eng.  
A. M. Becher, CB.  
John Fordyce, Beng. Art.  
Edw. H. Brooke  
Fred. Hope  
Joshua S. Smith  
Henry A. O'Neill  
R. Parker  
Charles Trollope

## EAST INDIAN ARMY.

*Generals.*

1854.

Sir Jas. L. Caldwell, GCB.  
Richard Podmore  
Sir Robert Houstoun, KCB.  
J. A. P. Macgregor  
Sir William Richards, KCB.  
William Gilbert

1855.

James Ahmuty

1856.

Mosem Boyd

1857.

H. G. A. Taylor, CB.  
Brook Bridges Parlbry, CB.

1858.

J. Truscott  
E. Millian Gullifer Showers  
Patrick Cameron

1859.

George Jackson

George Swiney  
Sir George Pollock, GCB.  
Alexander Lindsay, CB.

1860.

James S. Fraser  
E. Frederick, CB.  
George B. Brooks

1861.

Peter Lodwick  
Suetonius H. Todd  
John Briggs  
Harry Thomson

*Lieutenant-Generals.*

1851.

Charles W. Hamilton  
E. F. Waters, CB.  
Richard C. Andrée  
Thomas Shubrick  
William Cullen  
David Barr  
Thomas Marret  
Thomas Henry Paul  
Francis Farquharson

1855.

Samuel Swinhoe  
John Anderson

1856.

Frederick Young  
T. M. Douglas, CB.  
William R. C. Costley  
Charles Herbert, CB.  
Sir G. P. Wymer, KCB  
Alexander Dick  
William Pattle, CB  
Thomas Fiddes  
James Perry

1857.

Hugh Ross  
James Ketchen  
Abraham Roberts, CB.

1858.

John Morgan, CB.  
C. A. Grenado Wallington  
Thomas Oliver  
Sir James Outram, Bt., GCB.  
Duncan G. Scott  
Henry Hall, CB.



1859.

Julius G. Griffith  
C. B. James  
M. Coombs Paul  
Sir John Cheape, KCB.  
John Low, CB.  
Joseph Harris  
John Tulloch, CB.  
Richard Powney  
George E. Gowan, CB.  
Patrick Montgomerie, CB.  
William Henry Hewitt

1860.

G. W. Aylmer Lloyd, CB.  
A. Tulloch, CB.  
A. Brown Dyce  
J. Wheeler Cleveland  
Robert Blackall

1861.

David Capon, CB.  
William Donald Robertson  
Duncan Sim  
George Sandys

*Major-Generals.*

1854.

Andrew Hervey, CB.  
Sir S. Winde Steel, KCB.  
Frederick Schuler  
George Moore  
Maurice Tweedie  
C. M. Carmichael, CB.  
H. Lechmere Worrall  
Sir J. Bennet Hearsey,  
KCB.

G. R. Pemberton  
Donald Macleod  
S. Davis Riley  
C. Godby, CB.  
David Cuninghame  
C. Dennis Dun  
J. Parsons, CB.  
George Warren  
Henry F. Salter, CB.  
T. Mathew Taylor  
Howard Dowker  
Henry Sargent  
George J. Wilson  
Joseph Garnault  
Robert Hawkes  
A. F. Richmond, CB.  
James Bell  
George Conran  
Sir Patrick Grant, KCB.  
C. Dixon Wilkinson, CB.  
William Taylor  
Westrop Watkins  
J. Edwin Williams  
F. Turnley Farrell

W. Henry Marshall  
Robert Alexander  
John Day Stokes  
J. Kynaston Luard, CB.  
Edward Garstin  
Adolphus Derville  
Richard Home  
Sir R. J. H. Vivian, KCB.

T. Littleton Green  
A. Carnegie, CB.  
George Tomkyns  
William Cavaye  
David Forbes  
Francis Straton  
C. R. W. Lane, CB.  
George Brooke, CB.  
John Yaldwyn  
Benjamin R. Hitchens  
W. L. Williams  
Eyre E. Bruce  
Henry Coningham  
William Justice  
H. C. M. Cox  
John Hoggan, CB.  
George Huyshe, CB.  
J. Campbell, CB.  
T. B. Forster  
F. F. Whinyates  
J. Adam Howden  
Augustus Clarke  
C. Hamilton, CB.  
Edward Armstrong  
M. Stack, CB.  
W. Wyllie, CB.  
W. John Browne, CB.

1855.

P. F. Story, CB.  
G. Grantham  
H. Cracklow  
William Prescott  
H. Lawrence

1856.

Richard Budd  
George Hicks, CB.  
Henry F. Caley  
Hope Dick  
Joseph Nash, CB.  
Jas. Alexander, CB.  
John T. Lane, CB.  
Robert Stewart  
Henry Hancock

1857.

E. Huthwaite, CB.  
Isaac C. Coffin  
Sir Geo. C. Whitlock, KCB.  
Frederick G. Lister  
Sir A. Wilson, Bart., KCB.

David Downing  
Thos. M. Cameron  
W. N. T. Smee  
Thos. C. Parr  
Fred. H. Sandys  
Henry Prior

1858.

John Moule  
L. S. Bird  
David Birrel  
Thomas Polwhele  
Sir R. J. H. Birch, KCB.  
George Campbell  
Peter Innes  
Alex. W. Lawrence  
John F. Bradford, CB.  
A. Charles Grant, CB.  
Archibald S. Logan  
Æneas Shirreff  
Edward Messiter

1859.

Stuart Corbett, CB.  
Henry Macan, CB.  
William Sage  
Sir Justin Sheil, KCB  
Charles Wahab  
James Manson  
George Twemlow  
Thomas A. Duke  
N. Jones  
J. C. C. Gray  
Thos. A. A. Munsey  
R. Thorpe  
J. Scott  
C. Holl  
C. Hewetson  
M. Carthew

1860.

A. Abbott, CB.  
J. E. G. Morris  
C. Douglas  
J. Hale  
H. Goodwyn  
W. G. White  
James Fitzgerald  
Clement Clemons  
C. Haldane  
A. H. E. Boileau  
F. B. Corfield  
E. Green, CB.

1861.

G. Farquharson  
W. R. Corfield  
R. St. John  
R. Horsford  
Sir R. Napier, GCB.  
J. Christie

**BANK OF ENGLAND DIRECTORS.\****Governor*—Alfred Latham.*Deputy*—Kirkman Dan. Hodgson.

*Directors*—Thomas Baring, Henry Hulse  
Berens, Henry Wollaston Blake, Travers  
Buxton, Arthur Edward Campbell,  
Stephen Cave, William Cotton, James  
Pattison Currie, Bonamy Dobree,  
Geo. Joachim Gûschen, Benjamin Buck  
Greene, James Alexander Guthrie,

Thomson Hankey, John Benjamin  
Heath, John Gellibrand Hubbard,  
George Lyall, Thomas Masterman,  
Alexander Matheson, James Morris,  
Sheffield Neave, George Warde Norman,  
Edward Horsley Palmer, Thomas  
Charles Smith.

*Secretary*—John Bentley.*Deputy-Secretary*—James Stewart.

\* The alterations in the Bank Direction take place in April.

# BRANCH BANKS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Birmingham — Bristol — Hull — Leeds —  
Leicester — Liverpool — Manchester —  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne — Plymouth —  
Portsmouth — Swansea.

## BANKERS IN LONDON.

Agra and United Service Bank, 27, Cannon-street, E.C.  
Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle-street, E.C.  
Bank of Australia, 17, Cannon-street, E.C.  
Bank of British North America, 7, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, E.C.  
Bank of Egypt, 26, Old Broad-street, E.C.  
Bank of England, Threadneedle-st., E.C., and Burlington Gardens, W.  
Bank of India, 4, Prince's-street, E.C.  
Bank of London, 52, Threadneedle-street, E.C., and 450, West Strand, W.  
Bank of New South Wales, 37, Cannon-st., E.C.  
Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.  
Barnett, Hoares, & Co., 62, Lombard-st., E.C.  
Bauer (A.) & Co., 113, Leadenhall-st., E.C.  
Birgerstaff, *W. and J.* 63, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market  
Bosquet, Franks, Whatman, and Harman, 73, Lombard-street, E.C.  
Brown, Janson, & Co., 32 Abchurch-lane, E.C.  
Brown, John, & Co., 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C.  
Call (*Sir W. P. Bart.*), Marten and Co., 25, Old Bond-street, W.  
Challis and Son, 16, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market  
Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street, E.C.  
City Bank, Threadneedle-street, E.C.  
Cocks, Biddulph, & Co., 43, Charing Cross, S.W.  
Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Within, E.C.  
Commercial Bank of Sydney, 33, Cornhill, E.C.  
Coutts and Co., 59, Strand, W.C.  
Cunliffes and Co., 24, Lombard-street, E.C.  
Cunliffe, *Roger*, 24, Bucklersbury, E.C.  
Curries and Co., 29, Cornhill, E.C.  
Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowler, and Barnard, 50, Cornhill, E.C.  
Drummond, *Messrs.*, 49, Charing Cross, S.W.  
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, 73, Cornhill, E.C.  
Fuller, Banbury, Nix, and Mathieson, 77, Lombard-street, E.C.  
Glyn, Mills, & Co., 67, Lombard-st., E.C.  
Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street, E.C.  
Hanburys & Lloyds, 60, Lombard-st., E.C.  
Hankeys & Co., 7, Fenchurch-street, E.C.  
Herries, Farquhar, Davidson, Chapman, and Co., 16, St. James's-street, S.W.  
Heywood, Kennards, and Co., 4, Lombard-street, E.C.  
Hill and Sons, 17, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market  
Hoares, *Messrs.*, 37, Fleet-street, E.C.  
Hopkinson, Chas., & Co., 3, Regent-st., S.W.  
Ionian Bank, 6, Great Winchester-street, E.C.  
Janvrin, Glassie, De Lisle, and Co., 14a, Austin Friars.  
Johnsons, H. and J., & Co., 23, Cannon-street, E.C.

Jones Loyd and Co., 43, Lothbury, E.C.  
Lacy and Son, 60, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market  
London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-st., E.C., 441, Oxford-street, W.C.; 21, Hanover-sq., W.; Albert Gate, Knightsbridge, S.W.; 6, Berkeley-place, Edgeware-road, W.; High-street, Kensington, W.; High-street, Southwark, S.; High-street, Islington; Shoreditch, N.E.; and Deptford, S.E.  
London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.; 1, St. James's-sq., S.W.; 3, Wellington-street, Borough, S.E.; 214, High Holborn, W.C.; 87, High-street, White-chapel, E.; 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.; and 217, Strand, W.C.  
London Chartered Bank of Australia, 17, Cannon-street, E.C.  
London Joint-Stock Bank, 5, Princes-street, Bank, E.C., and 69, Pall Mall, S.W.  
Martins and Co., 68, Lombard-street, E.C.  
Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, & Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-st., E.C.  
Mercantile Bank of India, 50, Old Broad-street, E.C.  
National Bank of Ireland, 13, Old Broad-street, E.C.  
National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate Within, E.C.  
North-Western Bank of India, 25, Old Broad-street, E.C.  
Oldies, Osborne, & Co., 29, Clement's-lane, E.C.  
Oriental Bank, South-Sea House, E.C.  
Ottoman Bank, 26, Old Broad-street, E.C.  
Praeds and Co., 189, Fleet-street, E.C.  
Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co., 62, Threadneedle-street, E.C.  
Price (*Sir C.*), Marryat, and Co., 3, King William-street, E.C.  
Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-street, E.C.  
Puget, Bainbridges, and Co., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.  
Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.  
Robarts, Lubbock, & Co., 11, Mansion House-street, E.C.  
Scotch Australian Banking Company, 54, Old Broad-street, E.C.  
Scott (*Sir S., Bt.*), & Co., 1, Cavendish-sq., W.  
Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street, E.C.  
Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street, E.C.  
Stevenson, Salt, & Sons, 20, Lombard-st., E.C.  
Stride, *J. and W. S.*, 41, West Smithfield, E.C., and Metropolitan Cattle Market  
Twinings, 215, Strand, W.C.  
Union Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad-street, E.C.  
Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.; Argyll-place, Regent-street, W.; 4, Pall Mall East, S.W.; and 13, Fleet-street, E.C.  
Unity Joint Stock, 10, Cannon-st., E.C., and New Coventry-st, Leicester-sq., W.C.  
West End, 11, Haymarket, S.W.  
Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co., 20, Birchin-lane, E.C.  
Willis, Percival, & Co., 76, Lombard-street, E.C.

## ARMY AGENTS.

Barron and Smith, 6, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W.  
 Sir E. R. Borough, Armit, and Co., 4 Nassau-street, Dublin  
 Cane, Rich. & Sons, Dawson-st., Dublin  
 Clack, H. Tucker, 50, Leicester-sq., W.C.  
 Codd, E. S., 35, Craven-street, W.C.  
 Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross, S.W.  
 Downes, and Son, 14, Warwick-street, Charing Cross, S.W.  
 Holt, V. W., 17, Whitehall-place, S.W.  
 Hopkinson and Co., 3, Regent-street, S.W.  
 Kirkland, Sir J., 17, Whitehall-place, S.W.  
 Lawrie, A., 10, Charles-st., St. James's-sq., S.W.  
 McGrigor, Sir C. R. and W., 17, Charles-st., St. James's-square, S.W.  
 Price and Boustead, 34, Craven-st., Strand, W.C.  
 Ridgway and Sons, Leicester-square, W.C.

## NAVY AGENTS.

Banton and Mackrell, 33, Abchurch-lane, E.C.  
 Barwis, W. H. B., 1, New Boswell-court, W.C.

Burnett & Co., 17, Surrey-st., Strand, W.C.  
 Case and Loudonsack, James-st., Adelphi, W.C.  
 Chard, W. and E., 3, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street, E.C.  
 Chippendale, A., 10, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.  
 Collier and Snee, 6, New Inn, Strand, W.C.  
 Dufaur, Fred., 13, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.  
 Hallett, Maude, and Hallett, 14, Great George-street, S.W.  
 O'Byrne Brothers, 9, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.  
 Ommanney, Messrs., 40, Charing Cross, S.W.  
 Slade, Wm., 21, Cecil-street, Strand, W.C.  
 Smith, Jos., Marshall-st., Golden-square, W.  
 Stilwell and Co., 22, Arundel-st., Strand, W.C.  
 Tear, L. W., (for Royal Marines,) 44, Hatton-garden, E.C.  
 Tory and Hildreth, 41, Norfolk-st., Strand, W.C.  
 Woodhead and Co., 44, Charing Cross, S. W.

\* \* \* There are also Agents for Petty Officers and Seamen, who are licensed for a period of three years.

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

*Elected*  
 Chancellor—Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby 1852  
 High Steward—Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon ..... 1859  
 Vice-Chancellor—Rev. F. Jeune, D.C.L., Master of Pembroke ..... 1858  
 Pro-Vice-Chancellors—F. C. Plumptre, D.D.; R. L. Cotton, D.D.; J. P. Lightfoot, D.D.; R. Scott, D.D.  
 Burgesses of the University—Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, D.C.L., Christ Church ..... 1847  
 Sir Wm. Heathcote, Bart., D.C.L., All Souls ..... 1854  
 Deputy High Steward—Roundell Palmer, M.A., Magdalen ..... 1852  
 Curators of the Theatre—Benj. Parsons Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham. Philip Wynter, D.D., President of St. John's.  
 Curators of the University Galleries—Rev. H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall; Rev. H. G. Liddell, D.D., Dean of Christ Church; C. S. Parker, M.A.  
 Curators of the Taylor Institution.—The Vice-Chancellor; the Proctors; the Regius Professor of Modern History; Rev. Fred. Bulley, D.D., Pres. of Magdalen; Edward Halifax Hansell, B.D., late Fellow of Magdalen; W. F. Donkin, M.A., University; H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall; Rev. H. Q. Mansel, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's.  
 Assessor of Chancellor's Court—Mountague Bernard, B.C.L., All Souls ..... 1859

## Colleges and Halls, and present

## Heads of Colleges.

University, F. C. Plumptre, D.D., Mast. 1836  
 Balliol, Robert Scott, D.D., Master 1854

*Elected*

Merton, R. Marsham, D.C.L., Warden 1826  
 Exeter, J. P. Lightfoot, D.D., Rector 1854  
 Oriel, Edw. Hawkins, D.D., Provost 1828  
 Queen's, W. Thomson, D.D., Provost 1855  
 New, J. E. Sewell, D.D., Warden .. 1860  
 Lincoln, Mark Pattison, B.D., Rector 1861  
 All Souls, Fras. K. Leighton, D.D., Warden ..... 1858  
 Magdalen, Fred. Bulley, D.D., Pres. 1855  
 Brasenose, E. H. Cradock, D.D., Prin. 1853  
 Corpus Christi, J. Norris, D.D., Pres. 1843  
 Christ Church, H. G. Liddell, D.D., Dean 1855  
 Trinity, J. Wilson, D.D., President . 1850  
 St. John's, P. Wynter, D.D., President 1828  
 Jesus, C. Williams, D.D., Principal 1857  
 Wadham, B. P. Symons, D.D., Warden ..... 1831  
 Pembroke, F. Jeune, D.C.L., Master, Vice-Chancellor ..... 1843  
 Worcester, R. L. Cotton, D.D., Provost ..... 1839  
 St. Mary Hall, Rev. D. P. Chase, M.A., Principal ..... 1857  
 Magdalen Hall, J. D. Macbride, D.C.L., Principal ..... 1813  
 New-Inn Hall, H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal ..... 1847  
 St. Alban Hall, Wm. Chas. Salter, M.A., Principal ..... 1861  
 St. Edmund Hall, J. Branthwaite, M.A., Principal ..... 1861  
 Sen. Proctor.—Rev. W. B. T. Jones, M.A.  
 Junior Proctor.—Rev. G. Ridding, M.A.  
 Pro-Proctors.—Rev. H. B. Byrne, M.A.; Rev. R. G. Medd, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Du Boulay, M.A.; Rev. W. M. Wollaston, M.A.  
 Examinators in Literis Humanioribus.—Rev. Prof. Wall, M.A.; Rev. J. R. T. Eaton, M.A.; Rev. N. Pinder, M.A.; Rev. E. Palin, B. D.

- Examinatores in Scientiis, Mathematicis et Physicis.*—Rev. G. S. Ward, M.A.; J. A. Dale, M.A.; C. J. Faulkner, M.A.
- Examinatores in Scientia Naturali.*—A. G. V. Harcourt, M.A.; H. J. S. Smith, M.A.; C. Griffith, M.A.
- For Degrees in Civil Law.*—Travers Twiss, D.C.L., University; J. R. Kenyon, D.C.L., All Souls; Montagu Bernard, B.C.L., Trinity.
- Examinatores in Jurisprudentia et Historia Moderna.*—Rev. R. Michell, B.D.; Prof. Bernard, B.C.L.; Rev. W. W. Shirley, M.A.
- In Schola Medicinæ.*—H. W. Acland, M.D.; G. Rolleston, M.D., Pembroke; John W. Ogle, M.D., Trinity.
- In Schola Musicæ.*—Rev. Geo. C. Rowden, D.C.L., New Coll.
- Moderatores in Literarum Græcarum et Latinarum Schola.*—Rev. O. Gordon, DD.; R. Ellis, M.A.; J. E. T. Rogers, M.A.; and J. Y. Sargent, M.A.
- Moderator in Disciplinarum Mathematicarum Schola.*—T. Rennison, M.A., F. Otter, M.A.; J. A. Ashworth, M.A.
- Masters of the Schools.*—Rev. R. Duckworth; E. C. Wickham, M.A.; R. Moore, M.A.; H. R. Bramley, M.A.

## PROFESSORS.

## Elected

- Regius Divinity.*—Rev. Wm. Jacobson, D.D. .... 1848
- Reg. Past. Theol.*—C. A. Ogilvie, D.D. 1842
- Reg. Hebrew.*—Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D. 1828
- Reg. Greek.*—Rev. Benj. Jowett, M.A. 1855
- Reg. Civil Law.*—Travers Twiss, D.C.L. .... 1855
- Reg. Med.*—H. W. Acland, M.D. .. 1857
- Reg. Eccl. Hist.*—A. P. Stanley, B.D. 1856
- Reg. Mod. Hist.*—Goldwin Smith, M.A. 1858
- Botanical.*—C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D. 1834
- Margaret Divinity.*—Rev. Chas. A. Heurtley, D.D. .... 1853
- Saville's Astron.*—William Fishburn Donkin, M.A. .... 1842
- Radcliffe Observer.*—Rev. R. Main 1860
- Saville's Geom.*—H. J. S. Smith, M.A. 1861
- Nat. Philosophy.*—Rev. B. Price, M.A. 1853
- Moral Philosophy.*—Rev. J. Matthias Wilson, B.D. .... 1858
- Camden's Hist.*—Rev. G. Rawlinson, M.A. .... 1861
- Laud's Arabic.*—R. Gandell, M.A. 1860
- Lord Almoner's Arabic.*—J. D. Macbride, D.C.L. .... 1813
- Experimental Philosophy.*—Rev. R. Walker, M.A. .... 1839
- Linacre Prof. of Physiology.*—Geo. Rolleston, M.D., Pembroke .... 1857
- Poetry.*—Matthew Arnold, M.A. 1857
- Viner's Common Law.*—John R. Kenyon, D.C.L. .... 1843
- Lord Lichfield's Clinical Medicine.*—H. Wentworth Acland, M.D. .... 1858
- Aldrich's Chemistry.*—C. B. Brodie, M.A. .... 1855
- Mineralogy.*—M. H. N. S. Maske-lyne, M.A. .... 1856
- Geology.*—John Phillips, M.A. .... 1856
- Political Econ.*—Chas. Neate, M.A. 1857
- Rural Econ.*—C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D. 1840

- Elected*
- Boden Professor of Sanscrit.*—Monier Williams, M.A. .... 1861
- Latin Liter.*—John Conington, M.A. 1854
- Reader in Logic.*—Rev. H. Wall, M.A. 1849
- Modern European Languages.* Max Müller, M.A. .... 1854
- Anglo-Saxon.*—Rev. Jos. Bosworth, D.D. .... 1858
- Professor of Music.*—Sir Fred. A. Gore Ouseley, Bart., D. Mus. .... 1855
- Choragus.*—Chas. W. Corfe, Mus. D. 1860
- Dean Ireland's Exegesis of Holy Scripture.*—(Vacant).

## UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

- Pub. Orator.*—Rev. Richd. Michell, B.D., Vice-Principal Magd. Hall.. 1848
- Keeper of Bodleian Library.*—Rev. H. O. Coxe, M.A., Corp, Christ .. 1860
- Under Librarians.*—S. Reay, B.D., 1828  
Rev. R. P. Smith, M.A. .... 1860
- Keep. of the Archives.*—Rev. John Griffiths, M.A., Wadham .... 1858
- Keeper of the University Museum.*—J. Phillips, M.A., Magdalen .... 1854
- Radcliffe Lib.*—H. W. Acland, M.D., late Fellow of All Souls .... 1851
- University Counsel.*—Sir R. Palmer, M.A., Q.C., Magdalen. .... 1861
- Registrar of the University.*—E. W. Rowden, D.C.L., late Fellow of New 1853
- Registrar of the Chancellor's Court.*—E. W. Rowden, D.C.L. .... 1856
- Clerks of the Market.*—Edward Wetherell Rowden, D.C.L., New College; Chas. Neate, M.A., Oriel College.
- Deputy.*—Henry Parker.
- Coroner.*—G. V. Cox, M.A.
- Proctors of the Vice-Chancellor's Court.*—H. Alison Pottinger, M.A., Worcester, and Digby Latimer, M.A., Lincoln.
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- Yeomen Bedels.*—John Pillinger, Hen. Smith Harper, and John Haines.
- Organist.*—(Vacant.)
- Bailiff.*—William Perkins.
- Clerk of the Schools.*—George Parker.
- Verger.*—Moses Holliday.
- Marshal.*—Thos. Blakeman Brown.

## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

## Elected

- Chancellor.*—H. R. H. Prince Consort 1847
- High Steward.*—Lord Lyndhurst, LL.D. Trinity .... 1840
- Vice-Chancellor.*—G. Phillips, D.D., Queen's. .... 1861
- Burgesses of the University.*—Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.A. .... 1856  
C. J. Selwyn, M.A. .... 1859
- Counsel.*—Hon. George Denman, M.A., Trinity; John Bailly, M.A., St. John's.

## COLLEGES AND HALLS, AND PRESENT HEADS OF COLLEGES.

- St. Peter's.* H. W. Cookson, D.D., Master .... 1847
- Clare.* E. Atkinson, D.D., Master .... 1856

	<i>Elected</i>
Pembroke, G. Ainslie, D.D., Master	1828
Gonville and Caius, Edwin Guest, LL.D., Master.....	1852
Trin. Hall, T. C. Geldart, LL.D., Master .....	1852
Corpus Christi, J. Pulling, D.D., Master	1850
King's, R. Okes, D.D., Provost ....	1850
Queens', G. Phillips, D.D., President	1857
Catharine, C. K. Robinson, M.A., Master .....	1861
Jésus, Geo. E. Corrie, D.D., Master	1849
Christ's, J. Cartmell, D.D., Master..	1849
St. John's, W. H. Bateson, D.D., Master .....	1857
Magdalene, Hon. and Rev. L. Neville, M.A., Master .....	1854
Trinity, Wm. Whewell, D.D., Master	1841
Emmanuel, G. Archdall, D.D., Master	1835
Sidney Sussex, R. Phelps, D.D., Mast.	1843
Downing, T. Worsley, D.D., Master	1836
Senior Proctor.—W. Emery, B.D., Corpus Christi.	
Jun. Proc.—J. Hays, M.A.	
Pro-Proctors.—T. T. Perowne, B.D., Corpus Christi; W. M. Gunson, M.A., Christ's.	
Sen. Moderator.—N. M. Ferrers, Caius.	
Jun. Moderator.—J. Wolstenholme, Christ's.	

## COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

This body, who must approve all business before it can be offered to the Senate, consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, four heads of Colleges, four Professors, and eight other Members of Senate chosen from the Electoral Roll. The Council for this year are:—The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Whewell, Dr. Corrie, Hon. M. Neville, Dr. Bateson, Prof. Browne, Prof. Stokes, Prof. Adams, Dr. Paget, F. France (*St. John's*), W. G. Clark (*Trinity*), W. M. Campion (*Queens'*), H. Latham (*Trin. Hall*), J. Fuller, M.A. (*Emmanuel*), J. B. Lightfoot, (*Trinity*), Myrours Bright, (*Magdalene*.)

PROFESSORS. *Elected*

<i>Regius Divinity</i> .—J. Amiraux Jermie, D.D., Trinity .....	1850
<i>Regius Civil Law</i> .—J. T. Abdy, LL.D., Trinity Hall .....	1854
<i>Regius Physic</i> .—H. J. H. Bond, M.D.	1851
<i>Regius Hebrew</i> .—Thomas Jarrett, M.A., Trinity .....	1854
<i>Regius Greek</i> .—W. H. Thompson, M.A., Trinity .....	1853
<i>Margaret Divinity</i> .—Wm. Selwyn, B.D., St. John's .....	1855
<i>Hulsean Professor</i> .—J. B. Lightfoot, M.A., Trinity .....	1861
<i>Lucasian</i> .—G. G. Stokes, M.A., Pembroke .....	1849
<i>Moral Philosophy</i> .—John Grote, B.D., Trinity .....	1855
<i>Arabic</i> .—H. G. Williams, B.D., Emmanuel .....	1854
<i>Ld. Alm. Arab.</i> —Theodore Preston, M.A., Trinity .....	1855
<i>Plumian Astron.</i> —Jas. Challis, M.A., Trinity .....	1836
<i>Lowndes's Astron.</i> —J. C. Adams, M.A., Trinity .....	1860
<i>Anatomy</i> .—W. Clark, M.D., Trinity	1817

	<i>Elected</i>
<i>Modern History</i> .—C. Kingsley, M.A., Magdalene. ....	1860
<i>Chemistry</i> .—J. Cumming, M.A., F.R.S. Trinity .....	1815
<i>Botany</i> .—C. Cardale Babington, M.A.; St. John's .....	1861
<i>Woodwardian</i> .—A. Sedgwick, M.A., F.R.S., Trinity .....	1818
<i>Lady Margaret's Preacher</i> .—J. B. Lightfoot, M.A., Trinity .....	1861
<i>Norristian Pro.</i> —E. H. Browne, B.D.	1854
<i>Jacksonian Profess.</i> —Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S., Caius .....	1837
<i>Common Law</i> .—W. Lloyd Birkbeck, Trinity .....	1860
<i>Political Econ.</i> —G. Pryme, M.A. ..	1828
<i>Medicine</i> .—W. W. Fisher, M.D., Downing .....	1841
<i>Hulsean Lecturer</i> .—C. Merivale, B.D., St. John's .....	1861
<i>Mineralogy</i> .—W. H. Miller, M.A., St. John's .....	1832
<i>Archæology</i> .—John Howard Marsden, B.D., St. John's .....	1851
<i>Music</i> .—W. Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D. St. John's .....	1856

## UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

<i>Public Orator</i> .—W. G. Clark, M.A., Trinity .....	1857
<i>Librarian</i> .—Jos. Power, M.A., Clare	1845
<i>Registrar</i> .—J. Romilly, M.A., Trinity	1832
<i>Esqre.-Bedcls.</i> —G. Leapingwell, LL.D.	1826
W. Hopkins, M.A. ....	1827
Hugh Godfray, M.A. ....	1854

## UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

## BURLINGTON HOUSE.

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<i>Chancellor</i> .—Earl Granville.	
<i>Vice-Chancellor</i> .—Sir J. G. Shaw Lefevre.	
<i>Senate</i> .—of thirty-six Members.	
<i>Registrar</i> .—W. B. Carpenter, M.D.	
<i>Chairman of Convocation</i> .—C. J. Foster, LL.D.	
<i>Clerk of Convocation</i> .—W. Shaen, M.A.	
<i>Clerk to the Senate</i> .—H. Moore.	

## EXAMINERS.

## FACULTY OF ARTS.

<i>Classics</i> .—Rev. W. Blakesley, B.D., and Wm. Smith, LL.D.	
<i>Mathematics and Nat. Phil.</i> —W. H. Besant, M.A., Edw. John Routh, M.A.	
<i>Logic and Moral Philosophy</i> .—A. Bain, M.A.; T. S. Baynes, LL.B.	
<i>Polit. Econ.</i> —R. H. Hutton, M.A., Professor Waley, M.A.	
<i>Experimental Philosophy</i> .—G. D. Liveing, M.A. and Prof. J. Tyndall, Ph. D.	
<i>Chemistry</i> .—Professor Wm. Allen Miller, M.D., and Professor Alex. W. Williamson, Ph. D.	
<i>English Language and History</i> .—Rev. J. Angus, D.D., and J. Girling Fitch, M.A.	
<i>French Language</i> .—M. Charles Cassal and M. Antonin Roche.	
<i>German</i> .—C. H. Schaible, M.D., and Rev. A. Walbaum.	
<i>Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, Greek Text of the New, and Scripture History</i> .—Rev. W. Drake, M.A.; Rev. Professor Gotch, M.A.	

## FACULTY OF LAWS.

*Law and Jurisprudence.*—Herbert Broom, M.A., and Joseph Sharp, LL.D.

## FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

*Medicine.*—Wm. Jenner, M.D., and Alex. Tweedie, M.D.

*Surgery.*—Thomas B. Curling, and Prof. Ferguson.

*Anatomy and Physiology.*—Prof. Redfern, and Prof. Sharpey, M.D.

*Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, and Zoology.*—Geo. Busk, and T. H. Huxley.

*Midwifery.*—W. Tyler Smith, M.D., and Charles West, M.D.

*Botany.*—Joseph D. Hooker, M.D., and Professor Dr. John Lindley.

*Geology and Palæontology.*—Professor J. Morris, and Professor A. C. Ramsay.

*Mat. Medica and Phar. Chem.*—Alf. Baring Garrod, M.D., and G. O. Rees, M.D.

## INSTITUTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNIVERSITY AS TO DEGREES.

The Universities of the United Kingdom.  
University of Sydney.

University of Toronto.

University College, London.

King's College, London.

The Queen's Colleges in Ireland.

St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.

Stonyhurst College.

Manchester New College.

St. Mary's College, Oscott.

St. Patrick's College, Carlisle.

St. Edmund's College, near Ware.

Spring Hill College, Moseley, Birmingham.

The Regent's Park College.

College of St. Gregory the Great, Downside, near Bath. [Hunt.

Countess of Huntingdon's College at Ches-Baptist College at Bristol.

Airdale College, Undercliffe, near Bradford.

Protestant Dissenters' College, Rotherham.

Presbyterian College at Carmarthen.

St. Kyran's College, Kilkenny.

Huddersfield College.

Lancashire Independent College.

Wesley College, near Sheffield.

Queen's College, Birmingham.

Wesleyan Collegiate Institution at Taunton.

Western College, Plymouth.

West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School, Taunton.

St. Patrick's College, Thurles.

New College, London.

Owens College, Manchester.

Bedford Grammar Schools.

Brecon Independent College.

Horton College, Bradford.

Rawdon College, near Leeds.

Hackney Theological Seminary.

Trevecca College, Brecon.

Springfield College, Ennis.

Bishop Stortford Preparatory School.

Working Men's College, London.

Queen's College, Liverpool.

## RECOGNISED MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, ENGLAND.

*Bath.*—United Hospital.

*Bedford.*—General Infirmary and Fever Hospital.

*Birmingham.*—Queen's College, General Hospital, and Sydenham College.

*Bristol.*—Medical School, Infirmary, St. Peter's Hospital, and General Hospital.

*Cambridge.*—University Medical School, and Addenbrooke's Hospital.

*Haslar.*—Royal Naval Hospital.

*Hull.*—and East Riding of York School of Medicine and Anatomy.

*Leeds.*—School of Medicine, and General Infirmary.

*Leicester.*—Infirmary.

*Liverpool.*—Infirmary School of Medicine; Infirmary; Fever Hospital; and Northern Hospital.

*London.*—University College, King's College, London Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, School of Anatomy adjoining St. George's Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Westminster Hospital, Guy's Hospital, St. George's Hospital, Physicians of the St. Marylebone Infirmary, Royal College of Chemistry, St. Mary's Hospital, Brompton Hospital for Consumption, South London Dispensary, Carey Street Dispensary.

*Manchester.*—Royal School of Medicine and Surgery; Union Hospital; Royal Infirmary; Chatham-street School of Medicine; Owens College.

*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*—College of Medicine in connexion with the University of Durham; College of Medicine and Practical Science; the Infirmary.

*Northampton.*—General Infirmary.

*Nottingham.*—General Hospital.

*Sheffield.*—Medical Institution.

*York.*—School of Medicine.

## SCOTLAND.

*Aberdeen.*—King's College and University Royal Infirmary.

*Edinburgh.*—University; Royal Infirmary; and Medical and Surgical School, Surgeons' Hall.

*Glasgow.*—University; Andersonian Institution; and Infirmary.

## IRELAND.

The Queen's Colleges in Ireland.

*Cork.*—Recognised School of Medicine, and North and South Infirmaries.

*Dublin.*—Original School of Anatomy, &c.—Peter-street; School of Physic; School of Medicine of the Roman-Catholic University; Carmichael School of Anatomy, Medicine, and Surgery; St. Vincent's Hospital; Mercer's Hospital; Jervis-street Hospital; Royal College of Surgeons; Meath Hospital; City of Dublin Hospital; Coombe Lying-in Hospital; Dr. Steevens's Hospital; and the Adelaide Hospital.

*Maryborough.*—Queen's County Infirmary.

*Malta.*—University.

*Ceylon.*—Military Hospital.

*Bengal.*—Medical College.

*Bombay.*—Grant Medical College.

*Canada.*—University of McGill College, Montreal; and the St. Lawrence School of Medicine.

## UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

*Visitor.*—The Lord Bishop of Durham.

*Governors.*—Dean and Chapter of Durham.

*Warden.*—The Ven. Charles Thorp, D.D. Archdeacon of Durham.

**Proctors.**—Rev. Joseph Waite, M.A.; and Rev. J. J. Barmby, B.D.

*Professors.*

**Divinity and Eccles. Hist.**—Rev. Henry Jenkyns, D.D.

**Greek and Classical Literature.**—Rev. John Edwards, M.A.

**Mathematics and Astron.**—Rev. Temple Chevallier, B.D.

*Readers.*

**Hebrew.**—Rev. T. Chevallier, B.D.

**Law.**—Wm. Gray, M.A.

**Hist.—Polite Lit.**—Thos. Greenwood, M.A.

**Chemistry.**—T. Richardson, M.A.

**Tutors.**—Rev. Jos. Waite, M.A.; Rev. J. J. Hornby, M.A.; Rev. J. Barmby, M.A.

**Registrar.**—Rev. Temple Chevallier, B.D.

**Librarian.**—Rev. F. Long, M.A.

**Observer.**—A. Marth.

The management of the University is committed, by charter, to the Warden, a Senate, and Convocation.

Twenty-five Fellowships have been founded, some tenable by laymen.

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

**Master.**—Charles Thorp, D.D.

**Vice-Master.**—Rev. J. J. Hornby, M.A.

The Students are lodged in the Castle and other adjacent buildings.

BISHOP HATFIELD'S HALL.

**Principal.**—Rev. Jas. Barmby, M.A.

BISHOP COSIN'S HALL.

**Principal.**—Rev. J. J. Hornby, M.A.

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**Vice-Pres.**—Rt. Hon. R. Lowe.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

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SENATE.

**President.**—H. C. Robinson.

**Vice-Presidents.**—Sir F. H. Goldsmid, Bart. Richard Martineau.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

**Ancient and Mod. Hist.**—E. S. Beesly, A.M. (Dean).

**Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.**—R. Potter, A.M.

**Architecture.**—Thomas L. Donaldson, Ph.D.

**Eng. Language and Literature.**—D. Masson.

**Botany.**—Daniel Oliver, jun.

**Civil Engineering.**—Prof. Pole.

**Comparative Grammar.**—T. H. Key, A.M.

**French.**—Charles Cassel, LL.D.

**German.**—Adolph Heimann, Ph. D.

**Greek.**—Henry Malden, M.A.

**Italian.**—Count C. Arrivabene, LL.D.

**Jurisprudence.**—Dr. J. Sharpe.

**Latin.**—Francis W. Newman.

**Mathematics.**—Augustus de Morgan.

**Hebrew.**—Rev. D. W. Marks.

**Chinese.**—Chee-yui-Tang.

**Arabic.**—C. Rieu.

**Hindustani.**—Syed Abdoollah.

**Gujarati.**—Dādābhāi Naoroji.

**Sanskrit.**—Theodor Goldstücker, Ph. D.

**Bengali Lang. and Hindu Law.**—Professor Tagore.

**Geology and Mineralogy.**—J. Morris.

**English Law.**—John A. Russell, B.A.

**Philosophy of Mind and Logic.**—Rev. John Hoppus, Ph. D.

**Political Economy.**—Jacob Waley, A.M.

**Chemistry.**—A. W. Williamson.

**Zoology.**—Robert Edmond Grant, M.D.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

**Surgery and Clinical Surgery.**—John E. Erichsen (Dean).

**Chemistry.**—A. W. Williamson.

**Anat. and Phys.**—W. Sharpey, M.D.

**Anatomy.**—G. V. Ellis.

**Botany.**—Daniel Oliver, jun.

**Clinical Surgery.**—R. Quain.

**Comparative Anatomy.**—R. E. Grant, M.D.

**Medical Jurisprudence.**—G. Harley, M.D.

**Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.**—A.

B. Garrod, M.D. (Vice Dean).

**Medicine and Clin. Medicine.**—W. H. Walshe, M.D.

**Obstetric Medicine.**—E. W. Murphy, M.D.

**Pathological Anatomy.**—(vacant)

**Clinical Medicine,** Professor Jenner, M.D.

**Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.**—T. Wharton Jones.

JUNIOR SCHOOL.

**Head Master.**—T. H. Key, A.M.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

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*Visitor.*—ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

**Treasurer.**—Wm. Cotton.

**Princ. of the Coll.**—Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D.

**Chaplain.**—Rev. E. H. Plumtre, M.A.

**Secretary.**—J. W. Cunningham.

**Librarian.**—J. Lamb.

**Censor.**—Rev. J. J. S. Perowne, M.A.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

**Professors of Divinity.**—Rev. A. M'Caul,

D.D., Very Rev. C. J. Ellicott, B.D.,

Rev. E. H. Plumtre, M.A.—*Lecturers,*

Rev. J. J. S. Perowne, M.A.; Rev.

I. B. M'Caul, M.A.

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**Religious Instruction.**—Rev. the Principal, Rev. E. H. Plumtre, M.A., Chaplain.

**The Greek and Latin Classics.**—Rev. R. W. Browne, M.A., Professor; C. H. O.

Daniel, B.A., Rev. J. Heywood, M.A., Lecturers.

**Mathematics.**—Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A., Professor; Rev. T. A. Cock, M.A., Rev. W.

Howse, M.A., Lecturers.

**English Language and Literature.**—Prof. Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A.

**Modern History.**—Prof. C. H. Pearson, M.A.

**English Law and Jurisprudence.**—Prof. James Stephen.

**Commercial Law.**—Prof. Leone Levi.

**Chinese Language.**—Prof. Summers.

**Hebrew Lang.**—Prof. Rev. A. M'Caul, D.D.

**Sanskrit.**—Professor Forbes.

*Arabic*.—G. Leitner.

*French Language*.—Prof. A. Mariette.

*German Language*.—Prof. Bernays.

*Italian Language*.—Prof. Pistrucci.

*Vocal Music*.—Prof. John Hullah.

*Drawing and Perspective*.—Professor J. De la Motte.

DEPARTMENT OF THE APPLIED SCIENCES.

*Mathematics*.—Same as above.

*Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*.—Prof. C. Maxwell, M.A.

*Arts of Construction in connexion with Civil Engineering and Architecture*.—A. Mosely, Lecturer.

*Manufacturing Art and Machinery*.—Prof. C. P. B. Shelley.

*Land Surv. and Levelling*.—H. J. Castle.

*Geometrical Drawing*.—Prof. Thos. Bradley.

*Chemistry*.—W. A. Miller, M.D., and C. L. Bloxam, Professors.

*Geology and Mineralogy*.—Professor J. Tennant.

*Instruction in the Workshop*.—G. A. Timme.

*Fortification*.—Major Griffiths, Professor.

*Military Tutor*.—Rev. Jas. O'Reilly, B.A.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical*.—Richard Partridge, Professor; J. Wood, Demonstrator.

*Physiology: General and Morbid Anatomy*.—Prof. Lionel S. Beale, M.B.

*Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical*.—W. A. Miller, M.D., Professor; E. A. Hadow, Demonstrator.

*Pract. Chem.*—C. L. Bloxam, Prof.

*Materia Medica and Therapeutics*.—George Johnson, M.D., Professor.

*Principles and Practice of Surgery*.—William Fergusson, Professor.

*Principles and Practice of Medicine*.—Geo. Budd, M.D., Professor.

*Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children*.—Arthur Farre, M.D., Prof.

*Botany*.—Robert Bentley, Professor.

*Forensic Med.*—W. A. Guy, M.B., Prof.

*Comp. Anat.*—T. R. Jones, Professor.

*Dental Surgery*.—Jas. Cartwright, jun., Prof.

THE SCHOOL.

*Head Master*.—Rev. J. R. Major, D.D.

*Vice-Master*.—Rev. J. Fearnley, M.A.

*Assistant Masters*.—T. S. Carr, Rev. T. O. Cockayne, M.A., Rev. W. Hayes, M.A., Rev. G. Rust, M.A., Rev. C. U. Dament, M.A., Rev. O. Adolphus, M.A., T. S. Carte, M.A., Rev. J. H. Standin, M.A., Rev. J. D. Kingdon, M.A., Rev. G. F. Maclear, M.A.

*Mathematics*.—G. R. Smalley, B.A.

*Science*.—C. Tomlinson.

*Arithmetic and Writing*.—J. Haddon, assisted by J. W. Le Jeune.

*French Language*.—A. Thibaudin.

*German Language*.—Rev. A. Wintzer.

*Drawing*.—P. H. De La Motte.

\*\*\* King's College has fifteen Schools established in connexion with it.

## NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

*Principal, and Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology and Homiletics*.—Rev. Robert Halley, D.D.

*Criticism and Interpretation of the Greek Testament*.—Prof. Rev. J. H. Godwin.

*Hebrew and Oriental Languages, and Old Test. Criticism*.—Prof. Rev. M. Nenner.

*Ecc. Hist.*—Prof. Rev. S. Newth, M.A.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

*Greek and Latin Languages and Literature*.—Professor William Smith, LL.D.

*Pure and Mixed Mathematics*.—Professor Newth, M.A.

*Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic and Rhetoric*.—Professor Godwin.

*Natural History Sciences*.—Professor Edwin Lankester, M.D.

*German*.—Professor Nenner.

*Lib. and Sec.*—Rev. W. Farrer, LL.B.

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42 Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

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*Dean*.—Rev. G. A. Jacob, D.D.

*Secretary*.—John Robson, B.A.

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*History*.—Rev. W. T. Jones, M.A.; C. P. Mason, Esq., B.A.; Dr. C. H. Pinches; H. F. Bowker.

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*Natural Hist. &c.*—Dr. Lankester; Professor Tennant; A. K. Isbister, M.A.

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*Moral and Political Philosophy*.—Professor Hoppus, LL.D.; T. S. Baynes, LL.D.

*Civil and Commercial Law*.—Professor Leone Levi; Dr. O'Feily; J. Haddon, M.A.

*Drawing*.—H. A. Bowler; J. L. Kenworthy; H. Hagreen; J. C. Ogle; T. C. Dibden.

*Music, &c.*—Dr. Rimbault; J. Hullah; Dr. Steggall; H. T. Leftwich.

The Examinations commence Dec. 31.



**OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.**  
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*Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy.*—Professor A. J. Scott, M.A.  
*Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.*—Professor J. G. Greenwood, B.A.  
*Mathematics.*—Professor Archibald Sandeman, M.A.  
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*Natural History (including Anatomy, Physiology, Botany, and Geology).*—Professor W. C. Williamson.  
*History, Polit. Econ. and Jurisprudence.*—Professor R. C. Christie, M.A.  
*Oriental Languages.*—Prof. T. Theodores.  
*French Language and Lit.*—M. Podevin.  
*German Lang. and Lit.*—Mr. Theodores.  
*Elocution.*—C. W. Devis, B.A.  
*Secretary*—J. P. Aston.  
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 University Hall, Gordon-square, London.  
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*Mental, Moral, and Religious Philosophy.*—Prof. Rev. James Martineau.  
*Lecturer on the Hebrew Language and Literature.*—R. Martineau, M.A.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.**  
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*Vice-Principal.*—Rev. Grantham Yorke, M.A.  
*Warden.*—Rev. Chancellor Law, M.A.  
*Dean of Faculty.*—W. S. Cox.  
*Department of Arts.*  
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*German.*—Herr Brandenburgh.  
*French.*—J. O'Flanagan.  
*Drawing.*—Charles Docker.

*Department of Medicine.*  
*Anatomy.*—Prof. F. Jordan, M.R.C.S.  
*Botany.*—Prof. Dr. Hinds, M.R.C.S.  
*Chemistry.*—Professor A. Anderson.  
*Forensic Medicine.*—Professor J. Postgate, F.R.C.S.  
*Materia Medica.*—Prof. Dr. Divers.  
*Medicine.*—Dr. W. F. Wade, B.A.  
*Midwifery.*—J. Clay, M.D., and C. B. Suckling, M.D.  
*Physiology.*—Professor Dr. Lawson.  
*Surgery.*—Wm. Sands Cox, F.R.C.S.  
*Medical Tutor & Demonstrator.*—Dr. W. R. Foster.  
*Clinical Medicine.*—Drs. Wade, Fleming and Noott.  
*Clinical Surgery.*—Profs. Sands, Cox, West, and Gamgee.  
*Clinical Midwifery.*—Professor Berry, F.R.C.S.  
*Practical Midwifery.*—Dr. Suckling and John Clay, M.R.C.S.  
*Ophthalmic Surgery.*—Benjamin Hunt, M.R.C.S.  
*Dental Surgery.*—Samuel A. Parker.

*Department of Law.*  
*Law.*—Prof. G. J. Johnson.  
*Medical Jurisprudence.*—Prof. J. Postgate.  
*Department of Engineering.*  
*Architecture.*—Prof. J. H. Chamberlain.  
*Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.*—Professor Anderson.  
*Engineering.*—Professor Rogers.  
*Geology, Descriptive.*—Professor Anderson.  
*Geology, Practical.*—Professor Beckett.  
*Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*—Prof. Rev. W. H. Poulton, M.A.  
*Department of Agriculture.*  
*Agriculture.*—Prof. H. Tanner, M.A.  
*Vegetable Physiology.*—Prof. Dr. Hinds.  
*Practical Chemistry.*—Prof. Anderson.

*Department of Theology.*  
*Theology, Pastoral.*—Rev. Prof. Espin, B.D.  
*Assistant Tutor.*—Rev. W. Dewhurst, B.A.

**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.**  
*President of the Senate.*—W. M. Brown.  
*Secretary.*—Astrup Cariss  
*Faculty of Arts and Laws.*  
*Logic & Ethics.*—Rev. H. Griffiths (Dean)  
*Greek and Latin.*—D. Cameron, LL.D.  
 (Vice Dean), A. M. Kennedy, M.A., and T. C. Inchbald, B.A.  
*Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*—James Elliot  
*English Language and Literature.*—Rev. James Cranbrook  
*French.*—E. Husson  
*German.*—C. Vollheim.  
*Hebrew.*—Rev. D. M. Isaacs  
*Ancient History.*—D. Cameron, LL.D.  
*Chemistry.*—George Hamilton  
*Animal Physiology.*—Dr. Collingwood.

**ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER.**  
*Principal and Professor of Greek*—Very Rev. Llewelyn Lewellin, D.C.L., Dean of St. David's.  
*Vice-Principal, Senior Tutor, and Professor of Hebrew*—Rev. R. Williams, D.D.  
*Professor of Latin*—Ven. Archdeacon North, M.A.  
*Professor of Welsh Language*—Rev. David Williams, B.D.  
*Prof. of Nat. Phil.*—Rev. J. Matthews, M.A.  
*Oxford Examiner*—Rev. Professor Gandell, M.A.  
*Camb. Examiner*—Rev. M. Bright, M.A.

**ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.**  
*Gov.*—Lieut.-General Sir Harry D. Jones, G.C.B.  
*Lieut.-Gov.*—Col. C. Rochfort Scott.  
*Paymaster*—Lient. W. L. Hilton  
*Chaplain*—Rev. H. L. M. Chepmell, D.D.  
*Quartermaster*—J. Davies  
*Surgeon*—Edward Bradford  
*Assistant Surgeon*—F. Collins, M.D.  
*Riding-Master*—Capt. C. C. Brooke.  
*Adjutant*—Captain W. Patterson.  
**CADETS' COLLEGE.**  
*Major and Superintendent of Studies*—Colonel Thos. E. Lacy.  
*Captains of Companies of Gentlemen Cadets*—Major W. R. Farman, Capt. W. T. E. Fosbery.

*Professors and Masters.*

*Mathematics and Arithmetic*—Rev. J. W. Vinter, M.A., Rev. Alfred Deck, M.A., Rev. R. H. Walker, M.A., G. Hester, and H. R. Greer  
*Fortification*—Col. W. H. Adams, Capt. G. Phillips, Capt. L. Griffiths, Lt. A. Doull.  
*Military Surveying*—Major R. Petley.  
*Military Drawing*—Capt. F. R. Taylor, Capt. W. Paterson, Lieut. C. E. Palmer.  
*Military History*—Capt. C. C. Chesney, Major C. Adams.  
*Landscape-drawing*—Edward Delamotte  
*French*—A. A. de Charente, Guillaume Bouilly, P. Baume, A. Talandier  
*German*—Dr. Ehrenbaum, Carl Dressner  
*Lecturer in Geology*—T. R. Jones.  
*Lecturer on Chemistry*—G. D. Liveing.  
*Librarian*—G. Clarke

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*Adjutant*—Major S. P. Jarvis.

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*Military History*—Lt.-Colonel Hamley  
*Fortification and Artillery*—Capt. C. Mainwaring  
*Military Topography*—Capt. Farrell  
*Military Administration*—Captain W. Walker  
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*German*—F. Demmler  
*Hindustani*—J. Dowson

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*Mathematics*—Prof. Sylvester  
*1st Mathematical Master*—J. R. Christie, and three others.  
*Fortification*—Lieut.-Col. P. J. Bainbrigge, R.E.  
*Surveying*—Capt. Binney, R.E.  
*Assistant*—Capt. Drayson, R.A.  
*Professor of Artillery*—Major Owen, R.A.  
*Plan Drawing*—Major Gore, R.A.  
*Descriptive Geometry*—Thos. Bradley  
*Hist. and Geog.*—Rev. G. Y. Boddy  
*Geom. Drawing*—G. S. Pritchard  
*German*—A. Troppaneger, C. A. Feiling, G. Solling, and F. Schlutter  
*French*—Alphonse Lovey, T. Karcher, E. Benoit, and M. E. Valentin.  
*Geology*—J. Tennant  
*Nat. Phil. and Astron.*—J. M. Goodeve  
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## ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, PORTSMOUTH.

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*Mathematical Master*—Henry W. Jeans.  
*Instructor in Fortification and Mechanical Drawing*—Capt. J. W. C. Williams  
*Chemical Lect.*—Wm. John Hay.  
*Assistant in the Observatory*—John Jeans.  
*Clerk*—H. F. Kirkham.

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*Natural History*—T. H. Huxley  
*Physics*—John Tyndall  
*Applied Mechanics*—R. Willis  
*Metallurgy*—John Percy, M.D.  
*Geology*—A. C. Ramsay  
*Mineralogy and Mining*—W. W. Smyth  
*Registrar*—T. Reeks

## ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.

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*Professors.*

*Chemistry*—J. A. C. Völcker, Ph. D.  
*Zoology, Geology, & Botany*—J. Buckman  
*Veterinary Medicine and Surgery*—G. T. Brown  
*Surveying, Civil Engineering, and Mathematics*—A. D. M. Hensley  
*Practical Agriculture*—J. Coleman  
*Assist. to Prof. of Chemistry*—A. Sibson

## ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, COLLEGE STREET, CAMDEN TOWN.

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*Professor*—R. V. Tuson, Lecturer on Chemistry and Materia Medica.  
*Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator*—Wm. Pritchard  
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*Under Master*—Rev. F. Wickham, M.A.  
*Warden*—(vacant)

ETON, 1441.

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*Upper Master*—Rev. C. O. Goodford, M.A.  
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MANCHESTER, 1510.

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 ST. PAUL'S, 1512.

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 WARRINGTON, 1526.

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 SHREWSBURY, 1551.

*Head Master*—Rev. Dr. Kennedy  
 BIRMINGHAM, 1552.

*Head Master*—Rev. E. H. Gifford, M.A.  
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*Second Master*—Rev. John T. White, M.A.  
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*Second Master*—Rev. J. A. L. Airey, B.A.  
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*Second Master*—Rev. H. Le Mesurier, M.A.  
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*Head Master*—Rev. H. A. Holden, M.A.  
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RUGBY, 1567.  
*Head Master*—Rev. F. Temple, D.D.  
HARROW, 1585.  
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*Under Master*—Rev. Wm. Oxenham, M.A.  
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*Head Master*—Rev. Rich. Elwyn, M.A.  
*Second Master*—Rev. F. Poynder, M.A.  
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*Head Master*—Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, D.D.  
*Second Master*—Fras. Cuthbertson, B.A.

## SCOTLAND.

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*Chancellor*—Duke of Argyll  
*Rector*—Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart.  
*Dean of Fac. of Arts*—J. F. Ferrier, LL.D.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR  
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*Mathematics*—W. L. F. Fischer, M.A.  
*Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics*—John Veitch, M.A.  
*Moral Philosophy, &c.*—J. F. Ferrier, LL.D.  
*Nat. Philos.*—Wm. Swan.  
*Civil History*—W. Macdonald, M.D.  
*Anatomy and Medicine*—G. E. Day, M.D.  
*Chemistry*—A. Connell; *Assistant*, M. F. Heddle, M.D.

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

*Principal*—John Tulloch, D.D.*Professors.*

*Divin.*—J. Tulloch, D.D.; W. Brown, D.D.  
*Eccles. Hist.*—John Cooke, D.D.  
*Hebrew.*—A. Mitchell, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, 1450.

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*Vice-Chancellor*—The Principal  
*Rector*—Earl of Elgin  
*Dean of Faculties*—Jas. Moncreiff, LL.D.  
*Principal*—Thomas Barclay, D.D.

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*Greek*—Edmund L. Lushington, M.A.  
*Mathematics*—Hugh Blackburn, M.A.  
*Logic*—Rev. R. Buchanan, M.A.  
*Moral Philosophy*—W. Fleming, D.D.  
*Nat. Philos.*—W. Thomson, LL.D.  
*Nat. Hist.*—H. Rogers, LL.D.  
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*Civil Engineering*—W. J. M. Rankine, LL.D.  
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*Eccles. Hist.*—T. Jackson, D.D.  
*Oriental Languages*—D. H. Weir, M.A.  
*Roman Law & Law of Scotland*—G. Skene  
*Materia Medica*—John A. Easton, M.D.  
*Chemistry*—Thos. Anderson, M.D.  
*Surgery*—Joseph Lister, M.B.  
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*Midwifery*—John M. Pagan, M.D.  
*Anatomy*—Allen Thomson, M.D.

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*Rector*—Edw. Francis Maitland  
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*Secretary*—D. Thomson, M.A.

*Professors.*

*Greek*—W. D. Geddes, M.A.  
*Humanity*—Robert Maclure, LL.D.  
*Logic*—Alex. Bain, M.A.  
*Mathematics*—Frederick Fuller, M.A.  
*Moral Philosophy*—W. Martin, M.A.  
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*Natural History*—James Nicol  
*Sys. Theol.*—R. Macpherson, D.D.  
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*Practice of Medicine*—J. Macrobin, M.D.  
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*Anatomy*—A. J. Lizars, M.D.  
*Surgery*—W. Pirrie.  
*Materia Medica*—R. Harvey, M.D.  
*Midwifery*—Robert Dyce, M.D.  
*Medical Jurisprudence*—Francis Ogston, M.D.  
*Botany*—G. Dickie, M.D.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 1582.

*Chancellor*—Lord Brougham  
*Rector*—Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone  
*Principal*—Sir David Brewster  
*Secretary*—Alexander Smith

*Professors.*

*Latin*—Jas. Pillans, M.A.  
*Greek*—John S. Blackie, M.A.  
*Mathematics*—Phillip Kelland, M.A.  
*Logic*—Alex. C. Fraser, M.A.  
*Moral Philos.*—P. C. Macdougall  
*Nat. Philos.*—Peter Guthrie Tait, M.A.  
*Rhetoric*—W. E. Aytoun, D.C.L.  
*Universal History*—Cosmo Innes  
*Practical Astronomy*—Charles P. Smyth  
*Divinity*—Thos. Crawford, D.D.  
*Church History*—Wm. Stevenson, D.D.  
*Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities*—Robert Lee, D.D.  
*Hebrew*—David Liston  
*Civil Law*—A. Campbell Swinton, LL.D.  
*Scotch Law*—(vacant)  
*Conveyancing*—A. Montgomerie Bell  
*Materia Medica*—R. Christison, M.D.  
*Med. Jurisprud.*—T. S. Traill, M.D.  
*Chemistry*—Lyon Playfair, M.D.  
*Surgery*—James Miller  
*Practice of Physic*—Thos. Laycock, M.D.  
*Anatomy*—John Goodsir  
*Pathology*—William Henderson, M.D.  
*Midwifery*—J. Y. Simpson, M.D.  
*Clinical Surgery*—Jas. Syme  
*Botany*—John H. Balfour, M.D.  
*Institutes of Medicine*—J. H. Bennett, M.D.  
*Nat. Hist.*—G. J. Allman, M.D.  
*Agriculture*—John Wilson  
*Music*—John Donaldson

## IRELAND.

## TRINITY COLLEGE, 1591.

(DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.) Elected.

<i>Chancellor</i> —Abp. of Armagh .....	1851
<i>Vice-Chancellor</i> —Rt. Hon. F. Blackburne .....	1851
<i>Provost</i> —R. M'Donnell, D.D. ....	1851
<i>Vice-Provost</i> —C. W. Wall, D.D. ....	1847

## Professors.

<i>Reg. Divin.</i> —Samuel Butcher, D.D. ....	1852
<i>Reg. Greek</i> —Thomas Luby, D.D. ..	1847
<i>Reg. Civil Law</i> —J. Anster, LL.D. ....	1850
<i>Reg. Feudal and English Law</i> —M. Longfield, LL.D. ....	1834
<i>Reg. Physic</i> —Wm. Stokes, M.D. ....	1845
<i>King's Divinity Lecturer</i> —Thomas M'Neece, D.D. ....	1842
<i>Eccles. History</i> —Wm. Lee, D.D. ..	1857
<i>Catechist</i> —J. L. Moore, D.D. ....	1848
<i>Univ. Nat. Phil.</i> —J. H. Jellett, M.A. ....	1848
<i>Smith's Hebrew</i> —J. H. Todd, D.D. ....	1850
<i>Smith's Mod. Hist.</i> —J. W. Barlow, M.A. ....	1859
<i>Smith's Oratory</i> —J. K. Ingram ....	1852
<i>Smith's Math.</i> —Chas. Graves, M.A. ....	1843
<i>Smith's Nat. Phil.</i> —J. A. Galbraith, M.A. ....	1854
<i>Mineralogy</i> —J. Apjohn, M.D. ....	1845
<i>Geology</i> —Rev. S. Houghton, M. A. ....	1851
<i>Irish</i> —Daniel Foley, M. A. ....	1852
<i>French and German</i> —J. G. Abeltshausen, LL.D. ....	1842
<i>Ital. and Span.</i> —B. Angeli .....	1849
<i>Biblical Greek</i> —G. S. Smith, D.D. ..	1838
<i>Astron. Royal and And. Prof. Astron.</i> —Sir W. R. Hamilton LL.D. ....	1827
<i>Anat. &amp; Surg.</i> —G. B. McDowell, M.D. ....	1858
<i>Surgery</i> —(Univ. Professor) Robert Adams, M.D. ....	1861
<i>Surgery</i> —Rob. W. Smith, M.D. ....	1852
<i>Chemistry</i> —J. Apjohn, M.D. ....	1850
<i>Botany</i> —Wm. H. Harvey, M.D. ....	1856
<i>Curator of Botanical Museum</i> —W. H. Harvey, M.D. ....	1844
<i>Whately's Pol. Econ.</i> —Arthur Houston, M.A. ....	1856
<i>Moral Phil.</i> —Thos. E. Webb, M.A. ....	1857
<i>Civil Eng.</i> —Sir John M'Neil, LL.D. ....	1842
<i>Music</i> —J. Smith, Mus. Doctor. ....	1847

## QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

## EXAMINERS.

<i>Greek</i> —Wm. Nesbitt, M.A.	
<i>Latin</i> —Rev. Charles P. Reichel	
<i>English Literature</i> —Geo. L. Craik, M.A.	
<i>Logic and Metaphysics</i> —Thomas W. Moffett, LL.D.	
<i>Mathematics</i> —Geo. Boole, LL.D.	
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*Treas.*—J. H. Mole | *Sec.*—James Fahey

STATISTICAL SOCIETY,  
 12, St. James's-square, S.W.  
*Pres.*—Rt. Hon. Sir J. S. Pakington, M.P.  
*Hon. Secs.*—W. A. Guy, M.B., Wm. New-  
 march, and W. G. Lumley  
*Assist. Sec.*—Fred. Wm. Haddon

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,  
 7, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry, E.C.

*Patron*—H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge  
*Pres.*—Duke of Buccleuch  
*Hon. Sec.*—Henry W. Sass

WERNERIAN CLUB.

*Pres.*—C. J. B. Aldis, M.D., 1, Chester-ter.  
 Chester-square

*Treas.*—Rev. C. St. Denys Moxon, Hemp-  
 ton Parsonage, Fakenham, Norfolk  
 ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,  
 11, Hanover-square, W.

*Pres.*—H. R. H. the Prince Consort.

*Treas.*—R. Drummond  
*Sec.*—Dr. Philip L. Sclater, M.A.  
 EDINBURGH.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

*Pres.*—Alexander Wood  
*Sec.*—D. R. Haldane

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

*Pres.*—Patrick S. K. Newbigging.  
*Sec.*—John Scott, W.S.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*Pres.*—Duke of Athole  
*Sec.*—John Hall Maxwell

CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

*Pres.*—Duke of Buccleuch  
*Sec.*—Professor Balfour

ROYAL SOCIETY.

*Pres.*—Duke of Argyll  
*Secs.*—Prof. J. H. Balfour, Prof. L. Playfair,  
 and Prof. Allman

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

*Pres.*—Marquess of Breadalbane  
*Secs.*—John Stuart and J. A. Smith, M.D.  
*For. Secs.*—David Laing, J. M. Mitchell

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

*Pres.*—Sir J. Watson Gordon.  
*Sec.*—D. O. Hill.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

*Pres.*—Alexander Bryson.  
*Sec.*—John Beatson Bell, W.S.

FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,  
 Glasgow.

*Pres.*—Wm. Lyon, M.D.  
*Treas.*—W. Weir, M.D.

*Registrar*—Dr. R. D. Tannahill  
 DUBLIN.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

*Pres.*—D. J. Corrigan  
*Vice-Pres.*—Aquila Smith  
*Regist.*—Lombe Atthill, M.D.

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

*Pres.*—William Jameson, M.D.  
*Sec.*—Edward Hutton, M.D.  
*Sec. to Council*—Jas. S. Hughes, M.D.  
*Regist.*—John Brennen

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING HUS-  
 BANDRY AND OTHER USEFUL ARTS.

*Pres.*—The Lord Lieutenant  
*Secs.*—Lord Dunlo, Geo. Woods Maunsell  
*Prof. of Min. and Geology*—J. Scouler, M.D.  
*Honorary Prof. of Anat. in connexion with*  
*the Fine Arts*—R. D. Lyons, M.D.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF PAINTING,  
 SCULPTURE, AND ARCHITECTURE.

*Pres.*—Catterson Smith  
*Sec.*—M. A. Hayes

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

*Pres.*—Very Rev. Dean Graves, D.D.  
*Secs.*—Rev. William Reeves, D.D., and  
 John K. Ingram, LL.D.  
*For. Sec.*—Rev. Sam. Butcher, D.D.  
*Lib.*—J. T. Gilbert



## MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

## KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE CONQUEST.

(Corrected by the Table of Regnal Years in Sir Harris Nicolas's "Chronology of History.")

Names.	Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.
William I. . . . .	1066 Dec. 25	Edward VI. . . . .	1547 Jan. 28
William II. . . . .	1087 Sept. 26	Mary I. . . . .	1553 July 6
Henry I. . . . .	1100 Aug. 5	Elizabeth . . . . .	1558 Nov. 17
Stephen . . . . .	1135 Dec. 26	James I. . . . .	1603 March 24
Henry II. . . . .	1154 Dec. 19	Charles I. . . . .	1625 March 27
Richard I. . . . .	1189 Sept. 3	Commonwealth; from the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649, to the restoration of Charles II.	
John . . . . .	1199 May 27	Charles II. (restored)* . . . .	1660 May 29
Henry III. . . . .	1216 Oct. 28	James II. . . . .	1685 Feb. 6
Edward I. . . . .	1272 Nov. 20	William III. and Mary II. . . .	1689 Feb. 13
Edward II. . . . .	1307 July 8	William III. alone . . . . .	1694 Dec. 28
Edward III. . . . .	1327 Jan. 25	Anne . . . . .	1702 March 8
Richard II. . . . .	1377 June 22	George I. . . . .	1714 Aug. 1
Henry IV. . . . .	1399 Sept. 30	George II. . . . .	1727 June 11
Henry V. . . . .	1413 Mar. 21	George III. . . . .	1760 Oct. 25
Henry VI. . . . .	1422 Sept. 1	George IV. . . . .	1820 Jan. 29
Edward IV. . . . .	1461 March 4	William IV. . . . .	1830 June 26
Edward V. . . . .	1483 April 9	Victoria . . . . .	1837 June 20
Richard III. . . . .	1483 June 22		
Henry VII. . . . .	1485 Aug. 22		
Henry VIII. . . . .	1509 April 22		

\* In some historical, and in all legal documents, the reign of Charles II. is reckoned from his father's death.

## SOVEREIGNS AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENTS.

		Born.	Access.
Austria . . . . .	Francis Joseph Charles	1830	1848
Baden . . . . .	Frederic	1826	1856
Bavaria . . . . .	Maximilian II.	1811	1848
Belgium . . . . .	Leopold	1710	1831
Brazil . . . . .	Pedro II.	1825	1831
Denmark—Holstein . . . . .	Frederic VII.	1808	1843
England . . . . .	Victoria	1819	1837
France . . . . .	Napoléon III.	1863	1852
Greece . . . . .	Otho	1815	1832
Hanover . . . . .	George V.	1819	1851
Hesse Darmstadt . . . . .	Louis III.	1806	1843
Hesse Cassel . . . . .	Frederick William	1802	1847
Naples and Sicily . . . . .	Francis II.	1836	1859
Netherlands . . . . .	William III.	1817	1849
Persia . . . . .	Mohammed Mirza	1814	1834
Portugal . . . . .	Louis Philippe	1839	1861
Prussia . . . . .	William I.	1797	1861
Rome . . . . .	Pius IX.	1792	1846
Russia . . . . .	Alexander II.	1818	1855
Sardinia . . . . .	Victor Emmanuel	1820	1849
Saxony . . . . .	John	1801	1854
Spain . . . . .	Isabella II.	1830	1863
Sweden and Norway . . . . .	Charles XV.	1826	1859
Switzerland . . . . .	M. Stämpfli	—	1862
Turkey . . . . .	Abdul Aziz	1830	1861
Wurtemberg . . . . .	William	1781	1816
United States . . . . .	Abraham Lincoln	—	1861

## CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

HOME.—*Herts*—Hertford, Lent & Summer  
*Essex*—Chelmsford, L. and S.  
*Kent*—Maidstone, L. and S.  
*Sussex*—Lewes, L. and S.  
*Surrey*—{ Kingston, L.—Guildford &  
Croydon, alternate, S.  
OXFORD.—*Berks*—Reading, L.—Abingdon, S.  
*Oxon*—Oxford, L. and S.  
*Worcester & City*—Worcester, L. & S.  
*Stafford*—Stafford, L. and S.  
*Salop*—Shrewsbury, L. and S.  
*Hereford*—Hereford, L. and S.  
*Monmouth*—Monmouth, L. and S.  
*Gloucester & City*—Gloucester, L. & S.  
MIDLAND.—*Northampton*—Northampton, L. and S.  
*Rutland*—Oakham, L. and S.

*Lincoln and City*—Lincoln, L. and S.  
*Nottingham and Town*—Nottingham, L. and S.  
*Derby*—Derby, L. and S.  
*Leicester & Boro'*—Leicester, L. & S.  
*Warwickshire*—Warwick, L. and S.  
NORFOLK.—*Bucks*—Aylesbury, L. and S.  
*Bedford*—Bedford, L. and S.  
*Huntingdon*—Huntingdon, L. and S.  
*Cambridge*—Cambridge, L. and S.  
*Norfolk*—Norwich, L. and S.  
*Suffolk*—{ Bury St. Edmunds, L.  
Ipswich, S.  
NORTHERN.—*York & City*—York, L. and S.  
*Durham*—Durham, L. and S.  
*Newcastle and Town*—Newcastle, L.  
*Cumberland*—Carlisle, L. and S.  
*Westmoreland*—Appleby, L. and S.  
*Lancaster*—{ Lancaster, L. and S.  
Liverpool, L. and S.

**WESTERN**—*Hants*—Winchester, L. and S.  
*Wills*— { New Sarum, L.  
           { Devizes, S.  
*Dorset*—Dorchester, L. and S.  
*Devon and Exeter*—Exeter, L. and S.  
*Cornwall*—Bodmin, L. and S.  
*Somerset*— { Taunton, L.—Bridgewater  
               { & Wells, alternate, S.  
*Bristol*—Bristol, S.

**SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.**

*Glamorgan*—Swansea, L.; Cardiff, S.  
*Caermarthen and Borough*—Caermarthen, L. and S.  
*Pembroke and Borough* } Haverford-  
     *of Haverfordwest*— } west, L. & S.  
*Cardigan*—Cardigan, L. and S.  
*Brecon*—Brecknock, L. and S.  
*Radnor*—Presteigne, L. and S.  
*Chester\**—Chester, L. and S.

**NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.**

*Montgomery* { Welshpool, L.  
                   { Newtown, S.  
*Merioneth*— { Bala (L.)  
                   { Dolgelly (S.)  
*Caernarvon*—Caernarvon  
*Anglesey*—Beaumaris  
*Denbigh*—Ruthin

\* The city has a separate jurisdiction, and tries by its own Recorder.

*Flint*—Mold  
*Chester*—Chester

**CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.**

The following are the sittings for 1861-62: 1861, Nov. 25, Dec. 16; 1862, Jan. 6, and 27, March 3, April 7, May 12, June 16, July 7, Aug. 18, Sept. 22, Oct. 27. These sessions always commence on Monday. Mr. H. Amory is Clerk of the Court.

**RATE OF ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES.**

For Attendance and Expenses.		
In superior Law Courts.		per day.
Surgeons, Surveyors, and Attorneys	.	2 2 0
Merchants	.	1 1 0
Tradesmen	.	0 15 0
Journeyman Mechanics	.	0 7 0
For Travelling.		1s. 6d. a mile
The Attorney in the cause		1 3
At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.		
Professors in Law or Medicine giving evidence professionally but not otherwise	.	1 1 0
All other witnesses	.	0 3 6
Where witnesses reside in the town in which the courts are held, only, half the above; but 2s. 6d. extra is to be paid to non-resident witnesses if detained during the night, and second-class railway fare, or 3d. per mile where no railway is available.		

**LAW AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES,***With Hours of Attendance.*

Accountant-General's Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 9 to 3, and 4 to 6; and for payments, 11 to 3  
 Accountant in Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street, E.C., 10 to 4, and on Saturdays 10 to 2; for payment of dividends, 11 to 3  
 Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women, 7, Lancaster-place, Waterloo Bridge, W.C., 11 to 5; vac. 11 to 3; long vac. 11 to 2  
 Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, S.W., 11 to 5  
 Admiralty Court, St. Paul's Bakehouse, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 11 to 4½  
 Admiralty and Appeals-Courts' Registry Office, 11 & 12 Godliman-st., E.C., 10 to 4  
 Admiralty Naval Department, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 5  
 Admiralty Civil Department, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4  
 Advocates, College of, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 10 to 4.  
 Affidavit Office, Irish (Chancery), 10, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 4; in long vacation, 11 to 1  
 Alien Office, at the Home Office, 11 to 4  
 Allowance Office for spoiled Stamps, Somerset-house, W.C., and 35 Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C., Tues. Thurs. and Sat. 12 to 2  
 Apothecaries' Hall, Water-lane, Blackfriars, E.C., 9 to 8; Solicitor's Office, 1 to 3  
 Appearance Office (Q. B.), King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. Hours as Writ Office  
 Archdeacon of London's Office, 10, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 9½ to 5  
 Archdeacon of Middlesex's Office, 3, Godliman-street, E.C., 10 to 4

Archdeacon of Surrey's Office, 1 Bennet's Hill, E.C., 10 to 4  
 Archdeaconry of Rochester, 19, Bennet's-hill, E.C., 9½ to 5  
 Arches Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, E.C., sits at 11  
 Arches' Registry, 3, Godliman-street, E.C., 10 to 4  
 Army Pay Office, see Paymaster-General Associates' Office, 18, Chancery-lane, W.C., Term and sittings after, 11 to 5; vacations, 11 to 2; closed during long vacation  
 Attorney-General's Office, Paper-buildings, Temple, E.C., 10 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 4  
 Audit Office for Public Accounts, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2  
 Bankruptcy Ct., 82, Basinghall-street, E.C., 10 to 4  
 Bishop of London's Office, 3, Godliman-street, E.C., 10 to 4  
 Bishop of Winchester's Office for Surrey 12, Great Knight-riders-st., E.C., 10 to 4  
 Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace, S.W., 11 to 4  
 Board of Trade, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 5  
 Bocking, registry of the Deanery of, 10, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., 10 to 5  
 Burial Acts Office, 4, Old Palace-yard, S.W.  
 Chancery Enrolment Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1  
 Chancery Registry Office, 25, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1  
 Church Building Commission, &c., 11, Whitehall Place, S.W., 10 to 5  
 City Court for Small Debts, Guildhall-buildings, E.C., 10 to 4; Saturday 10 to 2  
 City Police Commissioners' Office, 26, Old Jewry, E.C., 9 to 5  
 City Remembrancer's Office, Guildhall-yard, E.C., 9 to 6

- City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall-*yd.*, E.C., 9½ to 5
- Clerk of the Crown Office, Rolls-*yard*, Chancery-lane, W.C., during the sitting of Parliament 10 to 3, and at House of Lords 4 to 6; at other times 10 to 2
- Clerk of the Peace (City) Office, Sessions House, Old Bailey, E.C., 10 to 4; during sittings, 9 to 5
- Clerk of the Peace, for Surrey, North-street, Lambeth, S., 10 to 5
- Clerk of the Peace, Middlesex, Sessions-house, Clerkenwell, E.C., 10 to 5
- Coal Exchange, Lower Thames-street, E.C., 12 to 2.
- Colonial Land and Emigration Board, 8, Park-street, S.W., 11 to 5
- Colonial Office, Whitehall gardens, S.W.
- Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards, S.W., 10 to 5
- Commissary of Surrey's Office, 12, Great Knightrider-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Commissary of London Registry for Wills, 16, Knightrider-street, E.C., 10 to 5
- Commissioners for Affidavits in Chancery, and other Law Courts in Ireland, 10, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 4
- Commissioners in Lunacy, 19, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Commissioners of Police, 4, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Commissioners of Sewers for City of London, Guildhall-*yard*, E.C., 10 to 5
- Common Pleas Office, Serjeant's Inn, W.C., 11 to 5 in term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from Aug. 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only.
- Comptroller of Corn Returns, 1 and 2 Parliament-street, S.W., 10 to 4
- Consistory Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C., sits at 11
- Copyhold Commission, 3, St. James's-square, S.W., 10 to 4
- Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street, E.C., 11 to 3
- Coroner of Middlesex's Office, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, W.C.
- Court of Appeal, Registrar's Office, Quality-court, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 3
- Court of Probate and Divorce, Registrar's Office, 6, Great Knightrider-street, E.C., 10 to 4.
- Crown Office (Q. B.), 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C., 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; in Rule Department, in Term, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8
- Crown Office, in Chancery, Rolls-*yard*, W.C., 10 to 2, and at House of Lords when sitting, 10 to 6.
- Custom-house, Lower Thames-street, E.C., In-door Offices 10 to 4; Waterside Offices, from 1st March to 31st Oct., 8 to 4; from 1st Nov. to 29th Feb. 9 to 4
- Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Office, 3, Dean's Yard, S.W., 10 to 4
- Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office, 19, Bennet's-hill, E.C., 9½ to 5
- Duchy of Cornwall Office, Buckingham-gate, St. James's Park, S.W., 10 to 4
- Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster-place, W.C., 10 to 4; Saturday 10 to 2
- East India Affairs, Victoria-street, and Cannon-row, S. W., 9 to 3; other departments, 10 to 4
- Ecclesiastical Commission, 11, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Education, Committee of Privy Council for, 28, Gt. George-street, S.W., 11 to 5
- Emigration Office, 18, Park-street, S.W., and 70, Lower Thames-st., E.C., 10 to 4
- Examiners' Office, Rolls-*yd.*, W.C., 10 to 4 in Term, and 11 to 3 in vacation
- Exchequer of Pleas Office, 7, Stone-bldgs., W.C., 11 to 5 in Term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from August 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only; in Rule department, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8
- Exchequer Bill Office, Whitehall, S.W. 10 to 4
- Excise Export Office, 9 to 4; Import Office, summer 8 to 4, winter 9 to 4, Tower Dock, E.C.
- Factory Inspectors' Office, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W., 11 to 4
- Faculty Office, 10, Great Knightrider-st., E.C., 9½ to 6
- Foreign Office, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
- Gazette-office, 45, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.
- General Register Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 1, Somerset-place, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry, E.C., 10 to 3
- Greenwich Out-Pension Office, 49, Great Tower-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Hackney Carriage Office, 24, Norfolk-st., W.C., 10 to 4
- Half-pay Office. See Paymaster-General's Office
- Harbour Master's Office, 41, Trinity-square, E.C., 10 to 4
- Hawkers' and Pedlers' Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Heralds' College Office, St. Bennet's-hill E.C., 10 to 4
- Home Office, Whitehall, S.W., 9 to 7
- Horse Guards, S.W., 10 to 5
- Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Insolvent Debtors' Court, Portugal-street, W.C., 10 to 4
- Irish Courts Affidavit and Deeds Registry Office, 10, Southampton-buildings W.C., 10 to 4
- Irish Office, 10, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 5
- Joint Stock Company's Registration Office, 13, Serjeants'-inn, E.C., 10 to 5
- Judge Advocate's Office, 35, Great George-street, S.W., 10 to 4
- Judges' Chambers, Rolls' Gardens, W.C., 11 to 5; vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Judgment Office (Queen's Bench Office), Inner Temple, E.C.; hours the same as the Writ Office
- Land Revenue Office. See Woods and Forests
- Land Tax Redemption Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4, Saturday, 10 to 2
- Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 2
- Lloyd's Rooms, Royal Exchange, E.C., 9 to 6; Underwriters' Room, 10 to 5
- Loan Office (Public Works), South Sea House, E.C., 10 to 4

- Local Government Act Office, 8, Richmond-terrace, S.W., 10 to 4
- Lord Advocate of Scotland's Office, 1, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W.
- Lord Chamberlain's Office, Royal Court, Palace of Westminster, S.W., 11 to 4
- Lord Chancellor's Secretary's Office, Quality-court, W.C., 11 to 3
- Lord Mayor's Court Office, Guildhall, and 3, Church Court, E.C., 10 to 4
- Lunatics' Secretary's Office, Quality-court, W.C., 10 to 4, in vacation, 11 to 1
- Lunacy Master's Office, 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., 10 to 4
- Masters' Office, Q.B., Mitre-ct.-bgs., Temple, E.C.; C.P., Serjeants'-inn, W.C.; Exch., Stone-bgs., W.C., 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; from 10 Aug. to 23 Oct. 11 to 2
- Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring Gardens, S.W., 9 to 4
- Metropolitan Roads, North of the Thames, 22, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Metropolitan Police, 4, Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4
- Middlesex Registry of Deeds, 23, Bell-yard Temple-bar, E.C., 10 to 3 for searches; 11 to 2 for registry
- Mint, Little Tower Hill, E., 9 to 4, Saturdays 10 to 2
- National Debt and Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry, E.C., 10 to 3
- Navy Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4
- Patent Office, Great Seal, 25, Southampton-buildings, W.C., 10 to 3
- Paymaster-General's Office, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Peculiar of Archb. of Canterbury's Office, 5½, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 9½ to 5
- Petty Bag Office, Rolls-yard, W.C., 10 to 4; after last seal, 10 to 2; in vacation, 11 to 1
- Police Offices, 10 to 5
- Poor Law Commission, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Post Office, Gen., St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.
- Presentation Office, Quality-court, W.C., 11 to 3; vacation 11 to 1
- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society, 12, Pall Mall, S.W., 10 to 4
- Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W., 11 to 4
- Privy Seal and Signet Office, 1, New-street, Spring-gardens, S.W., 10 to 3
- Probate, Court of, Chief Registry, 6, Great Knight-riders-street, E.C., term, 10 to 4, vacation 11 to 3
- Property-Tax Office, Somerset Ho., W.C., 10 to 4
- Public Carriage and Lost Property Office, Great Scotland-yard, S.W., 10 to 4
- Public Record Office—Head Office, Rolls House, Chancery-lane. Branch Offices, Rolls Chapel, Chapter House, Poets' Corner, Carlton Ride, and 12, Duke-st., Westminster, 10 to 4
- Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's-yard, S.W.; Treasurer's Department, 10 to 2; Secretary's and First Fruits and Tenths Department, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2
- Queen's Bench Office, Mitre-court-buildings, Temple, E.C., 11 to 5; vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Queen's Remembrancer Office, 58, Chancery-lane, W.C., 11 to 4; vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Record and Writ Clerks' Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 4 in Term and during the Seals, at other times 11 to 1
- Recruiting Office, 16 and 25, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W., 11 to 5
- Registrar Office, Chancery-lane, W.C. (C.) 10 to 3; for inspection, 9 to 3 and 5 to 6; in vacation, 11 to 1
- Registrar of Common Lodging Houses, 2, Palace-place, Gt. Scotland-yard, S.W., 10 to 4
- Registry of Designs, 1, Whitehall, S.W., 10 to 4; for registering, 11 to 3
- Report and Entries Office, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
- Royal Marines Office, 7, New-st., Spring-gardens, S.W., 10 to 5
- Rule Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office, Inner Temple, E.C., 11 to 5, in Term; vacation, 11 to 4; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Rule Office (C.P.), Serjeant's Inn, W.C., 11 to 5, in Term, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Savings Banks (Barrister's) Office, 5, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, W., 10 to 4
- Scottish Corporation Office, Crane-court, Fleet-street, E.C., 10 to 4
- Secondary's Office, 5, Basinghall-st., E.C., 10 to 7
- Secretary's Office, Lord Chancellor's, Quality-court, W.C., 11 to 3; Rolls, Chancery-lane, W.C., 10 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1
- Sheriff of Middlesex's Office, Red Lion-sq. W.C., Court days, Thursdays, 11
- Sheriffs' Court Office, Basinghall-st., E.C., 10 to 4
- Signet Office. See Privy Seal
- Solicitor-General's Office, 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., Term and sittings after, 10 to 5; vacation 11 to 4
- Sons of the Clergy, 2, Bloomsbury-place, W.C.
- Stage Coach Duty Office, same as Hackney Carriage Office
- Stamp and Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4; Saturday 10 to 2. No money received after 3
- State Paper Office, 12, Duke-street, Westminster, S.W., 10 to 4
- Stationery Office, Princes-street, Storey's-gate, S.W., 10 to 4½
- Stock Exchange, Capel-court, E.C., 10 to 4
- Subpoena Office, Rolls-yard, W.C., 10 to 4 in Term, in vacation 11 to 1
- Tax Office, Somerset-place, W.C., 10 to 4; Saturday 10 to 2
- Taxing Master's Office, Staple-inn, W.C., 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1
- Tenths Office. See Queen Anne's Bounty
- Tithe Commissioners' Office, 3, St. James's-square, S.W., 10 to 4
- Transport Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4; Saturday 10 to 2
- Treasurer for the County of Middlesex's Office, Clerkenwell Sess.-ho., E.C., 11 to 3
- Treasury Office, Whitehall, S.W., 11 to 5
- Vicars-General and Peculiars' Office, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, E.C., 9½ to 5
- Victualling Office, Somerset House, W.C., 10 to 4; Saturday 10 to 2

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.; branches,  
Horse Guards, S.W.; Tower, E.C.; and  
7, Whitehall-gardens, S.W., 10 to 4  
Wills Registry Office, Doctors' Commons  
Wine Licence Office, Inland Revenue  
Office, Somerset-house, W.C., 10 to 4

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, 1 & 2,  
Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4  
Works and Public Buildings Office, 12,  
Whitehall-place, S.W., 10 to 4  
Writs Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office,  
King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C., 10 to 4,  
vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 1.

### IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1860.

Walsall .....	Tuesday ....	January 8	April 8	July 9	October 8
Wolverhampton...	Wednesday..	— 9	— 10	— 10	— 9
Birmingham .....	Thursday....	— 10	— 11	— 11	— 10
Stourbridge .....	Friday.....	— 11	— 12	— 12	— 11
Dudley .....	Saturday ....	— 12	— 13	— 13	— 12

### HACKNEY-CARRIAGE FARES.

All vehicles, whether on two or more wheels, plying for passengers in any part of the metropolis, within the limits of the Act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 33, which is defined to be the Metropolitan Police District and the City of London, with the exception of those licensed as stage-coaches, are deemed hackney-carriages within the provisions of the Act.

*Fares by Distance.*—For every description of carriage with four or two wheels, drawn by one horse for any distance within and not exceeding one mile, sixpence.

For any distance exceeding one mile, after the rate of sixpence for every mile, and for any part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed.

*Fares by Time.*—For any time within and not exceeding one hour, two shillings.

For every quarter of an hour, or portion of a quarter of an hour not completed, sixpence; but where hired by time the driver is not compellable to proceed at the rate of more than four miles an hour.

The above fares to be paid according to distance or time at the option of the hirer, to be expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed the fare to be paid according to distance. The driver, however, is not compellable to hire his carriage for a fare to be paid according to time at any time after 8 o'clock in the

evening, or before 6 o'clock in the morning.

When more than two persons shall be carried inside any hackney-carriage, one sum of sixpence is to be paid for each person above two for the whole hiring; two children under ten to be counted as one adult person.

A reasonable quantity of luggage is to be carried without charge, but when more than two persons are carried inside any hackney-carriage with more luggage than can be carried inside, a further sum of twopenny for every package carried outside the carriage is to be paid by the hirer in addition to the above fares.

A driver may be required to proceed to any place not exceeding six miles from the place of hiring, but if discharged at any place exceeding four miles in a direct line from Charing Cross, he may charge one shilling per mile for the distance so exceeded, but not if he is brought back within the radius though he may have gone beyond it. If engaged by time he can be retained for any time not exceeding one hour.

Every driver is required to deliver a ticket to the hirer, with the number of the Stamp-office plate of such carriage. Official Tables of Fares are published by Knight and Co.

### METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

Chelsea—16, Great Queen-street, S.W.  
East London—16, St. Helen's-place, E.C.  
Grand Junction—7A, Brook-st., Grosvenor-square, W.  
Hampstead—6, Hardwick-place, Hampstead-road, N.W.  
Kent—Mill-lane, Deptford, S.E.

Lambeth—55, Newington-place, Kennington-road, S.  
New River—New River Head, near Sadler's Wells, E.C.  
Southwark and Vauxhall—Summer-street, Southwark, S.E.  
West Middlesex—19, Marylebone-rd., N.W.

### METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

British—11, George-yard, Lombard-st. E.C.  
Chartered—Horseferry-road, S.W.  
City of London—Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, E.C.  
Commercial—Ben Jonson's Fields, E.  
County and General Consumers (*limited*), 76, King William-street, E.C.  
Equitable—21, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.  
European—3, Moorgate-street, E.C.  
Great Central Gas Consumers—28, Coleman-street, E.C.  
Hornsey (*limited*)—34, Cursitor street, Chancery-lane, E.C.

Imperial—33, John-st., Bedford-row, W.C.  
Independent—Haggerston, N.E.  
London—26, Southampton-street, Strand, W.C.  
Phoenix—70, Bankside, S.E.  
Ratcliff—189, Wapping High-street, E.  
South Metropolitan—Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road, S.E.  
Surrey Consumers—293, Rotherhithe-st. S.E.  
United General—6, Austin Friars, E.C.  
Western—28, Argyll-street, W.

## LONDON FIRE ENGINE ESTABLISHMENT, 68, WATLING-STREET, E.C.

The following are the stations at which Engines are to be found, both Day and Night.

Ratcliffe—Wellclose-square, E.  
 Cheapside—68, Watling-street, E.C.  
 Holborn—No. 254, High Holborn, W.C.  
 Oxford-street—76, Wells-street, W.  
 Portman-square—33, King-st., Baker-st., W.  
 Southwark Bridge-road, near Union-st., S.E.  
 Westminster—Horseferry-road, S.W.  
 Rotherhithe—Lucas-street, S.E.  
 St. Mary Axe—Jeffrey-square, E.C.  
 Finsbury—64, Whitecross-street, E.C.

Blackfriars—27½, Farringdon-street, E.C.  
 Covent Garden—44, Chandos-street, W.C.  
 St. Giles's—George-yard, Crown-st., W.C.  
 Golden-square—39, King-street, W.  
 Tooley-street, 147, S.E.  
 Waterloo Bridge-road, near the New Cut, S.  
 Shadwell—107, Broad-street, E.  
 The Floating Engines lie off King's Stairs,  
 Rotherhithe, and Southwark Bridge.

Superintendent—Captain Shaw, 68, Watling-street, E.C.

## GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

## EVENING MAILS.

THE Receiving Houses are open for general post letters till half-past five, or till six P.M., if the letters bear an additional 1d. stamp as a fee. At St. Martin's-le-Grand, letters, newspapers, and book-packets are received till 6; letters till 7, on paying with stamp an additional 1d., and till 7:30 for an additional 6d.; newspapers are received till 7, on payment of an additional farthing, till 7:15 on payment of a halfpenny, and till 7:30 on payment of a penny. At the E.C. district office in Lombard-street, letters are received till 6, and till 7 on payment of an additional penny; at all the other district offices, letters are received till 6, and till 7 on payment of an additional penny. All payments must be made in stamps when possible.

General post letters are charged by weight, as follows:—

Letters not exceeding	½ oz., one postage
Do.	1 oz., two postages
Do.	2 oz., four postages
Do.	3 oz., six postages;

and so on, adding two postages for every ounce; unless pre-paid by a stamp, the postage is charged double, and if the weight of the letter should exceed the value of the stamps attached, the excess will be charged double. Shilling, sixpenny, and fourpenny stamps are issued.

Every letter must be delivered to the person to whom it is directed, and to him alone; and no postmaster is allowed to return a letter to the writer or sender after it has once been deposited in the letter-office. No late letters are forwarded by the mail preparing for despatch unless fully prepaid with stamps. Re-directed letters and book parcels are subject to a new payment.

Newspapers, to go the same day, must be put into the General Post Office before six o'clock; but those put in before half-past seven o'clock will go the same evening by paying a halfpenny with each. In the Branch Offices they must be put in before half-past five, and at the Receiving Houses before five. They must be sent in covers open at the sides, and, to go free, no words or communication must be printed on such paper after the same shall have been published, nor any writing or marks upon such printed paper, or the cover thereof, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is

sent. *Stamped* papers can be circulated free of postage at any time within fifteen days, as often as is desired. The impressed stamp on newspapers is only available for circulation within the United Kingdom, and if sent abroad either to foreign countries or the colonies, newspapers must have affixed stamps to the amount of postage from 1d. to 3d., whether bearing an impressed stamp or not, except to those foreign countries where they are permitted to go free through the Foreign Post.

## MORNING MAILS.

The Letter Boxes at the Receiving Houses will be open till ten P.M. previous evening for newspapers and letters; and those at the branch offices, Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, for the reception of newspapers until 6.45 A.M., and for letters until 7.15 A.M. At the General Post Office and the Branch Office in Lombard-street, the boxes will close for newspapers at seven A.M., and for letters at a quarter before eight A.M. Mail despatched at half-past nine A.M. Letters and newspapers for Ireland, posted at any receiving office before two or any branch office before three, or at St. Martin's-le-Grand by half-past three, are despatched at five, and reach Dublin early on the following morning.

Members of either House of Parliament are entitled to receive, free of charge, petitions addressed to either House of Parliament, provided they are sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides, and do not exceed the weight of 32 ounces.

Letters containing coin or articles of value are recommended to be registered. The fee in any case in Great Britain is 6d. and the postage, and to France double the postage.

Money orders for sums under 5*l.* are granted by every post-town upon every other post-town in the United Kingdom, on application at the various offices; and also by and upon certain offices in the metropolis, of which the postmasters are furnished with a list, for which a commission of 3d. for Two Pounds, and 6d. for any sum above Two Pounds and not exceeding Five Pounds, is charged. They must be presented for payment within the second calendar month after their issue or a fresh order will be charged for, and within the twelfth calendar month, or they will not be paid at all.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

**LONDON DISTRICT POST.**

Besides the General Post delivery, there are nine deliveries in London at 10, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, within a circle of about three miles from the General Post Office. In the suburban districts there are six despatches, beside that of the General Post, to places within about four miles of the General Post-office, four despatches to places within about six miles, and one, at 5 P.M., to the whole of the suburban district. The despatch at 7 P.M. delivers the letters the same evening at all the principal places within about six miles of the General Post-office; but to insure this, they must be fully prepaid in stamps, be posted at the town receiving-houses or pillar-posts by 6 P.M., or at the principal office of the district to which they are addressed by 6'45, be put into the district post-box where two are provided, and be marked with the proper initials of the district to which they are addressed. The chief offices of the districts are as follow:

W.C. Western Central—126, High Holborn, corner of Southampton-st.

N.W. North-Western — Eversholt-street,  
Camden Town.

BOOK POST.

Exceeding 4 oz. but not exceeding 8 oz. 2  
 ,, 8 oz. ,, 16 oz. 4  
 For every add. 8 oz., or fraction of 8 oz. 2

Any packet which shall not be open at the ends or sides, or shall have any written letter or any communication of the nature of a letter written in it, or upon its cover, will be charged with the unpaid letter-postage; if found to contain any written letter, whether closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or any other unauthorized enclosure, the letter or enclosure will be taken out and forwarded to the address on the packet, charged with the full postage as an unpaid letter, together with an additional rate; and the remainder of the packet, if duly prepaid with stamps, will then be forwarded to its address; if not sufficiently prepaid with stamps, but nevertheless bearing a stamp of the value of one rate, it is forwarded, charged with the deficient book-postage, together with an additional rate; but any packet which bears no postage-stamp is charged with the unpaid letter-postage. At the following rates, and on the same conditions as the foregoing (except that no packet weighing more than three pounds can be sent to the East Indies or to New South Wales, and that no book-packet can be sent direct to any other part of the Cape Colony than Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Mossel Bay), book-packets may be forwarded to India, Ceylon, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, and Hong Kong:—

	Via	
	Southampton.	
Not more than 4 oz.	4d.	
Exceeding 4 oz., but not above 8 oz.	8d.	
" 8 oz., "	1 lb. 1s. 4d.	
" 1 lb., "	1½ lb. 2s. 0d.	
" 1½ lb., "	2 lb. 2s. 8d.	

and so on; two rates being charged for every additional half-pound, or fraction of a half-pound. If by Marseilles one-half more.

To every other British colony, to Buenos Ayres and the other portions of the Argentine Confederation, to Monte Video and the rest of the republic of Uruguay, to Hayti, and to Liberia and other parts of the west coast of Africa :—

Not more than 4 oz.	3d.
Exceeding 4 oz., but not above 8 oz.	6d.
" 8 oz., "	1 lb. 1s. 0d.
" 1 lb., "	1½ lb. 1s. 6d.
" 1½ lb., "	2 lb. 2s. 0d.

and so on; 6d. being charged for every additional half-pound, or fraction of a half-pound.

Book parcels may also be sent prepaid to France, Belgium, Algeria, or the French offices in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, at the same rate with the British colonies; to Spain, the Balearic Isles, Sardinia, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Venetian Lombardy, at the rates of those to India, Ceylon, &c.; but if through a Sardinian port, one-half more.

### PRINCIPAL CLUB-HOUSES.

Army and Navy, 36, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 Arthur's, 69, St. James's-street, S.W.  
 Athenæum, 107, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 Boodle's, 28, St. James's-street, S.W.  
 Brookes's, 60, St. James's-street, S.W.  
 Carlton, 94, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 Cavendish, 307, Regent-street, W.  
 City of London, 19, Old Broad-street, E.C.  
 Conservative, 74, St. James's-street, S.W.  
 East India United Service, 14, St. James's-sq. S.W.  
 Farmers', 39, New Bridge-street, E.C.  
 Garrick, 35, King-st., Covent-garden, W.C.  
 Gresham, Gresham-place, E.C.  
 Guards', 70, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 Junior United Service, 11, Charles-st., S.W.  
 Law Club, 103 to 109, Chancery-lane, W.C.  
 National, 1, Whitehall gardens, S.W.

Ottoman, 14, Regent-street, S.W.  
 Oxford and Cambridge University, 71 Pall Mall, S.W.  
 Parthenon, 16, Regent-street, S.W.  
 Portland, 1, Stratford-place, Oxford-st., W.  
 Reform Club, 104, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 Royal Thames Yacht, 49, St. James's-street, S.W.  
 St. George's Chess, 20, King-st., St. James's, S.W.  
 Travellers', 106, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 Union, Trafalgar-square, S.W.  
 United Service, 116, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 United University, Pall Mall East, S.W.  
 Westminster, 23, Albemarle-street, W.  
 White's, 37 and 38, St. James's-street, S.W.  
 Whittington, 37, Arundel-st., Strand, W.C.  
 Windham, 11, St. James's-square, S.W.

### FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

#### LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Duty paid in 1860.	Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured, 1860.	Duty paid in 1860.	Amount of Farm- ing Stock Insured, 1860.
£	£	£	£
46,787.. Alliance .....	2,895,920	138,562.. Phoenix .....	4,658,834
41,632.. Atlas .....	1,283,387	21.. Preserver .....	—
4,887.. Church of England...	22,135	81,017.. Royal Exchange .....	4,366,879
67,557.. County .....	8,020,556	12,268.. Royal Farmers' .....	4,476,891
704.. Emperor .....	7,372	5,476.. State .....	203,538
1,796.. Equitable* .....	59,633	206,210.. Sun .....	8,575,529
17,014.. General .....	175,518	30,693.. Union .....	319,437
40,612.. Globe .....	957,473	1,373 { United Kingdom Pro- }	9,296
34,172.. Guardian .....	357,430	vident .....	—
10,484.. Hand-in-Hand .....	41,060	15,564.. Unity .....	571,560
57,999.. Imperial .....	767,020	33,054.. Westminster .....	239,374
35,938.. Law .....	149,247		
7,188.. Law Union .....	164,785		
32,364.. London .....	369,325		
		923,375	Total London 38,692,029

#### COUNTRY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

£	OFFICES.	£	£	OFFICES.	£
15,926.. Birmingham .....	755,351	3,783.. Newcastle-upon-Tyne †	292,074		
8,990.. Birmingham District..	297,166	3,084.. Norwich Equitable...	248,548		
7,120.. Essex and Suffolk ....	1,480,635	81,332.. Norwich Union .. ...	9,988,368		
2,464.. Hants, Sussex, & Dorset	168,013	4,996 { Nottingham & Derby- }	495,187		
15,092.. Kent .....	1,049,950	shire .....	—		
23,629.. Lancashire .....	302,161	6,051.. Provincial .....	1,763,818		
27,588.. Leeds and Yorkshire..	692,918	5,933.. Queen .....	20,040		
57,115.. Liverpool and London	947,568	55,051.. Royal Liverpool ....	784,741		
41,792.. Manchester .....	960,270	4,088.. Salop .....	562,075		
5,503.. Midland Counties .....	1,239,600	3,635.. Sheffield .....	85,950		

\* Transferred to Unity.

† Transferred to North British.



£	OFFICES.	£
2,061	{ Shropshire and North }	348,955
	Wales .....	
53,090	West of England .....	1,457,830
22,871	Yorkshire .....	3,329,814
451,194	Total Country	27,271,044

£	SCOTCH OFFICES.	£
12,741	.. Caledonian .....	774,230
6,895	.. National .....	558,258
24,455	.. North British .....	1,313,558
21,119	.. Northern .....	1,226,092
9,083	.. Scottish Provincial ..	679,324
32,002	.. Scottish Union .....	1,749,310
107,295	Total Scotch	6,300,772

Many of the Country Insurance Companies have offices in London also.

LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

Accidental Death—7, Bank Buildings, E.C.  
 Albert and Medical and Family Endowment—77, Waterloo-place, S.W.  
 Alliance—1, Bartholomew-lane, E.C.  
 Amicable—50, Fleet-street, E.C.  
 Argus—39, Throgmorton-street, E.C.  
 Atlas—92, Cheapside, E.C.  
 Britannia—1, Princes-street, Bank, E.C.  
 British Empire Mutual—32, New Bridge-street, E.C.  
 British Equitable—48, King William-st., E.C.  
 British Mutual—17, New Bridge-st., E.C.  
 British Nation—291, Regent-street, W.  
 Briton—52, Moorgate-street, E.C.  
 Caledonian—27, Moorgate-street, E.C.  
 Church of England—5, Lothbury, E.C.  
 City of Glasgow—12, King William-st, E.C.  
 Clergy Mutual—2 & 3, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.  
 Clerical, Medical, &c.—13, St. James's-sq.,  
 Colonial—81, Lombard-street, E.C.  
 Confident—13, Finsbury-place, South, E.C.  
 Consolidated Investment and Assurance—45, Cheapside, E.C.  
 Consols—429, Strand, W.C.  
 Crown—33, New Bridge-street, E.C.  
 Eagle—3, Crescent, New Bridge-street, E.C., and 24, Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road, W.  
 Economic—6, New Bridge-street, E.C.  
 Edinburgh—11, King William-street, E.C.  
 Emperor—78, Cannon-street West, E.C.  
 English and Irish Church and University—345, Strand, W.C.  
 English and Scottish Law—12, Waterloo-pl. [S.W.  
 English Widows' & General—9, New Bridge-street, E.C.  
 Equitable—26, New Bridge-street, E.C.  
 Equity and Law—18, Lincoln's Inn Fields,  
 European—2, Waterloo-place, S.W. [W.C.  
 General Life and Fire—62, King William-street, E.C.  
 General Reversionary and Investment Co.—5, Whitehall, S.W.  
 Globe—7, Cornhill, E.C., and 56, Charing-cross, S.W.  
 Great Britain Mutual—101, Cheapside, E.C.  
 Gresham—37, Old Jewry, E.C.  
 Guardian—11, Lombard-street, E.C.  
 Hand-in-Hand—1, New Bridge-street, E.C.

£	IRISH OFFICES.	£
6,949	.. National .....	75,747
6,264	.. Patriotic .....	116,450
63,531	{ Various English and Scotch Offices which have Branches or Agents in Ireland. }	853,856
76,744	Total Irish	1,046,053
913,375	.. Total London .....	38,692,029
451,194	.. „ Country .....	27,271,044
107,295	.. „ Scotch .....	6,300,772
76,744	.. „ Irish .....	1,046,053
1,548,608	Total	73,309,898

Imperial—1, Old Broad-street, E.C., & 16, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 India and London—14, Waterloo-pl., S.W.  
 Indisputable—32, Moorgate-street, E.C.  
 International—142, Strand, W.C.  
 Kent Mutual—4, Queen-street-place, E.C.  
 Lancashire—10, Cornhill, E.C.  
 Law Life—187, Fleet-street, E.C.  
 Law Property & Life—30, Essex-st., W.C.  
 Law Union, 126, Chancery-lane, W.C.  
 Leeds and Yorkshire—72, Lombard-street, E.C.  
 Legal and General—10, Fleet-street, E.C.  
 Life Association of Scotland—20, King William-street, E.C.  
 Life Assurance Treasury—5, Cannon-st., West, E.C.  
 Liverpool and London—20 & 21, Poultry, E.C.  
 London Annuity—11, Chatham-pl., Blackfriars-bridge, E.C.  
 London Assurance—7, Royal Exchange, E.C., and 7, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 London & Provincial Provident—47, Moorgate-street, E.C. [W.C.  
 London Exchange—2, Adelphi-terrace,  
 London and Provincial Law—21, Fleet-st., E.C.  
 London and Yorkshire—36, Moorgate-st., E.C.  
 London Equitable Mutual—64, Chancery-lane, W.C.  
 London Life Association—81, King William-street, E.C.  
 London Monetary—14, Manchester-sq., W.  
 Manchester—96, Cheapside, E.C.  
 Manchester and London—35, New Bridge-street, E.C.  
 Marine—60, Fenchurch-street, E.C.  
 Medical, Invalid, and General—22, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 Metropolitan—3, Princes-street, E.C.  
 Metropolitan Counties', and General—27, Regent-street, S.W.  
 Midland Counties—6, Old Jewry, E.C.  
 Minerva—1, Cannon-street West, E.C.  
 Mutual—39, King-street, E.C.  
 Mutual Provident—6, Albion-place, Blackfriars-bridge, S.  
 National—2, King William-street, E.C.  
 National Assurance and Investment Association—3, Pall Mall East, S.W. [E.C.  
 National Industrial—29, New Bridge-street,

- National Mercantile—27, Poultry, E.C.  
 National Mutual—269, Strand, W.C.  
 National Provident—48, Gracechurch-st. E.C.  
 New Equitable—449, Strand, W.C.  
 New National—484, Oxford-street, W.  
 North British—4, New Bank Buildings, E.C.  
 Northern—1, Moorgate-street, E.C.  
 Norwich Union—6, Crescent, Bridge-st., E.C.  
 Norwich and London Accident—60, Old Broad-street, E.C.  
 Pelican—70, Lombard-st., E.C., and 57, Charing-cross, S.W.  
 Promoter—29, Fleet-street, E.C.  
 Protector—34, King-st., E.C.  
 Provident—50, Regent-street, W., and 14, Cornhill, E.C.  
 Provident Clerks—15, Moorgate-st., E.C.  
 Provincial (Welsh)—49, Moorgate-st., E.C.  
 Prudential—35, Ludgate-hill, E.C.  
 Public—47, Charing Cross, S.W.  
 Queen—2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.  
 Reliance—71, King William-street, E.C.  
 Rock—15, New Bridge-street, E.C.  
 Royal—29, Lombard-street, E.C., and 28, Old Bond-street, W.  
 Royal Exchange—Royal Exchange, West Front, E.C., and 29, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 Royal Farmers' and General—3, Norfolk-street, W.C.  
 Royal Naval, Military, and E. India—13, Waterloo-place, S.W.  
 Scottish Amicable—1, Threadneedle-street,  
 Scottish Equitable—26, Poultry, E.C.  
 Scottish National—69, Lombard-st., E.C.  
 Scottish Provincial—20, Cannon-st., E.C.  
 Scottish Provident—66, Gracechurch-street,  
 Scottish Union—37, Cornhill, E.C. [E.C.  
 Scottish Widows' — 4, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C. [W.C.  
 Solicitors' and General—52, Chancery-lane,  
 Sovereign—48, St. James's-street, S.W.  
 Standard—82, King William-street, E.C.  
 St. George—118, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 Star—48, Moorgate-street, E.C.  
 State—32, Ludgate-hill, E., and 3, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 Sun—63, Threadneedle-st., E.C.  
 Times—32, Ludgate-hill, E.  
 Union—81, Cornhill, E.C., and 70, Baker-street, W.  
 United Kingdom—8, Waterloo-place, S.W.  
 United Kingdom Temperance—1, Adelaide-place, E.C.  
 Unity—8, Cannon-street, E.C.  
 Universal—1, King William-street, E.C.  
 University—24, Suffolk-street, S.W.  
 Victoria—18, King William-street, E.C.  
 Waterloo—355, Strand, W.C.  
 Wellington—3, Chatham-place, E.C.  
 West of England—20, New Bridge-st., E.C.  
 Western—3, Parliament-street, S.W.  
 Westminster Society—4, Adelaide-street, W.C.  
 Westminster and General—27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.  
 Whittington—37, Moorgate-street, E.C.  
 World, 21, New Bridge-street, E.C.  
 Yorkshire—9, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.

### EXHIBITIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES OPEN GRATUITOUSLY.

*The British Museum*—Monday, Wednesday, Friday (and Saturday from 12 to 5, during May, June, and July), and the whole of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks; Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., 10 to 4; Sept., Oct., March, April, 10 to 5; May, June, July, Aug., 10 to 6; closed the first week in Jan., May, and Sept., and on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ash Wednesday.

*National Gallery*—Mond., Tues., Wed., and Saturday, from 10 to 5, and the whole of Easter and Whitsun weeks except Sat., free, to the general public; Thursday and Friday for students only. Closed for six weeks from the end of the second week in Sept., and on Christmas Day and Good Friday.

*National Portrait Gallery*, 29, Great George-street S.W. — Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 12 to 4, admission free.

*Museum*, South Kensington—Containing works of Decorative Art, Modern Pictures, Sculpture and Engravings, Architectural Illustrations, Building Materials, Educational Apparatus and Books, Illustrations of Food and Animal Products—Open on Mondays, Monday Evenings, Tuesdays, Tuesday Evenings, and Saturdays, free; and on Wednesdays, Wednesday Evenings, Thursdays, and Fridays, (Students' days) on payment of 6d. each person. From 10 to 4, 5, or 6 in the daytime, according to the season, and from 7 to 10 in the evening. The Patent department (Museum and Library) is always free.

*Museum of Economic Geology*, 1, Jermin-street, Piccadilly—Daily (except Friday), from 10 to 4 during Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb.; the rest of the year from 10 to 5.

*Gresham College*—Lectures during term on Divinity, Astronomy, Law, Rhetoric, and Physic, at 1 o'clock p.m.; on Music and Geometry at 7 p.m.

*St. Paul's*—Each week-day from 10 to 4, and during the time of divine service.

*Westminster Abbey*—Every day in the week, from 11 to 3, and during divine service.

*Indian Museum*—Fife House, Whitehall Yard, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 to 4, free.

*Soane Museum*, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields—Thursday and Friday during April, May, and June, from 10 to 4. Tickets must be applied for previously, and will be sent by post.

*Society of Arts*, 19, John-street, Adelphi—Any day except Wednesday, with orders from members.

*Royal United Service Museum*, Middle Scotland Yard—Daily, with orders from members.

*College of Surgeons' Museum*—First four days in the week, with orders from members.

*Hampton Court Palace*—Every day, except Friday, from 10 till 4, and on Sundays, from 2 till dusk,

*Kew Botanical Gardens*—On Sundays from 2 to 6; on every other day, in winter from 1 to 6, in summer from 1 to sunset. The *Pleasure Grounds* from Midsummer to Michaelmas on Sundays from 2 to sunset.

*Woolwich Arsenal*—On Tuesday and Friday, by letter from the Under-Sec. of War; to the *Dockyard*, daily, from 9 to 11, and from 1 to 4.

*Dulwich Gallery*—Each week-day, except Thursday and Friday, from 10 to 5 in summer, and from 11 to 3 in winter, gratis. On Thurs. and Fri. there is a charge of 6d.

*Windsor Castle*—State Apartments at—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, April to October, 11 to 4; Nov. to March, 11 to 3. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., Cockspur-street.

TABLE OF THE COST OF LICENSES.

LICENSES PAID ANNUALLY TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE.	£.	s.	d.
Appraisers .....	2	0	0
Attorneys, London (within the limits of the district post), Edinburgh and Dublin.....	9	0	0
„ elsewhere.....	6	0	0
(Half only for the first three years)			
Bankers .....	30	0	0
Conveyancers, London & Dublin .....	9	0	0
„ elsewhere .....	6	0	0
Auctioneers .....	10	0	0
Hawkers and Pedlars on foot for the year .....	4	0	0
„ with a horse .....	8	0	0
„ limited licence:—			
„ „ not to sell in house, stall, &c., for half year .....	1	0	0
„ „ for entire year .....	2	0	0
„ with horse under 13 hands, or ass, or mule, half year .....	2	0	0
„ „ entire year .....	4	0	0
House Agents (from July 5, 1861) .....	2	0	0
Makers of Playing Cards or Dice .....	5	0	0
Medicine Vendors, London .....	2	0	0
„ any other corporate town .....	0	10	0
„ elsewhere .....	0	5	0
Pawnbrokers, London .....	15	0	0
„ elsewhere .....	7	10	0
Plate Dealers, selling above 2oz. gold and 30 oz.; silver and Pawnbrokers.....	5	15	0
„ under the above weight .....	2	6	0
To Stage and Hackney Carriage Drivers and Conductors, and Watermen (London)* .....	0	5	0
Brewers of Strong Beer, not exceeding 20 barrels.....	0	10	6
„ 50 „ .....	1	1	0
„ 100 „ .....	1	11	6
„ 1,000 „ .....	2	2	0
„ 2,000 „ .....	3	3	0
„ 5,000 „ .....	7	17	6
„ 7,500 „ .....	11	16	3
„ 10,000 „ .....	15	15	0
„ 20,000 „ .....	31	10	0
„ 30,000 „ .....	47	5	0
„ 40,000 „ .....	63	0	0
exceed, 40,000 „ .....	78	15	0
Retail Brewers license, not to be consumed on the premises .....	5	10	3
Brewers of beer for sale who use sugar in brewing, an additional license of.....	1	0	0
Beer Retailers (publicans) whose premises are rated under £20 per an. (England and Ireland) .....	1	2	0½
„ if rated at £20 or upwards .....	3	6	1½
Retailers of Beer, Cider, and Perry, under 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 58, to be drunk on the premises (England only) .....	3	6	1½

	£.	s.	d.
„ not to be drunk on the premises.....	1	2	0½
Retailers of Cider and Perry only .....	1	2	0½
Retailers of Beer, Cider, or Perry only in Scotland, whose premises are rated under £10 per annum .....	2	10	0
„ „ at £10 per annum or upwards .....	4	4	0
Retailers of Table Beer, at a price not exceeding 1d. per quart, not to be drunk on the premises .....	0	5	0
Refreshment Houses, if under the value of £30 a-year .....	0	10	6
„ „ above that value ..	1	1	0
„ „ if to sell foreign wine, retail, and if under the value of £50 a-year, to be consumed on the premises ....	3	3	0
Shopkeeper to sell For. & Brit. Wine not to be drunk or consumed, &c., if the rent be under £50 .....	2	2	0
If £50 or over .....	3	3	0
Dealers in Coffee, Tea, Cocoa Nuts, Chocolate, or Pepper..	0	11	6½
Maltsters, making not exceeding 50 quarters.....	0	7	10½
„ 100 „ .....	0	15	9
„ 150 „ .....	1	3	7½
„ 200 „ .....	1	11	6
„ 250 „ .....	1	19	4½
„ 300 „ .....	2	7	3
„ 350 „ .....	2	15	1½
„ 400 „ .....	3	3	0
„ 450 „ .....	3	10	10½
„ 500 „ .....	3	18	9
„ 550 „ .....	4	6	7½
exceeding 550 „ .....	4	14	6
Beginners (and a surcharge)..	0	7	10½
„ „ not exceeding 5 qrs... ..	0	2	7½
Malt Roasters .....	20	0	0
Dealers in Roasted Malt ....	10	0	0
Paper, every maker of Paper or Pasteboard .....	4	4	0
Passage Vessels, on board which liquors or tobacco are sold ..	1	1	0
Postmasters' (Great Britain) Licenses to let Horses for hire—			
Persons keeping 1 Horse or 1 Carriage .....	7	10	0
Not excdg. 2 horses or 2 carrgs.	12	10	0
„ 4 „ 3 „ .....	20	0	0
„ 8 „ 6 „ .....	30	0	0
„ 12 „ 9 „ .....	40	0	0
„ 16 „ 12 „ .....	50	0	0
„ 20 „ 15 „ .....	60	0	0
Exceeding 15 „ .....	70	0	0

\* These Licenses are issued by the Commissioners of Police.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Exceeding 20 horses, then for every additional number of 10 horses, and for any additional number less than 10 over and above 20 or any other multiple of 10 horses, the further additional duty of.....	10	0	0	Tobacco and Snuff, Manufacturers of Tobacco and Snuff, not exceeding 20,000lbs. ....	5	5	0
The above Licenses are in lieu of the mileage duty,				Exced. 20,000, not ex. 40,000 lbs.	10	10	0
Postmasters (Ireland) ..	2	2	0	" 40,000 " 60,000 "	15	15	0
and 1s. in the £ thereon.				" 60,000 " 80,000 "	21	0	0
To kill Game .....	3	0	0	Exced. 80,000, not ex. 100,000 lbs.	26	5	0
" from 6 April to 31 Oct.	2	0	0	exceeding 100,000 "	31	10	0
" from 1 Nov. to 5 April	2	0	0	Beginners (and a surcharge on the quantity made) .....	5	5	0
On a gamekeeper being an assessed servant, whether deputed or not deputed .....	2	0	0	Dealers in Tobacco and Snuff ..	0	5	3
Gamekeeper in Ireland acting under a deputation registered with supervisor .....	3	0	0	Vinegar Makers .....	5	5	0
By 23 & 24 Vict. c. 90, persons licensed to deal in game are to take out a certificate, charged with a duty of.....	2	0	0	Wine, Dealers in Foreign Wine	10	10	0
Soap—every maker .....	4	4	0	Retailers having a license for retailing Beer, but not for retailing Spirits .....	4	8	2½
Spirits—Distillers .....	10	10	0	" having licenses to retail Beer and Spirits .....	2	4	1
Rectifiers .....	10	10	0	Grocers who sell Wine (Scotland) not to be drunk or consumed on the premises, viz. :—			
Makers of methylated spirits .....	10	10	0	Every Grocer having the Justices' Certificate to retail Beer, but not Spirits .....	4	8	2½
Dealers, not retailers..	10	10	0	" to retail Beer and Spirits	2	4	1
" additional for . retailing in quantities not less than a reputed quart bottle..	3	3	0	Stage Carriage, license to run (Great Britain) .....	3	3	0
Dealers for retailing foreign liqueurs ....	2	2	0	" Supplementary license Hackney Carriage, license to keep (London) .....	0	1	0
Makers of Stills (Scotland and Ireland) .....	0	10	6	For selling Game (throughout the United Kingdom) .....	2	0	0
Chemist or any other trade requiring the use of a still (Rate for United Kingdom, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 90) .....	0	10	0	For Marriages, special .....	5	0	0
Retailers of Spirits whose premises are rated under £10 per ann. (England and Ireland)	2	4	1	" not special .....	0	10	0
" At £10 and under £20 ..	4	8	2½	To hold a perpetual curacy ....	3	10	0
" 20 " 25 ..	6	12	3½	For non-residence .....	1	0	0
" 25 " 30 ..	7	14	4				
" 30 " 40 ..	8	16	4½				
" 40 " 50 ..	9	18	5½				
" 50 or upwards .....	11	0	6				
Retailers of Spirits and Beer whose premises are rated under £10 per ann. (Scotland)	4	4	0				
" At £10 and under £20	5	5	0				
" 20 " 25	9	9	0				
" 25 " 30	10	10	0				
" 30 " 40	11	11	0				
" 40 " 50	12	12	0				
" 50 or upwards ..	13	13	0				
Retailers of Spirits in Ireland, being duly licensed to sell Coffee, Tea, &c., whose premises are rated under £25 per annum .....	9	18	5½				
" At £25 and under £30	11	0	6				
" 30 " 40	12	2	6½				
" 40 " 50	13	4	7				
" 50 or upwards ..	14	6	7½				
Retailers of methylated spirits.	2	2	0				
Sweets Retail (United Kingd.)	1	2	0½				
" if sold in two gallons or upwards .....	5	5	0				

## STAMPS.

## Bills, Promissory Notes, &amp;c.

Cheques or Drafts on Bankers, payable on demand to bearer .	£.	s.	d.
Draft or Order on demand ..	0	0	1
Bills not on demand, and Notes both on demand (except to bearer*), and not on demand—			
Not exceeding.....£5	0	0	1
Exceeding £5 and not excdg. 10	0	0	2
" 10 " 25	0	0	3
" 25 " 50	0	0	6
" 50 " 75	0	0	9
" 75 " 100	0	1	0
" 100 " 200	0	2	0
" 200 " 300	0	3	0
" 300 " 400	0	4	0
" 400 " 500	0	5	0
" 500 " 750	0	7	6
" 750 " 1000	0	10	0
" 1000 " 1500	0	15	0
" 1500 " 2000	1	0	0
" 2000 " 3000	1	10	0
Exceedg. 3000 not excg. £4000	2	0	0
" 4000 .....	2	5	0
For every £1000, or fraction thereof, an additional .....	0	10	0

## Foreign Bills in sets or otherwise.

Drawn in but payable out of the United Kingdom; or, both drawn and payable out of, but indorsed or negotiated within, the Kingdom (for which latter adhesive stamps to be used).

\* N.B.—Notes to bearer on demand for sums not exceeding 100l., can only be issued by licensed bankers.

If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more..... } The same Duty as on an Inland Bill (above)

If in a set of three or more, for every Bill of each set—	£.	s.	d.
Not exceeding.....£25	0	0	1
Exceeding £25 and not exd'g. 50	0	0	2
„ 50 „	75	0	0
„ 75 „	100	0	0
„ 100 „	200	0	0
„ 200 „	300	0	1
„ 300 „	400	0	1
„ 400 „	500	0	1
„ 500 „	750	0	2
„ 750 „	1000	0	3
„ 1000 „	1500	0	5
„ 1500 „	2000	0	6
„ 2000 „	3000	0	10
„ 3000 „	4000	0	13

Above 4000£. for every 1000£., or fractional part thereof, an additional..... 0 3 4

Drawn out of and payable within the kingdom, under 500£..... } The same Duty as on an Inland Bill.

Above 500£. for every 100£. or fractional part of 100£..... 0 1 0  
Bill of lading..... 0 0 6

#### Bankers' Notes.

Not exceeding one pound and one shilling.....	s.	d.
Exceeding £1 ls. & not exd'g. £2 2s.	0	10
„ 2 2s. „	5 5s.	1 3
„ 5 5s. „	10	1 9
„ 10 „	20	2 0
„ 20 „	30	3 0
„ 30 „	50	5 0
„ 50 „	100	8 6

Which said Notes may be re-issued, after payment thereof, as often as shall be thought fit.

These Notes can be lawfully issued by licensed bankers only.

The issuing of any Notes for sums less than £5 is prohibited by 7 Geo. IV. c. 6, in England.

#### Receipts.

Receipt or discharge given for the payment of £2 or upwards	0	0	1
Scrip Certificates.....	0	0	1
Penalty for giving receipts without a stamp, or refusing to give on tender a receipt on stamped paper, or to pay for the stamp, 10£. Penalty for not effectually cancelling or obliterating adhesive stamps when used, 10£. Penalty for committing frauds in the use of adhesive stamps, 20£.			

Bonds given as a Security for any definite Sum of Money.

Not exceeding £50.....	£0	1	3
For every £50, or fractional part thereof, to £300.....	0	1	3
For every £100 or fractional part thereof where above £300....	0	2	6
And progressive duty on words, for every entire 1,080 words, above the first 1,080.			

Mortgages the same as Bonds.

#### Conveyances.

When the purchase or consideration shall not exceed 25£. . .	0	2	6
For every 25£., or fractional part, above the first 25£., to 300£.....	0	2	6
„ 50£., or fractional part, where above 300£., to 600£.....	0	5	0

For every 100£., or fractional part, where above 600£..... 0 10 0

Where the consideration is an annual sum payable in perpetuity or for an indefinite period, the duty is the same as on a lease for a term exceeding 100 years.

And progressive duty on words.

#### Leases or Tacks of Lands or Tenements.

Without rent (for any term), or at a rent under 20£. per annum (for a term not exceeding 35 years), in consideration of premium, the same duty as on conveyance for a like amount.

#### Leases not exceeding 35 Years.

At a yearly rent, without fine, not exceeding 5£. ....	£.	s.	d.
Above 5£., for every 5£. and fraction to 25£. ....	0	0	6
Above 25£., for every 25£. and fraction to 100£. ....	0	2	6
Above 100£., for every 50£. and fraction .....	0	5	0

#### Leases exceeding 35 Years.

##### DUTIES.

	Not exceed- ing 100 years.	Exceed- ing 100 years.
Yearly rent not ex. £5	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Excd'g. £5. & not ex. 10	0 3 0	0 6 0
„ 10 „	0 6 0	0 12 0
„ 15 „	0 9 0	0 18 0
„ 20 „	0 12 0	0 1 4 0
„ 25 „	0 15 0	0 1 10 0
„ 30 „	0 18 0	0 2 0 0
„ 35 „	0 21 0	0 2 10 0
„ 40 „	0 24 0	0 3 0 0
„ 45 „	0 27 0	0 3 10 0
„ 50 „	0 30 0	0 4 0 0
„ 55 „	0 33 0	0 4 10 0
„ 60 „	0 36 0	0 5 0 0
„ 65 „	0 39 0	0 5 10 0
„ 70 „	0 42 0	0 6 0 0
„ 75 „	0 45 0	0 6 10 0
„ 80 „	0 48 0	0 7 0 0
„ 85 „	0 51 0	0 7 10 0
„ 90 „	0 54 0	0 8 0 0
„ 95 „	0 57 0	0 8 10 0
„ 100, for every £50 and fractional part of £50 ...	1 10 0	0 3 0 0

Any lease in consideration both of premium and rent (such rent being 20£. or upwards in the case of a lease not exceeding 35 years) to be charged with both the Conveyance and Lease duties.

And progressive duty on words.

For rents paid in kind, regulations are also made. Lease, or Tack, or Agreement of a Furnished House, for periods less than a year, if the rent exceed 25£..... 0 2 6

With progressive duty for every 1080 words, and the same duty for duplicates or counterparts.

Schedule, Inventory, or Catalogue, referred to in, but distinct and separate from, lease, deed, or bond, same duty as on the original, but not to exceed 10s. exclusive of progressive duty.

Memorials of Deeds, 2s. 6d. Warrants of Attorney, given as security, same duty as on bonds, unless given as collateral security or by persons under arrest, then not exceeding 5s.

Progressive Duty.—The same stamp as on the first skin or paper, but not to exceed 10s. Duplicates and counterparts the same as the originals, but not to exceed 5s. nor 2s. 6d. progressive duty.

#### Apprentices' Indentures.

When the premium is under £30	£.	s.	d.
If 30 and under	£50	2	0
50	100	3	0
100	200	6	0
200	300	12	0
300	400	20	0
400	500	25	0
500	600	30	0
600	800	40	0
800	1000	50	0
1000 and upwards ...	60	0	0
If no premium .....	0	0	6

*Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.*

WITH A WILL.			WITHOUT A WILL.	
<i>Above the value of</i>	<i>and under</i>			
£	£	£ s.	£	s.
20	50	..	0	10
50	100	..	1	
20	100	0 10	—	
100	200	2	3	
200	300	5	8	
300	450	8	11	
450	600	11	15	
600	800	15	22	
800	1,000	22	30	
1,000	1,500	30	45	
1,500	2,000	40	60	
2,000	3,000	50	75	
3,000	4,000	60	90	
4,000	5,000	80	120	
5,000	6,000	100	150	
6,000	7,000	120	180	
7,000	8,000	140	210	
8,000	9,000	160	240	
9,000	10,000	180	270	

Continuing to increase according to amount.  
*Agreements*—For an amount of 20*l.* or upwards, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and for every entire 1,080 words beyond the first, 2*s.* 6*d.* additional.

*Powers of Attorney.*

	£.	s.	d.
For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of receipt of any of the Government stocks not exceeding 20 <i>l.</i> of stock, or the receipt of dividends not exceeding 10 <i>l.</i>	0	5	0
Made by any petty officer, seaman, or marine, for the receipt of prize-money .....	0	1	0
For the receipt of wages .....	1	0	0
For any other purpose .....	1	10	0
And for every 1,080 words beyond the first 1,080 .....	0	10	0

*Articles of Clerkship.*

Articles of Clerkship to an Attorney or Proctor in England or Ireland .....	80	0	0
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**PLATE.**

Made in Great Britain or Ireland, for every ounce, and so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity—

Gold .....	0	17	0
Silver .....	0	1	6

**LIFE INSURANCES.**

Policy of Insurance made upon any life, or upon any event or contingency depending upon any life—

Where the amount named shall not exceed £25—3 <i>d.</i>	} Or fractional part thereof.	
Exceeding £25, and not exceeding £500, for every £50—6 <i>d.</i>		
Exceeding £500 and not £1,000—1 <i>s.</i> for every £100		
Exceeding £1,000—10 <i>s.</i> for every £1,000		
Policy of Insurance from loss or damage by Fire .....	0	1 0
And for every £100 insured for a year, and for any fractional part of £100, annually, per cent...	0	3 0
<i>Accident Policy</i> .—Premium not exceeding 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> .....	0	0 1
„ not exceeding 5 <i>s.</i> ....	0	0 3
For every additional 5 <i>s.</i> .....	0	0 3

**MARINE INSURANCES.** *s. d.*

Where the premium or consideration for such insurance does not exceed the rate of 10 <i>s.</i> per cent. on the sum insured .....	0	3
Excdg. 10 <i>s.</i> and not ex. 20 <i>s.</i> per ct.	0	6
Exceeding 20 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 30 <i>s.</i> per cent. ....	1	0
Exceeding 30 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 40 <i>s.</i> per cent. ....	2	0
Exceeding 40 <i>s.</i> and not exceeding 50 <i>s.</i> per cent. ....	3	0
Exceeding 50 <i>s.</i> per cent. ....	4	0
If the separate interests of two or more persons be insured by one policy, the duties to be charged for each.		
Charter party .....	5	0
Any other lawful insurance when the premium shall not exceed 20 <i>s.</i> per cent. on the sum insured, for every £100 .....	0	2 6
Exceeding 20 <i>s.</i> per cent., for every £100 .....	0	5 0

*Debentures.*

Debenture or Certificate for Drawback on Goods exported:—

Where the Drawback to be received shall not exceed £10 .....	1	0
Exceeding £10 and not exceedg. £50	2	6
Exceeding £50 .....	5	0

Stamps are also now used instead of payments by fees in proceedings in Bankruptcy and Insolvency, in the High Court of Admiralty, in all proceedings in Chancery, in Probate Court, and Divorce Court.

**DUTIES ON LEGACIES AND ON SUCCESSION TO REAL PROPERTY**

*Of the Value of 20*l.* or upwards, out of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, &c.; and upon every share of Residue:—*

To a child or parent, or any lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, 1*l.* per cent.—To a brother or sister, or their descendants, 3*l.* per cent.—To an uncle or aunt, or their descendants, 5*l.* per cent.—To a great uncle or great aunt, or their descendants, 6*l.* per cent.—To any other relation, or any stranger in blood, 10*l.* per cent.—Legacy to husband or wife, exempt.

**SPOILED STAMPS.**

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset-house, are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock, and at 3, New Bank-buildings, on Mondays from 11 to 2, for London; from the country, on the other days from ten to four o'clock.

**ASSESSED TAXES.**

*Duties on Male Servants.*

	£.	s.	d.
For every Servant 18 years of age or upwards .....	1	1	0
„ under 18 years of age	0	10	6
Waiters in taverns .....	1	1	0
Under Gardeners and Game-keepers, each .....	0	10	6
Servants let to hire 18 years of age	1	1	0
„ under „	0	10	6

**INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.**

On every inhabited dwelling house, of the value of 20*l.* per an. or upwards  
 If used for the sale of goods, as a shop or warehouse, the shop or warehouse being on the ground-floor; or for the

retail sale of beer, wines or spirits ;  
or if occupied by a tenant or farm  
servant for husbandry purposes only,  
for every 20s. of annual value—the  
sum of ..... 6d.  
If occupied for any other purposes,  
for every 20s. of annual value ..... 9d.

## ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS.

If drawn by two or more Horses £. s. d.  
or Mules ..... 3 10 0  
,, one Horse or Mule 2 0 0

## ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS

*Of less diameter than 30 inches.*

If drawn by two or more Ponies or  
Mules less than 13 hands in height 1 15 0  
,, one Pony or Mule 1 0 0

## WITH LESS THAN FOUR WHEELS.

If drawn by two or more Horses  
or Mules ..... 2 0 0  
,, one Horse or Mule 0 15 0  
,, one Pony or Mule .....  
less than 13 hands in height ..... 0 10 0  
And where such Carriages } Half of  
shall be kept and used solely } the above  
for the purpose of being let } Duties.  
for hire without horses .... }

## CARRIAGES USED BY COMMON CARRIERS, FOR THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS AND OCCASIONALLY OF PASSENGERS.

Carriage with four wheels ..... 2 6 8  
,, less than four wheels 1 6 8

## ON HORSES.

Horses for riding or drawing Carriages  
charged with duty, exceeding the height  
of 13 hands, each ..... 1 1 0  
Other Horses or Mules exceeding the  
height of 13 hands, each ..... 6 10 6  
Ponies or Mules not exceeding the height  
of 13 hands, kept for riding or drawing  
a taxable carriage, each ..... 0 10 6  
Ponies or Mules kept for other purposes,  
each ..... 0 5 3  
Any Rector, Vicar, or Curate, Teacher, or  
Preacher, Roman Catholic Priest, Physi-  
cian, Surgeon or Apothecary, and Dis-  
senting Ministers, for one horse for the  
purpose of riding, or drawing a taxable  
carriage, provided such persons respec-  
tively shall not keep more than one  
horse ..... 0 10 6

Farmers entitled to keep and use one horse  
for riding, or drawing a taxable carriage 0 10 6  
Horses used by market gardeners, solely in their  
business, are exempt from duty.

Husbandry horses, occasionally used in drawing  
burdens, or occasionally used or let for drawing for  
hire or profit, are exempt, if not used for drawing  
any carriage chargeable with duty.

For one horse ridden by bailiffs, £ s. d.  
shepherds, or herdsmen ..... 0 10 6

## ON DOGS.

For every Dog of whatever description... 0 12 0  
Dogs wholly kept and used in the care of  
sheep or cattle are exempt, if not a  
Greyhound, Hound, Pointer, Terrier,  
Settling Dog, Spaniel, or Lurcher.  
Hounds, where 66 or more are kept ..... 39 12 0  
Greyhounds, where 15 or more are kept .. 9 0 0

Persons wearing Hair-powder, 1l. 3s. 6d.  
Persons using Armorial Bearings, 2l. 12s. 9d.  
If charged for any carriage, at 3l. 10s. ;  
other persons, 13s. 2d.

Horse-dealers—London..... £27 10 0  
,, elsewhere .... 13 15 0

## GAME DUTY (Great Britain).

On a gamekeeper, being an  
assessed servant, whether  
deputed or not deputed.... 2 0 0  
By 23 and 24 Vict. c. 90, persons licensed  
to deal in game are to take out a certificate,  
charged with a duty of 2l.

## STAGE COACH DUTIES.

1d. per mile is payable besides the licence  
(p. 91).  
*Duties on Passengers conveyed for hire by  
Carriages travelling upon Railways.*  
5l. per cent. on the gross amount of fares.

## INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX.

The duty is now 9d. in the pound; and  
for occupiers of farms 4½d. in the pound on  
the rent, and 3d. in Scotland and Ireland  
Incomes of £100 and under £150 a year,  
are to pay 6d. in the pound. The tax is  
only imposed for one year.

## RULE FOR CALCULATING INTEREST, at 5 per Cent.

Multiply the Pounds by the Days, and divide the Product by 365. The Quotient gives  
the Interest at 5 per cent. in Shillings.

## TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.
l.	l.	s.	d.	l.	l.	s.	d.	l.	l.	s.	d.
10	1	8	0	0	4	2	0	11	0	18	4
20	3	4	0	0	9	1	4	12	1	0	0
30	5	0	0	1	1	4	0	13	1	8	0
40	6	8	0	1	6	2	0	14	1	3	4
50	8	4	0	1	11	0	0	15	1	5	0
60	10	0	0	2	3	4	0	16	1	6	8
70	11	8	0	2	8	2	0	17	1	8	4
80	13	4	0	3	0	2	0	18	1	10	0
90	15	0	0	3	5	2	0	19	1	11	8
100	16	8	0	3	10	0	0	20	1	13	4

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add one Penny  
to each Month, or one Farthing to each Week.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## 1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69 $\frac{1}{51}$	Miles	=	{ 1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics, the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

## Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	{ used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	
Hand	=	4 Inches	{ used for height of horses.
Fathom	=	6 Feet	{ used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7 In. 92 hdths.	{ Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.
Chain	=	100 Links	

## 2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30¼	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

## 3. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

## DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

## DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	3¼ { cub. ins. nearly.
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½ —
4	Qts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½ —
2	Gall.	=	1 Peck	=	55¼ —
8	Gall.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218½ —
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10¼ { cub. feet nearly.
5	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½ —

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz. :—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7 lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

## 4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

## DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27¼	Grains	=	1 Dram	=	27¼ gr
16	Drams	=	1 Ounce	=	437½ —
16	Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000
28	Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		

4	Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)
20	Cwt.	=	1 Ton

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow :—cwt. qr. lb.

14	Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14	{ Used in the Wool Trade.
2	Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0	
6½	Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14	
2	Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0	
12	Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0	

## DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24	Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24 gr.
20	Pennywts.	=	1 Ounce	=	480 —
12	Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones (except diamonds). But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3½ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy.

## 5. ANGULAR MEASURE;

## OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees, or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference.

## 6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Hour
24	Hours	=	1 Day
7	Days	=	1 Week
28	Days	=	1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31	Days	=	1 Calendar Month
12	Calendar Months	=	1 Year
365	Days	=	1 Common Year
366	Days	=	1 Leap Year

In 400 Years, 97 are leap years, and 303 common.

## WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold.	dwt.	gr.
Sovereign	.....	5	3½
Half Sovereign	.....	2	13½
Double Sovereign	.....	10	6½
	Silver.		
Crown	.....	18	4 4-11
Half Crown	.....	9	2 2-11
Florin	.....	7	6 6-11
Shilling	.....	3	15 3-11
Sixpence	.....	1	19 7-11
Fourpence	.....	1	5 1-11



THE THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

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# Companion to the Almanac;

OR,

## YEAR-BOOK

OF

GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR

1862.

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I.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF  
MATHEMATICS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL  
HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, FINE  
ARTS, PUBLIC ECONOMY, &c.

II.

THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS,  
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, AND CHRONICLE OF 1861.

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# CONTENTS.

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## PART I.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF MATHEMATICS, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL HISTORY, CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, FINE ARTS, PUBLIC ECONOMY, &c.

I. On the Census of the United Kingdom, 1861. . . . .	Page 5
II. The Cotton Supply, Present and Prospective . . . . .	41
III. Co-operation in Lancashire and Yorkshire . . . . .	58
IV. The Approaching International Exhibition of 1862 . . . .	81
V. Statistics of the United States for 1860 . . . . .	108
VI. State of Popular Education in England . . . . .	121
VII. Fluctuations of the Funds, and Rate of Interest at the Bank of England . . . . .	136
VIII. Average Prices of Corn . . . . .	136

## PART II.

THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, ARCHITECTURE, AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, AND CHRONICLE OF 1860-61.

IX. Abstracts of Important Public Acts passed in the Third Session of the Eighteenth Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland :—

	Page		Page
Inclosure Act . . . . .	137	Excise and Stamps . . . .	141
Bank of England Payments. .	137	Commons Inclosure, No. 2 .	143
Exchequer Bills . . . . .	138	Local Government Supple-	
Charitable Uses . . . . .	139	mental . . . . .	143
Post-Office Savings Banks .	139	London Coal and Wine	
Smoke Nuisance (Scotland)		Duties Continuance . . .	143
Amendment Act . . . . .	140	Harbours . . . . .	144
Combination of Parishes in		University Elections . . .	145
Scotland . . . . .	141	East India Civil Service .	146
Customs and Inland Revenue	141	Irremovable Poor . . . .	147

	Page		Page
Vaccination . . . . .	149	Consolidation of Penal Laws	158
Local Government Amend- ment Act . . . . .	149	Salmon Fisheries . . . . .	158
Criminal Proceedings Oaths Relief . . . . .	152	Old Metal Dealers Act . . .	162
Locomotives . . . . .	152	Appropriation of Seats in Parliament . . . . .	162
Copyright of Designs . . .	153	Lace Factories . . . . .	162
Removal of Irish Poor . . .	153	Volunteer Tolls exemption	163
Annoyance Jurors (West- minster) . . . . .	154	Local Government, No. 2	163
Metropolis Gas Act Amend- ment . . . . .	154	Officers of Reserve, Royal Navy . . . . .	164
Conjugal Rights (Scotland). .	154	Gunpowder Act Amendment	164
Inland Revenue . . . . .	155	Drainage of Land . . . . .	164
Stamp Duties on Probates .	158	Bankruptcy and Insolvency	165
		Titles of Acts not abstracted	171

#### X. Abstracts of Parliamentary Documents:—

1. Finance . . . . .	176
2. Currency . . . . .	180
3. Trade . . . . .	181
4. Crime, Police, and Law . . . . .	190
5. Poor Laws, Population, &c. . . . .	192
6. Emigration and Colonial Statistics . . . . .	195
7. Miscellaneous . . . . .	198

#### XI. Judicial Statistics . . . . . 203

#### XII. Chronicle of the Session of Parliament, 1861 . . . . . 210

#### XIII. Private Bills of the Session of Parliament, 1861 . . . . . 225

#### XIV. Public Petitions . . . . . 240

#### XV. Architecture and Public Improvements:—

1. General Progress:—Art and Buildings . . . . .	243
2. Public and Sanitary Improvements . . . . .	248
3. Churches and Chapels . . . . .	251
4. Buildings for Public Purposes . . . . .	267
5. Buildings connected with Art, Science, and Educa- tion . . . . .	268
6. Street Architecture . . . . .	272
7. Bridges, Docks, &c. . . . .	281

#### XVI. Chronicle of Occurrences . . . . . 283

#### XVII. Necrological Table . . . . . 288

# COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC

FOR

## 1862.

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### PART I.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF MATHEMATICS,  
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL HISTORY, CHRONO-  
LOGY, GEOGRAPHY, FINE ARTS, PUBLIC ECONOMY, &c.

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#### I.—ON THE CENSUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1861.

THE general Census is at once the greatest statistical operation and the most comprehensive inquiry undertaken by the Government of this country. After the lapse of the usual interval since the last enumeration, the people of the United Kingdom were again numbered in April last; and we propose to notice some of the principal results of this numbering, so far as they have been made known by the preliminary abstracts compiled from returns furnished by the local officers, whose figures, however, are still subject to final check and revision by the central authorities, although considered to be sufficiently near the truth to be relied upon as materials for whatever general deductions may be fairly drawn from them. For the details regarding the occupations, ages, civil condition, and birth-places of the population, owing to the time which a minute classification of millions of separate items must necessarily occupy, the public must yet wait for some months. When the facts are given to the world, they will be noticed in the fullest manner practicable in the pages of this publication in conformity with the course pursued respecting the Population Returns of former years.\*

It is not the statist alone, highly as he may value the abundant materials furnished him for the profitable analysis of the most important combinations of human action and the facts of human life, who feels an interest in the Census. Its uses and objects are recognized by intelligent persons of every class, who readily perceive that a knowledge of our existing population enters more or less into the consideration of every social and economical question. Unless all legislation is to be mere haphazard work, information of this kind is

\* Abstracts of the Returns and Observations on the Census of Great Britain, 1851 will be found in the 'Companions' for 1852 (p. 41) and 1854 (p. 16). The 'Occupations of the People, 1851,' are discussed in the volume for 1855 (p. 59).

an obvious necessity in all collections of men pretending to a national existence, and enumerations of the people, more or less complete, have now found a place in almost all civilized nations. The injunction, "Know thyself," it has been well observed, applies no less to a State than to individuals; and that the knowledge gained by a Census contributes to the welfare of the State, is a truth now widely understood.

The Census of 1861 is the seventh which has been carried into effect in Great Britain, and the fifth in Ireland, where no complete enumeration was made until 1821. Mr. Pitt's measure for taking the first Census in 1801 was introduced before the Union. We shall describe as briefly as possible the machinery by which the vast operation of numbering the inhabitants and houses of the British Islands was accomplished in April last.

Under the authority of three separate Acts of Parliament the organization and direction of the arrangements devolved upon the Registrar-General acting in each of the three principal divisions of the kingdom, namely, Major George Graham in England, Mr. W. P. Dundas in Scotland, and Mr. W. Donnelly in Ireland, with whom Assistant Commissioners were in each case associated. The Lieutenant-Governors of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man directed the proceedings within their respective jurisdictions. In England the local machinery created by the Poor Law and Registration Acts, by means of which the Census had been efficiently taken in 1841 and 1851, was again resorted to. The 631 Superintendent Registrars' Districts—for the most part identical with the Poor Law Unions—were subdivided by the 2,197 registrars of births and deaths into suitable enumeration districts, so as to admit of every house in each of such districts being visited by an active man in the course of a single day. The enumerators, 30,862 in number, were selected from the general community, no difficulty having been experienced in obtaining the services of intelligent men of the class of clerks, small tradesmen, and rate collectors. Several clergymen also took part in the work by acting in the same capacity in their own parishes. Provision was made through the Board of Customs for taking an account of seamen and others on board vessels in harbour, and special measures were adopted for enumerating the thousands of bargemen and their families who live entirely in the boats and barges employed in the carrying trade on canals and other inland waters. In Scotland the machinery established in 1855 for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages was mainly that employed for the Census. The local arrangements were superintended by the sheriffs in the counties and by the chief magistrates in the burghs, about 110 in number, and the services of 8,075 enumerators were engaged by the 1,001 registrars. Ireland was divided into 261 districts, each under the charge of a Sub-Inspector, and 5,096 men of the constabulary force, 15 coast-guards, and 173 of the Dublin police were employed as enumerators. The preceding Census had been taken partly by the constabulary and police and partly by other enumerators, but upon this occasion it was determined to turn to greater account the local knowledge of the constabulary and their familiarity with in-

quiries of a similar description acquired by the collection of the agricultural statistics during the last 14 years. In the islands in the British seas 50 superintendents were appointed to divide the parishes into suitable districts, and employed under them were 260 enumerators, selected in the same manner as in England.

If we count up the number of local agents employed in connection with this great undertaking, we shall find they amount to 48,730; namely, 4,249 superintending officers and 44,481 enumerators, without reckoning the Customs officers and others employed to enumerate persons in vessels.

To this army of 48,730 persons minute printed instructions, and blank "householders' schedules" for distribution at every house, were furnished from the central offices. From the London office alone the printed papers forwarded before the Census day by post, railway, and other conveyance, weighed about 45 tons.

It might naturally be thought that the details of a national inquiry involving so extensive an organization would be pretty uniform throughout the country. A foreigner would doubtless be surprised to find any variation in the subjects of inquiry in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and would probably regard the want of uniformity as a significant characteristic of the form of government under which we live. By the Census Act for England the particulars to be embraced in the "Householders' Schedule" were these:—

1. Name and Surname.
2. Relation to Head of Family.
3. Condition (whether married, single, or widowed.)
4. Sex.
5. Age (last birthday).
6. Rank, Profession, or Occupation.
7. Where born.
8. If Deaf-and-Dumb, or Blind.

Voluntary returns were obtained in 1851 with respect to accommodation and attendance at places of religious worship and schools. These were not to be asked for upon the present occasion; and a clause which had been inserted in the Bill requiring the religious profession of the people to be stated, having been strongly objected to by Dissenters, was withdrawn. The Act for Scotland provided that all the particulars included in the English Householders' Schedule should be ascertained, and in addition, "the number of rooms having a window or windows in each house;" also "how many children, being of the age of from 5 to 15 years, attended school during the week preceding" the day of the Census—a wording of the statute which had the effect of excluding all the children usually attending school, but who had been absent more than a week from illness or other temporary cause, as well as large numbers who could not attend, because, in conformity with a common custom in the rural parishes of Scotland, the schools were closed at that period of the year. In Ireland, besides the usual particulars as to persons and houses, the heads of inquiry included the educational status of the people, their religious profession, the number and causes of deaths in

the last ten years, with other details connected with vital statistics. These last items would have been a needless addition to the Census if Ireland were not still almost the only part of Europe without a system of registration for births, deaths, and marriages. Fortunately the tranquil and crimeless state of the sister island enabled the Lord Lieutenant to place the men of the constabulary at the service of the Census Commissioners to carry out these large investigations.

In Great Britain the collection of the householders' schedules was accomplished, except in a few localities, on the appointed day; in Ireland it was necessarily extended over one or more of the following days. Of the general accuracy and completeness of the enumeration in every part of the kingdom little doubt is entertained. Persons in the highest rank of society, and the educated classes generally, have always shown the utmost readiness to respond to the requirements of the Government upon these occasions. Not less willing were the humbler classes to furnish the required particulars for the Census of 1861. Enumerators who had acted in the same capacity ten years before, remarked the increased intelligence evinced by the dwellers in the poorest districts, and the alacrity with which they produced the "Census paper," nearly always filled up with creditable precision; those who were unable to write having sought the assistance of adepts in caligraphy. Householders and lodgers seemed alike anxious that neither themselves nor their neighbours should be left out of the muster-roll of the nation. A very few instances of refusal to fill up the schedule on the part of persons who might have been expected to know better were reported to the central office in London. Their resistance to the law was looked upon as probably traceable to some latent insanity which the occasion had called into activity; and as their neighbours were usually able and willing to furnish all the needful information concerning them and their households, these recalcitrant heads of families were visited with no penal proceedings.

Amongst the principal causes of the success of the Census, the absence of all suspicion as to the information being used against the public in reference to taxation or military service, as is the case in many of the continental States, must rank foremost. No motive exists for concealment or falsification in any essential particular, and the returns are given in good faith. Another advantage arises from the completion of the enumeration, as far as possible, in one day, whereby the errors which would otherwise arise from the migratory habits of a people enjoying immense facilities for locomotion are avoided. Our picture of the population is almost photographic. In France, where blank forms are not left to be filled up by the heads of families, the Census is protracted over an indefinite period at the discretion of the prefects. The assistance rendered by the press in disseminating correct views as to the national uses of the inquiry was extremely valuable. The pulpit also lent its aid; misconceptions arising from a mistaken interpretation of Scripture with respect to a numbering of the people were removed, and the duty of heads of families as good citizens was enforced, while the occasion generally was "improved." As the result of these favourable circumstances, the Census of this



country will bear comparison, in point of truthfulness and accuracy, with that of any other European State.

The number of persons residing in the British Islands on the 8th April, 1861, was *twenty-nine millions, fifty-eight thousand, eight hundred and eighty-eight*. The men in the army, navy, and merchant service out of the country, either abroad or afloat, amounted to about 275,900. We may therefore set down the total population of the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands and Isle of Man, at 29,334,788, their distribution being as follows:—

	Population, 1861.
England and Wales . . . . .	20,061,725
Scotland* . . . . .	3,061,329
Ireland † . . . . .	5,792,055
Islands in the British Seas . . . . .	143,779
<b>At Home . . . . .</b>	<b>29,058,888</b>
<b>Out of the Country :</b>	
Army, about . . . . .	137,000
Navy, „ . . . .	42,900
Merchant Seamen . . . . .	96,000
	<b>275,900‡</b>
<b>Total United Kingdom . . . . .</b>	<b>29,334,788</b>

*Increase of Population.*—The population of the United Kingdom in 1801, taking an estimate for Ireland and the islands in the British Seas not then enumerated, was about 16,095,000. At the end of 60 years we find an addition of more than 13¼ millions to the *resident* inhabitants of the country, over and above the vast multitudes who have left our shores to found and people new colonies, or have crossed the Atlantic to settle in the North American colonies and the United States. In the whole period of 60 years the rate of increase was 82 per cent. During the first half of this period the rate of increase was more than twice as fast as that shown by the returns of the last 30 years. The following are the figures:—

	Increase of Population.	
	Actual.	Rate per Cent.
In the 30 years 1801-31	8,297,231	52
„ „ 1831-61	4,942,303	20
United Kingdom } Increase, 1801-61 }	13,239,534	82·3

\* Including the return for the island of St. Kilda (78 persons), which had not been received when the official tables were published.

† This number is 27,512 in excess of the total given in the published Abstracts, being the portion of the army and navy serving in Ireland at the date of the Census, and omitted by the Census Commissioners, who state, however, that the wives and families of these men, as well as soldiers on furlough, are included in their return. ('Abstracts,' p. 5.)

‡ The precise numbers cannot be stated until returns are received from all the distant stations.

How is this falling off in the rate of progression to be accounted for? Is it to be attributed to a diminution in the fecundity of our population, or to emigration? We believe the slower pace at which our numbers have advanced during the last 30 years is explained chiefly by emigration; the signal falling off since 1841 being consequent upon the disastrous famine in Ireland. Emigration was considerable in extent between 1801 and 1831, while the part it has played in keeping down the numbers enumerated in later years is obvious from the returns of the Emigration Board, which furnish an account of nearly five millions (4,659,000) of emigrants since 1831. Of these, some no doubt returned to the mother country, and many were foreigners, but the number is exclusive of emigrants who embarked in ships not coming under the notice of the Government inspectors. If it were allowable to add the emigrants and their descendants to the ascertained number of the survivors and descendants of the 16 millions in 1801 now residing in the United Kingdom, our population would be greatly in excess of double that number; but when the emigrants have departed from among us, the produce of their industry is no longer ours, nor can we include them in the estimate of our numbers. The fecundity of marriages in this country is a subject which cannot be fully investigated upon the present imperfect data, but we have no reason to believe it is diminishing. The ratio of births to population exhibits no falling off. In France it is well known that while the rate of marriage has increased, the marriages are less prolific.

An addition of 1,609,900 to the population of the United Kingdom as it stood ten years ago has been discovered by the recent Census. The rate of increase has been 6 per cent., notwithstanding an active emigration, stimulated by the gold discoveries, and by remittances to a large amount from former emigrants to their friends in Ireland. We have returns of 2,054,000 persons of English, Irish, and Scotch origin, who emigrated in the interval of the Censuses of 1851 and 1861. Moreover, during this decade we have been engaged in the war with Russia; we have had our troubles and minor wars in the East: a high mortality in 1854 and in other years also retarded the natural increase of population, while strikes and commercial difficulties exercised an influence in the same direction. That so large a numerical increase should be shown by the returns at the end of this chequered period in our history, is a fact sufficiently significant of the continued vigour and energy of the nation.

*Males and Females.*—The male population of the United Kingdom, including the absent soldiers and sailors, was 14,380,634; the female population was 14,954,154: the females, therefore, exceeded the males by 573,530, and this excess of more than half a million is largely increased if we exclude the men serving out of the country. To every 100 males in the British islands there were 106 females. No doubt the disproportion of the sexes existed long before it was made apparent by the first enumeration in 1801, and of late years it has been increasing, as the following figures will show:—

Census Year.	Proportion of Females to every 100 Males in the United Kingdom.
1841	104·9
1851	105·1
1861	106·2

In Great Britain, of children born alive, 105 boys are born to 100 girls, and the proportion in France is nearly the same. The males continue to preponderate until the seventeenth year, when the numbers of the two sexes are nearly equal; at all subsequent ages the females are in excess of the males, the change in the proportions being mainly due to a difference in degree of the dangers to which they are exposed, to a lower rate of mortality amongst females from diseases as well as from violent causes, and to emigration. The disparity of the sexes has always been regarded as one of the least satisfactory conditions of our population, but in a country where more than three millions of adult women are withdrawn more or less from domestic duties to follow employments in the different manufactures and trades, the evil is not without some mitigation. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that in Australia and other British colonies the proportion of the sexes is unfortunately reversed to such an extent as to render a well-ordered system of female emigration from the mother country highly desirable on every account. We shall presently see that the excess of females in Scotland has reached an extraordinary amount.

*Houses.*—The dwellings of a people have always been regarded as a sure criterion of their social condition. It is therefore to be regretted that, except in Ireland, the rough and unsatisfactory mode of returning houses and dwellings of every description under three heads—"inhabited," "uninhabited," "building,"—should have been continued without attempt at improvement during the whole period of census-taking since 1801. A system of classification of houses has been successfully adopted in Ireland, and facts of much interest regarding the house accommodation possessed by the Irish have been elicited, such as the decrease of mud cabins and other dwellings of the lowest class. In Great Britain every kind of habitation from a palace or a large public institution to a single sleeping room over a stable, is classed without distinction in the column for inhabited houses. Pale Death himself, in visiting with equal step the palace and the cottage, is not more levelling than the census officer.

From a comparison of the gross numbers of houses of every kind we discover evidences of improved accommodation since 1851. In that year the inhabited houses in the United Kingdom amounted to 4,716,415; in 1861, they were 5,154,985, giving an increase of 9·3 per cent. Since the population increased only at the rate of 6 per cent., it may fairly be inferred that more house room is possessed by the people generally. The average number of persons to a house, as obtained by dividing the total resident population by the number of inhabited houses returned, is 5·6 in 1861 against 5·8 in 1851; in other words, to every 100 houses there were 580 persons in 1851, whereas there were 560, or 20 less, at the recent Census.

This, however, is only a rough method of calculation, for in order to arrive at the correct average number of persons to a house, the public institutions, persons on board vessels in harbour, and others not dwelling in houses, as gipsies, &c., should be excluded; and after all, unless the size and character of the dwellings are known, the number of inmates is not a conclusive test.

The full significance of these various collective results for the whole country can only be appreciated when the part taken by England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively in producing them is considered. As the first object of the Census is to ascertain the total number of inhabitants, the next is to ascertain their distribution over the surface of the country. But our present limits are too confined to admit of more than a cursory review of the results of the Census in the principal divisions of the United Kingdom. And first as to

#### ENGLAND AND WALES:

The resident population of England and Wales on 8th April, 1861, was 20,205,504; of these 9,825,246 were males and 10,380,258 females. To every 100 males there were 105·6 females. In the 60 years, 1801-61, the increase of population, including the absent soldiers and sailors belonging to England, was 121 per cent. About the year 1853 the number enumerated in 1801 had doubled itself, and more than 11,000,000 of *new people* are now interfused among the 9,156,000 representatives of those numbered at the first Census. Of the persons then taken account of, the numbers are rapidly diminishing, but a few will live out what Dr. Farr maintains to be the natural lifetime of man—a hundred years—and will survive the year 1901. According to the present rate of mortality, as shown by the English life table, one half of a generation of men will pass away in thirty years, but the other half will not experience the like mortality.

In the first thirty years of this century, the actual increase of the people of England was 4,895,800 and the rate was 53 per cent.; in the thirty years ending 1861, the increase shown by the returns was 6,171,700, or 44 per cent. The decennial rate of increase was 14 per cent. between 1801-11. In 1821, the number was found to have increased 16 per cent.: this was the maximum rate attained, the Peace having stimulated population by the dispersal of a large naval and military force, and in various other ways. Since that time a retrogression has taken place in the rate of increase and in a regular series: 15, 14, 13, 12, the last centesimal proportion being applicable to the decade ending 1861. At each enumeration, however, notwithstanding emigration had advanced at an accelerated pace, the actual addition to the inhabitants of England was found to be greater than at the preceding one, and in 1861, the “strength,” to use a military expression, was greater by 2,134,116 than in 1851.

The registers of births and deaths ought to disclose the exact natural increase of population or excess of births over deaths; but unfortunately all the births are not registered in the present state of the law, which provides no penalty for the omission to register a birth, and, indeed, prohibits the performance of this duty if it has been

neglected for more than six months. In Scotland the registry is made compulsory. The births which escape registration in England are chiefly those occurring in London and the large towns. The registered births exceeded the deaths in the ten years 1851-60 by 2,260,576 in the whole of England and Wales. Assuming this to be the natural increase of population, it was 126,460 in excess of the ascertained increase, namely, 2,134,116. But if we deduct the number of English emigrants, the account will stand thus :—

Population enumerated, 1851 . . . . .	17,927,619
Add excess of births over deaths, 1851-60 . . . . .	2,260,576
	<hr/>
	20,188,195
Deduct emigrants who sailed between the } Censuses . . . . . }	640,210
	<hr/>
Computed population, 1861 . . . . .	19,547,985
	<hr/>

An increase of only 1,620,366 is shown by these numbers. How is the difference between this result and the actual increase—a difference amounting to no less than 513,750—to be accounted for? If we assume the enumerations of 1851 and 1861 to be equally correct, the explanation of this difference must be referred to (1st) Immigration, which is known to be very considerable from Scotland and Ireland as well as from the colonies and foreign countries; and (2nd) to the defective registration of births, which cannot be less than 5 or 6 per cent. We have reason to believe that the foreigners settled in this country have largely increased in numbers since 1851. The persons born in foreign parts resident in England in that year amounted to 64,466; in 1841 they were 39,244. No diminution is likely to take place in the amount of foreign blood which has for so many centuries been intermingled with that of the mixed race inhabiting the British islands. The Irish in England in 1851 were 520,000, or nearly 3 per cent. of the total population, and the Scotch numbered 130,000.

We know of few subjects better calculated to reward the inquirer, or to prove interesting to a reflective mind, than an investigation of the phenomena of increase or decrease of population in particular localities, whether of wide extent or of limited area. Local circumstances and conditions can scarcely be studied with advantage and fully comprehended except on the spot. We hope intelligent persons will be led to pay increased attention to this class of inquiries; and although we do not go the length of the severe school of political economists in regarding such studies in conchology and entomology as utterly trivial, we think that any time given to the investigation of facts relating to human beings would be quite as profitably bestowed.

The recent Census brings to our view two classes of localities—those in which the population has increased, and those in which it has diminished. Of the 631 superintendent registrars' districts, no less than 248 have decreased since 1851. These are almost exclusively agricultural. But the districts comprising the great seats of manu-

facturing, mining, and commercial industry have maintained their rate of increase, and some of them have advanced with amazing strides during the last ten years. For example, the group of districts having Manchester for a centre has an augmented population to the extent of 274,000. Birmingham, with its immediate locality, has increased 187,000, and the extension of mining operations on the Tyne has led to an increase in Newcastle and the adjoining districts of 158,000. A glance at Table IV., at page 26, will show in which of the *counties* the largest numerical increase has taken place. Lancashire has increased 397,508, or 20 per cent.; but Durham, with an addition to its population of 118,021, has increased at a much more rapid rate, namely, 30 per cent. Other instances of a great development of numbers are:—

	Increase since 1851.	Rate per Cent.
Staffordshire . . . . .	137,868	23
Surrey . . . . .	147,603	22
Kent . . . . .	117,909	19
Middlesex . . . . .	319,195	17
West Riding of Yorkshire. .	182,016	14
Glamorganshire . . . . .	85,902	37

The enormous growth of the metropolis, which may now be said to extend far beyond the limits adopted in the Local Management Act and by the Registrar-General, will explain the high rates of increase in Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent. The inhabitants of London are now returned as amounting to 2,803,034, the addition during the last decennium having been 440,798, or 19 per cent. But we may fairly credit the metropolis with a portion of the increase in West Ham, Croydon, Kingston, Richmond, Brentford, Edmonton, and other districts which are largely inhabited by persons engaged in business in London with those who minister to their wants, and set down its augmentation as more than half a million. Well may a French writer say of London that it is a province of houses rather than a city.

London is one of the eleven divisions into which England and Wales have been divided for the purposes of statistical comparison. These divisions are on the same scale as the four provinces of Ireland, and in their main features correspond with the earlier divisions of the country. Arranged in the order of their rates of increase since 1851, they stand thus:—

	Increase per Cent.
1. London . . . . .	19
10. Northern division ( <i>Durham, Northumberland, &amp;c.</i> ) . .	19
8. North-Western division ( <i>Cheshire and Lancashire</i> ) . .	18
6. West Midland div. ( <i>Gloucester, Salop, Stafford, &amp;c.</i> ) . .	14
2. South-Eastern div. ( <i>Surrey and Kent extra metrop.,</i> <i>Sussex, &amp;c.</i> ) . . . . .	13
9. Yorkshire division . . . . .	13
All England . . . . .	12
11. Welsh division . . . . .	11
7. North Midland div. ( <i>Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, &amp;c.</i> ) .	6
3. South Midland div. ( <i>Middx. extra metrop., Herts, &amp;c.</i> ) . .	5
4. Eastern div. ( <i>Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk</i> ) . . . . .	3
5. South-Western ( <i>Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset</i> ) .	2

These figures point to the localities where the tide of population has ebbed, and to the direction in which it has flowed; for the widely different per centages are the result of the migratory movement of the people. The appended Table VI. (page 30) exhibits in parallel columns the ascertained increase and the natural increase, or excess of births over deaths, in each of these eleven divisions. A comparison of the numbers affords some idea of the extent of migration to the principal centres of trade, manufactures, and mining industry, chiefly from the rural districts. We have seen that the absolute increase in the London division has been 440,798: the excess of registered births over deaths was only 253,989; and although this is an understatement on account of the unregistered births, a large proportion of the difference of 186,809 consists of immigrants. Nor can we be surprised at this further instalment of strangers when we recollect that more than half the inhabitants of London were born elsewhere. In the following divisions the actual increase, as ascertained by the Census, has also exceeded the natural increase:—

	Excess of ascertained over Natural Increase.
6. North-Western ( <i>Cheshire and Lancashire</i> ) . . . . .	138,262
10. Northern Counties . . . . .	29,461
2. South-Eastern . . . . .	21,468

In the West Midland division, which comprises Gloucester, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Worcester, and Warwick, the ascertained increase and the difference between births and deaths are the same, within a few hundreds. All the remaining divisions present indications of having been exposed to a drain of population which in some cases has swept away nearly the whole of the natural increase, and in several of the counties large numbers besides. Thus in the Eastern division, consisting of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, the natural increase was 129,726, while the ascertained increase was only 28,220, to which number the district of West Ham contributed nearly 25,000. In the South-western division, consisting of Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset, the natural increase was 200,673; and as the actual increase was only 32,290, it is clear that persons representing the difference of 168,383 have left these counties to seek employment, or the means of improving their condition, in other parts at home or abroad. The localities thus discovered by the Census to have been partially denuded of their population are entitled to the credit of having bred the stalwart men whose labour has proved so useful elsewhere. The decrease, so general throughout the agricultural districts, has been greatest in the counties of Cambridge, Rutland (in each 5 per cent.), Norfolk, Wilts (2 per cent.), and Suffolk; Anglesey and Montgomery in Wales have also sustained a loss. How far the diminished returns may be attributed to a reduction of employment consequent upon improved methods of cultivation and the substitution of the breeding of stock for tillage, and how far to other causes inducing the unskilled labourer to carry his labour to the towns and manufacturing districts, will form a profitable subject of investigation. While an increase of population usually implies increased happiness, the converse is not equally true,

for the inhabitants of a district may decrease with advantage to those who depart and to those who remain; hence, at recent meetings of Agricultural Societies held in Norfolk and elsewhere, this falling off has been referred to in after-dinner speeches as no unfavourable circumstance.

The Registrar-General, in his Reports, exhibits the relative mortality in town and country populations, by dividing England into two portions, not very unequal in respect of numbers—one chiefly urban, and the other chiefly rural; the average annual death-rate being 20 in 1,000 in the latter, and 26 in 1,000 in the former. If we compare the population returns for 1851 and 1861 in these two classes of districts, we find that nearly three-fourths of the whole increase in the interval between the Censuses took place in the chief towns, which advanced at the rate of 19 per cent., while in the rest of England the increase was only 6 per cent., as shown in the subjoined Table:—

Districts.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population Enumerated.		Increase in the Interval.	
		March 31st, 1851.	April 8th, 1861.	Actual.	Rate per Cent.
In 125 districts and 23 sub-districts, comprising the <i>chief towns</i> . . . . .	2,149,800	8,247,017	9,803,711	1,556,694	19
In the remaining districts and sub-districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly <i>small towns and country parishes</i> . . . . .	35,175,115	9,680,592	10,258,014	577,422	6
All England . . . . .	37,324,915	17,927,609	20,061,725	2,134,116	12

Closely connected with the rapid advance of population in the localities devoted to commerce, manufactures, and mining, is the proportion of the sexes in different parts of the country. In all England, as we have seen, the females are more numerous than the males to the extent of upwards of half a million. As a general rule, there is a preponderance of female population everywhere; but this rule is not without its exceptions. On looking down the columns headed "Males" and "Females," in the annexed Table VII. (page 31), we find the softer sex in a minority in several of the counties. This may arise from a large employment of male labour in mining and similar operations; from the presence of a military force in barracks, &c., or of seamen in and out of vessels at the ports; or it may be caused by the females going off to other localities at a faster rate than they come in by excess of births over deaths. Thus, for the county of Derby the numbers are—males 170,509, females 168,868, the excess of 1,641 males being no doubt mainly attributable to the further



development of mining in the Derbyshire coal-fields since 1851, when the females preponderated in the county. Amongst other examples of counties possessing a larger male than female population may be mentioned the mining counties of Durham, Stafford, Monmouth, and Glamorgan. In Northumberland the females maintain a majority although a declining one. Kent has an excess of 3,225 males, and Hampshire of 10,657, no doubt attributable to the extension of our armaments and dockyard establishments, as the males in both counties were in a minority in 1851. An opposite result is observed in Lincolnshire, where the males, now in a minority of 3,597, were in excess of the females by 2,944 at the previous Census; but many navvies were then present, engaged in the construction of the Great Northern Railway.

Amongst the *Superintendent Registrar's districts* in which the rate of increase has been highest since 1851 (omitting those of the metropolis, shown in Table V., pages 28, 29, annexed), are the following:—

District.	Population.		Increase.
	1851.	1861.	
Farnham (including part of Aldershot Camp). . . . .	11,743	30,693	18,950
Croydon . . . . .	31,888	46,457	14,569
West Ham . . . . .	34,395	59,261	24,866
King's Norton . . . . .	30,871	47,347	16,476
Wirrall, incl. Birkenhead, &c. .	57,157	79,826	22,669
West Derby, (part of Liverpool)	153,279	225,595	72,316
Guisbrough . . . . .	12,202	22,125	9,923
Stockton and Hartlepool. . .	52,934	86,236	33,302
Cardiff . . . . .	46,491	74,575	28,084
Merthyr Tydfil . . . . .	76,804	107,066	30,262

Many other districts might be mentioned, in which the progress has been only a little less striking.

Of the districts which have experienced a decline of population, few are conspicuous for the extent of their loss except the City of London (within the walls), which had 10,382 fewer inhabitants than in 1851. The East and West London districts lost together 5,422.

The decrease in King's Lynn district was 3,928 out of 20,530 in 1851 ;

„	in Wisbeach	„	2,911	„	36,215
„	in Tiverton	„	2,240	„	33,540
„	in Kidderminster	„	2,622	„	32,917
„	in Berwick	„	2,230	„	24,093

In 240 other districts the decrease was numerically smaller.

The whole of the facts disclosed by the Census regarding the changes which have taken place in the numbers and distribution of the people of England in the last ten years, are of unusual interest, and well deserve attentive study.

## SCOTLAND.

“Scotland is of an extremely irregular figure, and its mainland is so broken up by promontories, and indented by bays or friths, that even at its most solid part there are very few points which are above 40 miles distant from some parts of the sea, and a much greater portion of the solid land lies within 30 miles of salt water. The surface also of Scotland, unlike that of England, is, generally speaking, rugged and mountainous, and most of it so unfitted for the purposes of agriculture, that it may be questioned whether more than a third of its surface could be rendered arable.”\* These being the physical peculiarities of Scotland, we may naturally expect to find its population, relatively to the territorial surface, smaller than in England, which contains, as we have seen, rather more than 20,000,000 of people on an area of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  millions of acres. With a surface of about 20,000,000 of acres, Scotland had a population in April last of 3,061,329, of whom 1,447,015 were males and 1,614,314 females.

But the physical character of the country north of the Tweed, while it sufficiently accounts for the fact of the density of population being less than in England, does not wholly explain the difference in the ratio of the increase which has been shown by each succeeding Census, and in a marked degree by the recent enumeration. Between 1841 and 1851 the Scottish people increased 10 per cent., and the English 13 per cent. In the last ten years, Scotland has advanced only 6 per cent., while the numbers for England exhibit an increase of 12 per cent. How then is the difference in the rate of progress in these two portions of Great Britain to be explained? Is it occasioned by a variation in the birth and death rates ruling in the two parts of the island? Or must we again refer to the effects of migration and emigration, as affording a solution of the problem?

As regards the ratio of births and deaths to population in England and in Scotland, a difference does exist, but it will only in part explain the disparity we have referred to in the relative rates of increase. Judging from the experience of six years' registration, the average mortality in Scotland is lower than in England, but the birth rate is also lower. We must look to emigration and migration as affording the explanation we seek; and here we derive assistance from facts adduced by Dr. Strang, of Glasgow, by whom the arduous duty of superintending the Census of that city has been most efficiently performed upon the three last occasions. According to his calculations, based on the assumption that the annual birth and death rates in the four years before the operation of the Registration Act were the same as those observed since 1st Jan. 1855, the total natural increase of population was 395,387, between the censuses of 1851 and 1861; and he concludes that “there must have gone out from Scotland

\* Report of Dr. Stark on the causes of death in Scotland in the *First detailed Annual Report of the Registrar-General in Scotland*. The details relate to the births, deaths, and marriages in the year 1855, and they were not given to the world until June, 1861. In these days of sixty-miles-an-hour express trains and immediate intercommunication between distant places, delay is become almost unendurable to a public which exhibits a restless impatience to annihilate time and space. It is to be hoped that arrangements will be made at Edinburgh to avoid in future a delay of five years in the publication of these Annual Reports.

no fewer than 222,878 persons, being the difference between the natural increase from the excess of births over deaths, and the increase as shown by the late Census.”\* We can have no difficulty in accepting this conclusion as to the extent of emigration from Scotland. The returns of the Emigration Board account for 183,627 Scottish emigrants who left the country, chiefly for Australia, with their knowledge; only about 39,000, therefore, have to be otherwise accounted for. Not only is the emigration spirit strong amongst the Scotch, but their tendency to travel southwards to push their fortunes in England is well known. Their footsteps, indeed, are said to point in every direction but towards the north: and we have good grounds for thinking that they will continue to fulfil the old adage, that in every nook of the world where any good is to be got there is to be found “a Scot, a rat, and a Newcastle grindstone.” Nor can there be any doubt as to the class of the population which has supplied the emigrants who have left their homes in pursuit of prosperity in the colonies or elsewhere. In 12 out of the 33 counties the inhabitants have not only failed to increase by excess of births over deaths, but have diminished to the extent of 31,825, and those counties are almost entirely agricultural and pastoral. In fact, the numbers have generally declined throughout the rural portions of Scotland, particularly in the Highlands and islands. Dr. Strang considers the immediate causes of this diminution of the inhabitants of these localities to be, first, the great enlargement which has of late taken place in the farms and sheep-walks, whereby a host of small graziers and smaller agricultural tenants without energy and without capital, have disappeared; secondly, the discouragement given to unnecessary cottars; and thirdly, the effects of the recent Highland famines, which have taught the destitute and perishing dwellers in a region where the necessary supplies of food might at any time fail them, to flee for refuge to a more hospitable land. To these may be added the attraction offered by the large towns and cities where the hardy and unskilled labourer seldom fails to find employment and more comfort than in his wretched Highland home.

The commercial, manufacturing, and mining counties present a striking contrast to the state of things in the agricultural parts of Scotland as disclosed by the Census. Foremost stands the county of Lanark, where the advance of population has been 101,390, or nearly 20 per cent. in the last ten years. This is owing to the marvellous progress of Glasgow. At the commencement of the present century that city and its suburbs contained 83,700 inhabitants: the Census of 1861 has shown that, with the new suburbs, its population has reached to 446,395, and that, when compared with the numbers on the same area in 1851, an increase has taken place of no less than 86,200, or nearly 24 per cent. It is computed by Dr. Strang, that the natural increase in the ten years was 35,000, which has been supplemented by an immigration of upwards of 50,000 persons, who have been attracted to this important centre of Scottish trade and industry from

\* Paper on *The Comparative Progress of the English and Scottish Population*, read in the Economic Section of the British Association at Manchester, 1861.

all parts of Scotland and from Ireland. On analyzing the returns, he found to be resident within the limits of the municipality alone 63,574 native Irish, 10,809 native English, and 827 foreigners, being about 20 per cent. of the whole.

The ratio of increase on the population of 1851 has been considerable in Linlithgowshire (26 per cent.), and in Dumbartonshire (17·5 per cent.), but with the exception of these two counties and Lanark, it has not reached 10 per cent. in any county; while in 12 counties, as already noticed, a decrease took place. The county of Edinburgh advanced 5 per cent., a like increase having taken place in the *city*, which now contains 168,098 inhabitants within the parliamentary boundary.

In the pursuit of Independence—"lord of the lion heart and eagle eye"—the Scottish emigrant has generally left the cherished scenes of his childhood, doubtless not without many a pang, uncheered by female companionship. He has gone forth alone on his pilgrimage. The word "farewell" supplies the key-note of many a ballad of touching simplicity and genuine feeling. The exquisitely affecting stanzas of Burns commencing—

"Ae fond kiss, and then we sever;  
Ae fareweel, alas! for ever!"

contain, as Sir W. Scott remarked of them, "the essence of a thousand love-tales," and their utterance on Scottish soil has been heard far beyond the banks of "bonny Doon." The numerical excess of the females over the males amounted to 167,299, showing the ratio of 111·5 females to every 100 males in Scotland. This disproportion of the sexes, remarkable alike in the towns and in the rural districts, has amongst other causes affected the rate of marriage, which is very far below that prevailing in England. The registration of marriages in 1855 gave the proportion of 654 marriages in every hundred thousand of the population, while the proportion in England, on an average of ten years, is 846; thus confirming the conclusions suggested by the facts brought to light by the census of 1851, when it was ascertained that in every 100 *men*, the proportion of the married was 34 in England and 30 in Scotland, and in every 100 *women*, the married were 33 in England and only 28 in Scotland. As a matter of course the proportion of women bearing legitimate children is much smaller in Scotland than in England; and this circumstance partly explains why the Scottish people have not increased at an equal rate with the English.\* In the towns of Scotland, however, the proportion of marriages is much higher than in the rural parts, and the population is increasing accordingly.

In the published Abstracts of the Census in Scotland the results of the new inquiries as to "children from 5 to 15 attending school," and "rooms with one or more windows," are stated in two columns; but we cannot help regarding the figures thus given as of little

\* In the *Quarterly Return of the Registrar-General of Scotland*, August, 1861, reference is made to the small number of marriages in many districts. One registrar, at Stromness, supposes that this arises "from want of males, there being an overstock of females and a host of maids."

practical utility for statistical or other purposes. The fact that 456,699 children from 5 to 15 years of age were returned as attending school, the numbers being admittedly incomplete, is not very instructive without a knowledge of the numbers living between those ages in the several counties, &c. Nor does the column showing a total of 1,694,982 "windowed rooms"—a term including every description of apartment from the large dormitory of a public institution to the attic with a single pane of glass for a window—appear to us of much value for sanitary or statistical purposes apart from information as to the number of families or persons inhabiting dwellings containing one room, two rooms, and so on. These additional particulars will no doubt be given when the detailed abstracts are laid before Parliament.

It is worthy of remark, that by taking advantage of the registration machinery established in Scotland since the Census of 1851, a saving to the public of nearly 7,800*l.*, as compared with the expense then incurred, has been effected in the local charges of the Census. The cost in 1851 was at the rate of 18*s.* 2½*d.* per 100 of the population; in 1861 it was 12*s.* 0¾*d.* per 100, or one-third less. In England the local expenses were only 6*s.* 8*d.* per 100 in both years.

#### IRELAND.

The results of the recent enumeration in this portion of the United Kingdom are of great interest, but they can only be glanced at here. The resident population of Ireland, on 8th April, 1861, was 5,792,055, including 27,512 men of the army and navy serving there, and omitted in the published return of the Census Commissioners for some not very obvious reason. This number is less by 760,330, or 12 per cent., than it was at the Census of 1851. The decrease in the decade has been greatest in the province of Munster, where it has reached 19 per cent., and least in Ulster, where it has been 5 per cent. Of the emigrants who left the United Kingdom in the interval of the Censuses, 1,230,986 were natives of Ireland; to emigration, therefore, must the diminution of the inhabitants of the sister island be mainly attributed. Long continued have been the effects of the disastrous period of famine and pestilence which commenced with the failure of the potato crop in 1846-47, and from which emigration appears to have been regarded at the time as the only means of escape. Encouraged in the first instance by the subscriptions of the proprietors, who saw that if the people remained on the land they must be chiefly supported out of the poor-rates, the exodus has been continued until recently by remittances from former emigrants to provide passages for their relatives at home; but since the outbreak of the unhappy civil war in the once United States, a re-exodus has commenced, and large numbers of Irish are said to be returning to their native soil, where, it is hoped, the altered circumstances of the country will present a wide field of employment, so that few need be idle who are willing to work.

It is a slight check to our sanguine expectations with respect to the rapid advancement of Ireland in material prosperity of late years,

to find the stern figures of the Census still implying depopulation, or rather a diminished population, in each of the provinces, and in every other locality except Dublin county, and the towns of Carrickfergus and Belfast, in which last an increase has taken place of 18,941 persons, or nearly 19 per cent., on the returns of 1851. The decrease, as will be seen on reference to the appended Table XII. (pages 38, 39), is most conspicuous in the city of Kilkenny and town of Galway, and in the counties of Tipperary, Clare, Meath, Kilkenny, King's, Wexford, Waterford, and Cork. The city of Dublin has decreased within the municipal limits, but the suburbs, where many persons whose daily occupations are within the city reside, have advanced in population, thus raising the numbers for Dublin county.

House-accommodation in Ireland is improving. The return of inhabited houses exhibits a decrease of 52,990 dwellings since 1851, or 5.1 per cent.; they have therefore not decreased half so fast as the population.

Great anxiety was felt on the subject of the result of the inquiry into religious denominations in Ireland, which for the first time has formed part of the decennial Census. Controversies without end had succeeded each other on a question which may now be considered as settled definitively by the authority of official figures. On the one hand, the Protestant press in England and Ireland contended that one of the results of the famine and emigration had been to establish approximately an equilibrium between Irish Protestants and Roman Catholics. The defenders of the Anglican Church were full of exultation, and maintained that the Census would show what a misnomer it would be to speak of "Catholic Ireland." On the other hand, the Roman Catholics maintained that Ireland would be more than ever entitled to be considered Catholic, and that the scandal of a Protestant Establishment in the midst of her people would be rendered more apparent than ever.

The returns were obtained without difficulty, every facility being offered to the enumerators both by the clergy and the people, and as only fifteen complaints had been made to the Commissioners concerning them, it is inferred that they are nearly correct. The following are the results in round numbers, after adding proportional numbers for the 27,512 men of the army and navy omitted in the Return: \* Roman Catholics, 4,512,000, or 78 per cent. of the whole; members of the Established Church, 682,000, or 12 per cent.; Protestant Dissenters and all other persuasions, 597,400, or 10 per cent. The number of Jews included under the last head, only 322, seems remarkably small. The total number of Protestants in Ireland is about 1,280,000, giving the Roman Catholics a majority of 3,232,000; the proportion is therefore nearly as three Roman Catholics to one Protestant. This result has filled the organs of the Roman Catholics with ecstasy, and it is their great boast that even in "Protestant Ulster" their co-religionists are in a majority. A comparison of these numbers with the results ascertained by a special Census of religious professions in 1834, shows that in the period which has elapsed since that inquiry,

\* For the precise numbers returned by the Census Commissioners, see Table XIV. page 37.

the Roman Catholics have diminished by 1,945,000 ; the members of the Established Church, with the Methodists, by 130,000, and the Presbyterians and other denominations, by 115,000. Of the total diminution of 2,190,000 of the people of Ireland, the Roman Catholic element has formed nearly 89 per cent.

Despite the recent bad tidings respecting the failure of the crops in the West, it may be anticipated that the next Census will declare a widely different result as regards the progress of population in Ireland. A new era has happily dawned for the sister island ; the great social and economical rather than political evils, which so long gathered in dark clouds over her, are passing away, and evidences of advancement and increasing prosperity are seen on every hand : these must be attended with a corresponding development of the wealth of the country, and consequently of the numbers of the people.

#### ISLANDS OF THE BRITISH SEAS.

The population of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man has been nearly stationary since 1851. In April last the Isle of Man, the largest of the islands, contained 52,300 inhabitants, Jersey 56,000, Guernsey 29,800, Alderney 4,933, and Sark 583. Formerly these islands were resorted to, from motives of economy, by persons possessing small incomes, who found them offer many advantages as places of residence. Their collective population increased 18 per cent. between 1831 and 1841, and 15 per cent. in the following decade. The free-trade policy of this country, however, so fraught with advantages to the general community, having deprived the islands of many of their special fiscal privileges, other localities on the mainland have entered into competition with them ; hence the stationary numbers since 1851. The disproportion of the sexes here is even more remarkable than in Scotland, for the females appear by the returns to exceed the males by 11,000, giving the ratio of 117 females to every 100 males, notwithstanding the military force stationed in the Channel Islands.

A cursory review of the changes which have taken place in the population of this country during the last ten years naturally suggests the important question—Will the people of the United Kingdom continue to advance in numbers, or must we regard the population as having attained its maximum point ? We know that so long as the wealth and industrial powers of the country are unabated, the people will be provided with employment, and their numbers will continue to increase. At the present time, the struggle between the contending States of the American Union casts a dark shadow over this country, and we feel that a crisis is at hand. Still we have seen that the direst catastrophes have only interfered for a time with the industrial progress of this country. The close dependence of population upon wealth, or, in other words, upon the mass of capital which provides employment and wages for an increasing number of labourers, will steadily assert itself, and we see no reason to believe that the causes of England's augmented wealth will be removed.

Our Colonies and British India contain at least 274,000,000 of subjects of Queen Victoria, who are our best customers; the total value of our exports to all parts of the world has increased from seventy millions sterling in 1851, to the enormous amount of 165,670,653*l.* in 1860. The beneficent influence of free trade has made itself felt in every department of industry; duties upon raw materials have been got rid of, and harassing excise restrictions have been removed. This improved management of taxation, combined with increased intelligence and skill, and the powerful inventions in aid of industry which have sprung up on every side, must continue to produce the best effects on the material progress of the country. The acquisition of several millions of gold annually at a comparatively small cost for labour and capital, has added to our wealth both by the increased trade with Australia and by the riches of the colonists who return and settle here. Our soil has been rendered more productive—our railroads and harbours have been extended. Temporary displacements of capital and labour will always occur in a community so remarkable for its unceasing activity and vast operations; but we believe that the principal causes of the unexampled growth of the wealth of Great Britain will still exert their influence. It is our conviction that she will continue in the pathway of prosperity, and that her people will go on increasing in numbers and contentment.

JAMES T. HAMMACK.

### CENSUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1861.

I.—Population of the UNITED KINGDOM on April 8th, 1861 (including the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad).

	PERSONS.	Males.	Females.
England and Wales. . .	20,061,725	9,758,852	10,302,873
Scotland . . . . .	3,061,329	1,447,015	1,614,314
Ireland . . . . .	5,764,543	2,804,961	2,959,582
Islands in the British Seas	143,779	66,394	77,385
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen . . . . .	303,412	303,412	..
Total. . . . .	29,334,788	14,380,634	14,954,154



ENGLAND AND WALES.

II.—Houses and Population enumerated in England and Wales in 1861 and 1851.

DATE.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Un-inhabited.	Building	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861 (Apr. 8th)	3,745,463	182,325	27,580	20,061,725	9,758,852	10,302,873
1851 (Mar. 31st)	3,278,039	153,494	26,571	17,927,609	8,781,225	9,146,384
Increase in the interval . .	467,424	28,831	1,009	2,134,116	977,627	1,156,489

III.—Population at each of the Censuses, 1801–61, including the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad as well as at home, belonging to England and Wales; Actual Increase and Rates of Increase in the decennial periods; also the Number of Houses enumerated at each Census.

DATE.	Population.	Actual Decennial Increase.	Decennial Rates of Increase per Cent.	Houses.		
				Inhabited.	Un-inhabited.	Building.
1801	9,156,171	1,298,358	14	1,575,923	57,476	No return.
1811	10,454,529			1,797,504	51,020	16,207
1821	12,172,664	1,718,135	16	2,088,156	69,707	19,274
1831	14,051,986	1,879,322	15	2,481,544	119,915	24,759
1841	16,035,198	1,983,212	14	2,943,945	173,247	27,444
1851	18,054,170	2,018,972	13	3,278,039	153,494	26,571
1861	20,223,746	2,169,576	12	3,745,463	182,325	27,580

## IV.—Houses and Population enumerated in the Counties of England and Wales on April 8th, 1861.

COUNTIES (PROPER). — ENGLAND.	Area in Statute Acres.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Increase or Decrease in the Number of Persons between 1851 and 1861.	
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Buildings.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bedford . . . . .	295,582	27,419	705	142	135,265	63,780	71,485	10,787	..
Berks . . . . .	451,040	35,880	1,335	202	176,103	86,657	89,446	6,050	..
Buckingham . . . . .	466,932	34,680	1,287	285	166,597	82,148	84,449	2,874	..
Cambridge . . . . .	523,861	37,677	1,847	76	175,950	86,304	89,646	..	9,455
Chester . . . . .	707,078	97,952	5,305	751	505,153	243,960	261,193	49,428	..
Cornwall . . . . .	873,600	73,243	3,389	469	369,323	176,107	193,216	13,765	..
Cumberland . . . . .	1,001,273	40,579	2,061	251	205,293	100,218	105,075	9,801	..
Derby . . . . .	658,803	69,404	3,318	531	339,377	170,509	168,868	43,293	..
Devon . . . . .	1,657,180	101,406	5,459	678	584,531	279,216	305,315	17,433	..
Dorset . . . . .	632,025	37,745	1,531	280	188,651	91,544	97,107	4,444	..
Durham . . . . .	622,476	84,877	4,164	588	509,018	258,343	250,675	118,021	..
Essex . . . . .	1,060,549	81,220	4,092	538	404,644	202,713	201,931	35,346	..
Gloucester . . . . .	805,102	93,900	4,711	565	485,502	228,312	257,190	26,697	..
Hereford . . . . .	534,823	25,271	800	171	123,659	62,753	60,906	8,170	..
Hertford . . . . .	391,141	34,899	1,535	188	173,294	84,242	89,052	5,996	..
Huntingdon . . . . .	230,865	13,733	497	53	64,297	31,713	32,584	114	..
Kent . . . . .	1,041,479	126,246	5,138	1,055	733,675	368,450	365,225	117,909	..
Lancaster . . . . .	1,219,221	439,634	19,831	3,703	2,428,744	1,171,322	1,257,422	397,508	..
Leicester . . . . .	514,164	51,909	2,454	230	237,402	115,179	122,223	7,094	..
Lincoln . . . . .	1,776,738	86,688	4,104	523	411,997	204,200	207,797	4,775	..
Middlesex . . . . .	180,168	279,831	13,407	3,240	2,205,771	1,020,191	1,185,580	319,195	..
Monmouth . . . . .	368,399	33,101	2,031	264	174,670	89,533	85,137	17,252	..
Norfolk . . . . .	1,354,301	96,951	4,929	354	435,422	208,910	226,512	..	7,292
Northampton . . . . .	630,358	48,547	2,114	283	227,727	112,963	114,764	15,347	..
Northumberland . . . . .	1,249,299	55,900	2,635	683	343,028	170,359	172,669	39,460	..
Nottingham . . . . .	526,076	62,557	4,432	500	293,784	141,027	152,757	23,357	..

Oxford	472,887	36,309	1,314	220	172,266	85,386	86,880	1,827	..
Rutland	95,805	4,652	175	17	21,859	10,899	10,960	..	1,124
Salop	826,055	48,155	1,572	221	240,876	120,154	120,722	11,535	..
Somerset	1,047,220	87,561	4,009	559	444,725	209,301	235,424	809	..
Southampton	1,070,216	86,494	3,707	637	481,495	246,076	235,419	76,125	..
Stafford	728,468	147,244	8,871	1,109	746,584	376,464	370,120	137,868	..
Suffolk	947,681	73,067	3,682	219	336,271	164,239	172,032	..	964
Surrey	478,792	130,563	4,611	1,384	830,685	392,786	437,899	147,603	..
Sussex	934,851	65,471	2,754	430	363,648	174,782	188,866	26,804	..
Warwick	563,946	116,405	6,949	669	561,728	272,588	289,140	86,715	..
Westmoreland	485,432	11,809	603	76	60,809	30,665	30,144	2,522	..
Wilts	865,092	53,181	2,302	255	249,455	122,529	126,926	..	4,778
Worcester	472,165	62,893	3,791	355	307,601	150,989	156,612	30,675	..
York (E. Riding)	768,419	49,385	2,561	273	240,359	118,652	121,707	19,376	..
" (City)	2,720	8,243	407	26	40,377	19,133	21,244	4,074	..
" (N. Riding)	1,350,121	50,306	2,942	381	244,804	121,845	122,959	29,590	..
" (W. Riding)	1,708,026	316,061	18,555	1,998	1,507,511	740,696	766,815	182,016	..
WALES.									
Anglesea	193,453	12,361	477	63	54,546	26,191	28,355	..	2,781
Brecon	460,158	12,929	916	80	61,627	31,004	30,623	153	..
Cardigan	443,387	15,731	572	109	72,255	33,105	39,150	1,459	..
Carmarthen	606,331	23,106	915	129	111,757	53,166	58,591	1,125	..
Carmarvon	370,273	20,261	660	251	95,668	46,752	48,916	7,798	..
Denbigh	386,052	21,386	618	259	100,862	51,027	49,835	8,279	..
Flint	184,905	15,146	781	137	69,870	34,744	35,126	1,714	..
Glamorgan	547,494	59,356	3,721	736	317,751	163,271	154,480	85,902	..
Merioneth	385,291	8,499	357	45	38,888	19,085	19,803	45	260
Montgomery	483,323	13,518	413	115	67,075	33,843	33,232	..	..
Pembroke	401,691	19,416	837	202	96,093	45,683	50,410	1,953	..
Radnor	272,128	4,706	162	22	25,403	13,144	12,259	687	..
Total	37,324,915	3,745,463	182,325	27,580	20,061,725	9,758,852	10,302,873	2,134,116	..

## V.—Inhabited Houses and Population of London within the limits of the Metropolis Local Government Act, in 1851 and 1861.

SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S DISTRICT.	INHABITED HOUSES.		POPULATION ENUMERATED.		Increase or Decrease in the Number of Persons between 1851 and 1861.		Excess of registered Births over registered Deaths in the Ten Years 1851-60.
	1851.	1861.	1851.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	
MIDDLESEX (PART OF).							
Kensington*	17,151	25,854	120,004	186,463	66,459	..	14,209
Chelsea . . . . .	7,591	8,318	56,538	63,423	6,885	..	4,302
St. George, Hanover Square . . . . .	8,792	10,421	73,230	87,747	14,517	..	3,969
Westminster . . . . .	6,642	6,880	65,609	67,676	2,067	..	4,259
St. Martin-in-the-Fields . . . . .	2,307	2,283	24,640	22,636	..	2,004	457
St. James, Westminster . . . . .	3,399	3,331	36,406	35,324	..	1,082	1,676
Marylebone . . . . .	15,826	16,370	157,696	161,609	3,913	..	11,039
Hampstead . . . . .	1,719	2,653	11,986	19,104	7,118	..	1,178
Pancras . . . . .	18,584	21,928	166,956	198,882	31,296	..	19,649
Islington. . . . .	13,528	20,676	95,329	155,291	59,962	..	15,881
Hackney. . . . .	9,818	13,412	58,429	83,295	24,866	..	8,338
St. Giles. . . . .	4,700	4,662	54,214	53,981	..	233	3,569
Strand . . . . .	3,949	3,815	44,417	42,956	..	1,461	2,516
Holborn . . . . .	4,311	4,125	46,621	44,861	..	1,760	2,028
Clerkenwell . . . . .	7,224	7,086	64,778	65,632	854	..	8,236
St. Luke . . . . .	6,349	6,368	54,055	56,997	2,942	..	11,610

East London . . . . .	4,739	4,495	44,406	40,673	..	3,733	4,582
West London . . . . .	2,670	2,616	28,833	27,144	..	1,689	4,647
London City . . . . .	7,297	6,367	55,932	45,550	..	10,382	-2,861
Shoreditch . . . . .	15,337	17,231	109,257	129,339	20,082	..	18,402
Bethnal Green . . . . .	13,298	14,812	90,193	104,905	14,712	..	15,963
Whitechapel . . . . .	8,812	8,667	79,759	78,963	..	796	3,626
St. George-in-the-East . . . . .	6,146	6,187	48,376	48,878	502	..	5,291
Stepney . . . . .	7,392	7,465	54,173	56,567	2,394	..	5,003
Mile End Old Town . . . . .	8,867	10,768	56,602	73,064	16,462	..	9,473
Poplar . . . . .	6,831	11,163	47,162	79,182	32,020	..	9,466
SURREY (PART OF).							
St. Saviour, Southwark . . . . .	4,600	4,495	35,731	36,026	295	..	2,229
St. Olave, Southwark . . . . .	2,360	2,214	19,375	19,053	..	322	-5,447
Bermondsey . . . . .	7,007	8,211	48,128	58,355	10,227	..	7,903
St. George, Southwark . . . . .	6,992	7,234	51,824	55,509	3,685	..	5,337
Newington . . . . .	10,458	12,815	64,816	82,157	17,341	..	10,015
Lambeth . . . . .	20,447	23,001	139,325	162,008	22,683	..	19,884
Wandsworth . . . . .	8,276	11,136	50,764	70,381	19,617	..	5,835
Camberwell . . . . .	9,412	12,122	54,667	71,489	16,822	..	6,348
Rotherhithe . . . . .	2,792	3,529	17,805	24,500	6,695	..	2,422
KENT (PART OF)							
Greenwich . . . . .	14,383	17,826	99,365	127,662	28,297	..	9,312
Lewisham . . . . .	5,927	9,701	34,835	65,752	30,917	..	7,215
Total . . . . .	305,933	30,237	2,362,236	2,803,934	449,798	..	253,909

\* The Superintendent Registrar's District of Kensington is composed of Kensington Parish (pop. 70,614 in 1861), the Fulham Union (pop. 40,042 in 1861), and Paddington Parish (pop. 75,807 in 1861).

VI.—Population enumerated in 1851 and 1861, ascertained increase and natural increase, in 11 Divisions.

	POPULATION ENUMERATED.		Ascertained Increase in the interval between 1851 and 1861.	Natural Increase or Excess of registered Births over registered Deaths in the Ten Years 1851-60.
	1851.	1861.		
ENGLAND and WALES . . . . .	17,927,609	20,061,725	2,134,116	2,260,576
DIVISIONS.				
I. LONDON (within the limits of the Metropolis Local Government Act) . . . . .				
II. SOUTH EASTERN (Registration Districts chiefly in the Counties of Surrey and Kent [extra-metropolitan], Sussex, Hants, Berks) . . . . .	2,362,236	2,803,034	440,798	253,989
III. SOUTH MIDLAND (Registration Districts chiefly in the Counties of Middlesex [extra-metropolitan], Herts, Bucks, Oxford, Northampton, Hunts, Beds, Cambridge) . . . .	1,628,416	1,846,876	218,460	196,992
IV. EASTERN (Registration Districts chiefly in the Counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk) . . . . .	1,234,332	1,295,375	61,043	155,742
V. SOUTH WESTERN (Registration Districts chiefly in the Counties of Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset) . . .	1,113,982	1,142,202	28,220	129,726
VI. WEST MIDLAND (Registration Districts chiefly in the Counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Worcester, Warwick) . . . . .	1,803,261	1,835,551	32,290	200,673
VII. NORTH MIDLAND (Registration Districts chiefly in the Counties of Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby) .	2,136,573	2,436,137	299,564	298,980
VIII. NORTH WESTERN (Registration Districts chiefly in Cheshire and Lancashire) . . . . .	1,215,501	1,288,718	73,217	161,763
IX. YORK (Registration Districts chiefly in Yorkshire) . . . .	2,488,438	2,934,722	446,284	308,022
X. NORTHERN (Registration Districts chiefly in the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland) .	1,789,047	2,015,329	226,282	256,117
XI. WELSH (Registration Districts chiefly in Monmouthshire and Wales) . . . . .	969,126	1,151,281	182,155	152,694
	1,186,697	1,312,500	125,803	145,878

VII.—Population of the Principal Cities and Boroughs in England and Wales within their defined Municipal or Parliamentary limits—1851 and 1861.

[The numbers of seamen and others on board vessels in the ports, as ascertained by the officers of Her Majesty's Customs, have been added to the general population.]

\* \* Where there are two populations given to one town, the first gives only the population within the Municipal boundary, the second the population within the Parliamentary boundary.

CITY OR BOROUGH.	POPULATION.		CITY OR BOROUGH.	POPULATION.	
	1851.	1861.		1851.	1861.
London within the limits of the Metropolis Local Government Act	2,362,236	2,803,034	Bristol . . .	137,328	154,093
Abingdon . . .	5,954	5,691	Buckingham . . .	4,020	3,847
Andover . . .	5,187	5,221	8,069	7,625	
Arundel . . .	5,395	5,430	Bury . . .	31,262	37,564
Ashburton . . .	2,748	2,488	Bury St. Edmunds	13,900	13,316
Ashburton . . .	3,432	3,062	Calne . . .	2,544	2,494
Ashton-under-Lyne	30,676	34,894	5,195	5,151	
29,791	33,925		Cambridge . . .	27,815	26,351
Banbury . . .	4,026	4,055	Canterbury . . .	18,398	21,323
8,715	10,194		Cardiff . . .	18,351	32,421
Bangor . . .	6,338	6,795	Carlisle . . .	26,310	29,436
Barnstaple . . .	11,371	10,738	Carmarthen . . .	10,524	9,992
Basingstoke . . .	4,263	4,664	Carnarvon . . .	8,674	8,530
Bath . . .	54,240	52,528	Chatham . . .	28,424	36,177
Beebles . . .	4,398	4,266	Cheltenham . . .	35,051	39,590
Bedford . . .	11,693	13,412	Chester . . .	27,766	31,101
Berwick-on-Tweed	15,094	13,254	Chesterfield . . .	7,101	9,835
Beverley . . .	8,915	9,654	Chichester . . .	8,662	8,040
10,058	10,901		Chippenham . . .	1,707	1,603
Bewdley . . .	3,124	2,905	6,283	7,075	
7,318	6,786		Chipping Wycombe	7,179	8,375
Bideford . . .	5,775	5,851	Christchurch . . .	7,475	9,386
Birmingham . . .	232,841	295,955	Cirencester . . .	6,096	6,334
Blackburn . . .	46,536	63,125	Clitheroe . . .	7,244	7,000
Bodmin . . .	4,327	4,466	11,480	10,864	
6,337	6,381		Cockermouth . . .	7,275	7,056
Bolton . . .	61,171	70,396	Colchester . . .	19,443	23,815
14,733	13,995		Congleton . . .	10,520	12,338
17,518	17,885		Coventry . . .	36,208	40,937
Bradford . . .	103,778	106,218	36,812	41,647	
5,673	5,234		Dartmouth . . .	4,508	4,443
6,070	5,517		Daventry . . .	4,430	4,124
6,172	6,569		Deal . . .	7,067	7,531
7,610	7,892		Denbigh . . .	5,498	5,946
10,317	11,361		Derby . . .	40,609	43,091
7,566	7,672		Devizes . . .	6,554	6,639
(*)	77,693		Devonport . . .	38,180	50,504
69,673	87,311		50,159	64,798	
			Doncaster . . .	12,052	16,430
			Dorchester . . .	6,394	6,823
			Dover . . .	22,244	24,970

\* Brighton had not received a Charter of Incorporation in 1851.

Population of the Principal Cities and Boroughs, &c.—*continued.*

CITY OR BOROUGH.	POPULATION.		CITY OR BOROUGH.	POPULATION.	
	1851.	1861.		1851.	1861.
Droitwich . . . {	3,125	3,123	Kingston-on-Thames . . . {	6,279	9,114
Dudley . . . . .	7,096	6,540	Knaresborough . . .	5,536	5,404
Durham . . . . .	37,962	44,975	Lambeth . . . . .	251,345	298,032
Evesham . . . . .	13,188	13,743	Lancaster . . . . . {	14,604	14,478
Exeter . . . . . {	32,818	33,737	Launceston . . . . . {	16,168	15,996
Eye . . . . . {	40,688	41,791	Leeds . . . . .	3,397	2,773
Falmouth . . . . .	2,587	2,430	Leicester . . . . .	6,005	5,139
Faversham . . . . .	7,531	7,039	Leominster . . . . .	172,270	207,153
Finsbury . . . . .	4,953	5,706	Lewes . . . . .	60,584	68,052
Folkestone . . . . .	4,595	5,891	Lichfield . . . . .	5,214	5,660
Frome . . . . .	323,772	386,844	Lincoln . . . . .	9,533	9,709
Gateshead . . . . .	6,726	8,528	Liverpool . . . . .	7,012	6,872
Gloucester . . . . .	10,148	9,523	Lisheard . . . . . {	17,536	20,995
Grantham . . . . . {	25,568	33,589	Liverpool . . . . .	4,386	4,689
Gravesend . . . . .	17,572	16,320	Londonderry . . . . .	6,204	6,704
Great Grimsby . . . . . {	5,375	4,954	Loughborough . . . . .	375,955	443,874
Great Marlow . . . . .	10,873	11,116	London (City) . . . . .	127,869	112,247
Great Yarmouth . . . . .	16,633	18,776	Louth . . . . .	10,467	10,568
Greenwich . . . . .	8,860	11,067	Ludlow . . . . . {	4,691	5,178
Guildford . . . . .	12,263	15,013	Lyme . . . . .	5,376	6,034
Halifax . . . . .	6,523	6,505	Lyme Regis . . . . . {	2,661	2,413
Hartlepool . . . . .	30,879	34,803	Lymington . . . . . {	3,516	3,206
Harwich . . . . .	105,784	139,286	Macclesfield . . . . .	2,651	2,416
Hastings . . . . . {	6,740	8,032	Maidstone . . . . . {	5,282	5,152
Helston . . . . . {	33,582	37,015	Maldon . . . . . {	39,048	36,095
Hereford . . . . .	9,503	12,205	Maldon . . . . . {	20,740	22,984
Hertford . . . . .	4,451	5,062	Maldon . . . . . {	20,801	23,026
Holyhead . . . . .	16,966	23,098	Maldon . . . . . {	4,558	4,798
Honiton . . . . .	17,011	23,103	Maldon . . . . . {	5,888	6,274
Horsham . . . . .	3,355	3,841	Maldon . . . . . {	6,998	6,883
Huddersfield . . . . .	7,328	8,657	Maldon . . . . . {	7,661	8,072
Hull . . . . .	12,108	15,625	Maldon . . . . . {	303,382	338,346
Huntingdon . . . . . {	6,605	6,769	Maldon . . . . . {	316,213	357,604
Hythe . . . . . {	5,622	6,190	Maldon . . . . . {	3,908	3,684
Ipswich . . . . .	3,427	3,301	Maldon . . . . . {	5,135	4,893
Kendal . . . . .	5,947	6,747	Maldon . . . . . {	370,957	436,298
Kidderminster . . . . .	30,880	34,874	Maldon . . . . . {	63,080	83,844
King's Lynn . . . . .	84,690	98,994	Maldon . . . . . {	10,012	13,796
	3,882	3,816	Maldon . . . . . {	11,330	11,562
	6,219	6,254	Maldon . . . . . {	6,574	6,161
	2,857	2,998	Maldon . . . . . {	10,569	12,938
	13,164	21,372	Maldon . . . . . {	87,784	109,291
	32,914	37,949	Maldon . . . . . {	8,047	7,934
	11,829	12,028	Maldon . . . . . {	19,323	23,248
	18,462	15,398			
	19,355	16,071			



## Population of the Principal Cities and Boroughs, &amp;c.—continued.

CITY OR BOROUGH.	POPULATION.		CITY OR BOROUGH.	POPULATION.	
	1851.	1861.		1851.	1861.
Northallerton . . .	4,995	4,755	Stockport . . .	53,835	54,681
Northampton . . .	26,657	32,813	Stoke-upon-Trent	84,027	101,302
Norwich . . .	68,195	74,414	Stratford-on-Avon	3,372	3,672
Nottingham . . .	57,407	74,531	Stroud . . .	36,535	35,513
Oldham . . . {	52,820	72,334	Sudbury . . .	6,043	6,878
Oswestry . . .	72,357	94,337	Sunderland . . . {	63,897	80,324
Oxford . . .	4,817	5,414		67,394	85,748
	27,843	27,561	Swansea . . .	31,461	42,581
Pembroke . . .	10,107	15,051	Tamworth . . . {	4,059	4,326
Penzance . . .	9,214	9,414		8,655	10,202
Peterborough . . .	8,672	11,732	Taunton . . .	14,176	14,660
Petersfield . . .	5,550	5,655	Tavistock . . .	8,086	8,804
Plymouth . . .	52,221	62,823	Tewkesbury . . .	5,878	5,876
Pontefract . . . {	5,106	5,340	Thetford . . .	4,075	4,208
Poole . . .	11,515	11,678	Thirsk . . .	5,319	5,351
Portsmouth . . .	9,255	9,745	Tiverton . . .	11,144	10,444
Preston . . .	72,096	94,546	Totnes . . .	4,419	3,993
	69,542	82,961	Tower Hamlets .	539,111	647,585
Reading . . .	21,456	24,965	Truro . . .	10,733	11,336
Reigate . . .	4,927	9,975	Tynemouth . . .	29,170	33,991
Richmond . . . {	4,106	4,290	Wakefield . . . {	22,065	23,181
Ripon . . .	4,969	5,134		22,057	23,199
Rochdale . . .	6,080	6,172	Wallingford . . . {	2,819	2,786
Rochester . . .	29,195	38,164		8,064	7,794
	14,938	16,672	Walsall . . .	25,680	37,762
Rye . . . {	4,071	3,794	Wareham . . .	7,218	6,977
	8,541	8,202	Warrington . . . {	22,894	25,953
Saffron Walden . .	5,911	5,474		23,363	26,852
St. Albans . . .	7,000	7,675	Warwick . . .	10,973	10,589
St. Ives . . . {	6,525	7,019	Wells . . .	4,736	4,648
	9,872	10,354	Westbury . . .	7,029	6,495
Salford . . . {	63,850	102,414	Westminster . .	241,611	253,985
	85,108	102,414*	Weymouth and		
Salisbury . . .	11,657	11,833	Melcombe Regis	9,458	11,383
Sandwich . . .	2,966	2,893	Whitby . . .	10,989	12,054
Sandwich & Deal	12,710	13,701	Whitehaven . . .	18,916	18,842
Scarborough . . .	12,915	18,380	Wigan . . .	31,941	37,657
Shaftesbury . . .	9,404	8,987	Wilton . . .	8,607	8,674
Sheffield . . .	135,310	185,157	Winchester . . .	13,704	14,784
Shrewsbury . . .	19,681	22,055	Windsor . . .	9,596	9,827
Southampton . . .	35,305	46,970	Wisbeach . . .	10,594	9,275
South Molton . . .	4,482	3,830	Wolverhampton . {	49,985	60,858
South Shields . . .	28,974	35,223		119,748	147,646
Southwark . . .	172,863	193,443	Woodstock . . .	7,983	7,820
Stafford . . .	11,829	12,487	Worcester . . .	27,528	31,123
Stamford . . .	8,933	8,044	York . . . {	36,303	40,377
				40,359	45,326

\* Since the Census of 1851, the Municipal borough of Salford has been enlarged, and its boundaries are now the same as those of the Parliamentary borough.

## SCOTLAND.

## VIII.—Houses and Population enumerated in Scotland in 1861 and 1851.

DATE.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Un-inhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861 (Apr. 8th)	393,309	17,168	2,696	3,061,329	1,447,015	1,614,314
1851 (Mar. 31st)	370,308	12,146	2,420	2,888,742	1,375,479	1,513,263
Increase in the interval. .	23,001	5,022	276	172,587	71,536	101,051

## X.—POPULATION of the principal CITIES and PARLIAMENTARY BURGHS of SCOTLAND, in 1851 and 1861.

Parliamentary Burgh.	Population.		Parliamentary Burgh.	Population.	
	1851.	1861.		1851.	1861.
Aberdeen .	71,973	73,794	Inverness .	12,793	12,499
Airdrie .	14,435	12,918	Irvine .	7,534	7,060
Annan .	3,426	3,473	Jedburgh .	3,615	3,429
Arbroath .	16,986	17,591	Kilmarnock .	21,443	22,614
Ayr .	17,624	18,571	Kirkcaldy .	10,475	10,851
Banff .	6,000	6,780	Kirkcudbright	2,687	2,552
Brechin .	6,637	7,180	Kirkwall .	3,451	3,519
Burntisland .	2,724	3,146	Lanark .	5,008	5,048
Campbeltown	6,880	6,042	Leith .	30,919	33,530
Cupar—Fife .	5,686	5,029	Linlithgow .	4,213	3,843
Dumbarton .	5,445	8,253	Montrose .	15,238	14,563
Dumfries .	13,166	14,024	Musselburgh	7,092	7,422
Dunbar .	3,038	3,511	Nairn .	2,977	3,437
Dundee .	78,931	90,425	Paisley .	47,952	47,419
Dunfermline.	13,836	13,504	Peterhead .	7,298	7,519
Dysart .	8,041	8,067	Perth .	23,835	25,251
Edinburgh .	160,302	168,098	Port-Glasgow	6,986	7,214
Elgin .	6,337	7,543	Portobello .	3,497	4,336
Falkirk .	8,752	9,029	Renfrew .	2,977	3,228
Forfar .	9,311	9,258	Rutherglen .	6,514	8,474
Forres .	3,468	3,508	St. Andrews.	5,107	5,176
Glasgow .	329,097	394,857	Stirling .	12,837	13,846
Greenock .	36,689	42,100	Stranraer .	5,738	6,274
Haddington .	3,883	3,897	Wick .	6,722	7,475
Hamilton .	9,630	10,686	Wigtown .	2,121	2,025

## IX.—Houses and Population enumerated in the Counties of Scotland on April 8th, 1861.

COUNTY.	Houses.			POPULATION.			Increase or Decrease in the Number of Persons between 1851 and 1861.	
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.
Aberdeen . . . . .	32,705	998	194	221,380	104,139	117,241	9,348	..
Argyll . . . . .	14,109	801	109	80,995	39,477	41,518	..	8,303
Ayr . . . . .	25,868	1,288	150	198,959	96,825	102,134	9,101	..
Banff . . . . .	11,153	471	73	59,234	27,975	31,259	5,063	..
Berwick . . . . .	6,373	369	50	36,614	17,401	19,213	317	..
Bute . . . . .	2,314	93	22	16,188	7,043	9,145	..	420
Caitness . . . . .	7,459	136	114	41,216	19,334	21,882	2,507	..
Clackmannan . . . . .	2,971	177	15	21,449	10,374	11,075	..	1,502
Dumbarton . . . . .	5,871	364	63	52,035	25,349	26,686	6,932	..
Dumfries . . . . .	13,198	504	79	75,877	35,616	40,261	..	2,246
Edinburgh . . . . .	24,208	1,193	254	273,869	126,218	147,651	14,434	..
Elgin . . . . .	8,071	332	69	42,692	19,986	22,706	3,733	..
Fife . . . . .	26,034	1,548	121	154,555	72,257	82,298	1,009	..
Forfar . . . . .	23,536	1,005	145	204,365	91,998	112,367	13,101	..
Haddington . . . . .	6,843	529	39	37,623	17,830	19,793	1,237	..
Inverness (includes St. Kilda. . . . .	16,402	323	54	87,513	40,630	46,883	..	8,987
Kincardine . . . . .	6,696	321	39	34,461	16,719	17,742	..	137

Houses and Population enumerated in the Counties of Scotland—*continued*.

COUNTY.	Houses.			POPULATION.			Increase or Decrease in the Number of Persons between 1851 and 1861.	
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.
Kinross . . . . .	1,641	116	6	7,975	3,771	4,204	..	949
Kirkeudbright . . . . .	7,318	316	58	42,430	19,701	22,729	..	691
Lanark . . . . .	47,181	2,225	406	631,559	303,871	327,688	101,390	..
Linlithgow . . . . .	5,502	191	35	38,845	20,028	18,817	8,710	..
Nairn . . . . .	2,022	77	14	10,065	4,749	5,316	109	..
Orkney . . . . .	6,261	239	43	32,416	14,921	17,495	961	..
Peebles . . . . .	1,979	110	22	11,408	5,648	5,760	670	..
Perth . . . . .	22,056	1,159	139	133,511	63,317	70,194	..	5,149
Renfrew . . . . .	11,972	373	116	177,407	83,199	94,208	16,316	..
Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	14,794	369	58	81,280	37,842	43,438	..	1,427
Roxburgh . . . . .	7,738	269	79	54,109	26,753	27,356	2,467	..
Selkirk . . . . .	1,466	43	10	10,449	5,094	5,355	640	..
Shetland . . . . .	5,518	100	9	31,678	13,041	18,637	600	..
Stirling . . . . .	12,196	730	52	91,926	45,097	46,829	5,689	..
Sutherland . . . . .	4,921	101	22	25,208	11,501	13,707	..	585
Wigtown . . . . .	6,933	238	37	42,038	19,311	22,727	..	1,351
Total . . . . .	393,309	17,168	2,696	3,061,329	1,447,015	1,614,314	172,587	..

## IRELAND.

## XI.—Houses and Population enumerated in Ireland in 1861 and 1851.

	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Un-inhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861 (Apr. 8th)	993,233	39,984	3,047	5,764,543	2,804,961	2,959,582
1851 (Mar. 31st)	1,046,233	65,263	1,868	6,552,385	3,190,630	3,361,755
Decrease in the Interval .	53,000	25,279	+1,179	787,842	385,669	402,173

## XIII.—POPULATION of the PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS of IRELAND, 1851 and 1861.

Parliamentary Boroughs.	Population.		Parliamentary Boroughs.	Population.	
	1851.	1861.		1851.	1861.
Armagh . .	8,856	8,933	Enniskillen .	6,094	5,701
Athlone . .	8,014	6,170	Galway . .	34,146	24,990
Bandon . .	7,942	6,322	Kilkenny . .	24,182	17,441
Belfast . .	78,354	76,491	Kinsale . .	5,565	4,624
Carlow . .	11,587	8,967	Limerick . .	69,561	55,234
Carrickfergus .	8,520	9,398	Lisburn . .	7,673	9,653
Cashel . .	9,069	5,596	Londonderry .	19,973	20,493
Clonmel . .	15,204	11,190	Mallow . .	5,683	4,824
Coleraine . .	6,517	6,208	New Ross . .	10,145	7,115
Cork . .	114,232	101,534	Newry . .	14,734	12,334
Downpatrick .	4,854	4,310	Portarlington.	2,964	2,679
Drogheda . .	19,829	18,094	Sligo . .	14,393	13,361
Dublin . .	265,252	258,328	Tralee . .	13,759	10,921
Dundalk . .	10,253	10,404	Waterford . .	32,604	29,160
Dungannon . .	3,854	3,886	Wexford . .	12,863	12,015
Dungarvan . .	11,582	8,614	Youghal . .	9,653	6,749
Ennis . .	10,519	7,127			

## XIV.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSION of the POPULATION of IRELAND, 1861.

PROVINCES.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.				
	Roman Catholics.	Established Church.	Protestant Dissenters.	All other Persuasions.	Jews.
Leinster . .	1,246,253	171,234	19,889	1,954	266
Munster . .	1,416,171	76,692	9,558	778	1
Ulster . .	963,687	390,130	551,095	5,442	54
Connaught . .	864,472	40,605	6,021	240	1
Total . .	4,490,583	678,661	586,563	8,414	322

## XII.—The Number of Houses in each Province, County, City, and certain Corporate Towns, in Ireland.

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, CITIES, &c.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Increase or Decrease in the Number of Persons between 1851 and 1861.	
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.</b>								
Carlow County . . . . .	10,254	416	29	57,232	28,185	29,047	..	10,846
Drogheda Town . . . . .	2,900	258	20	14,730	6,840	7,890	..	2,117
Dublin City, Municipal . . . . .	22,758	1,489	105	249,733	114,294	135,439	..	8,636
" Suburbs . . . . .	6,938	389	125	46,231	19,132	27,099	} 5,511	..
" County . . . . .	18,105	1,297	149	106,058	50,383	55,675		..
Kildare " . . . . .	14,543	553	..	84,930	43,200	41,730	..	10,793
Kilkenny City . . . . .	2,352	150	4	14,081	6,395	7,686	..	5,894
" County . . . . .	19,976	693	22	109,476	53,414	56,062	..	29,297
King's " . . . . .	16,431	613	42	88,491	44,042	44,449	..	23,585
Longford " . . . . .	12,956	356	51	71,592	35,893	35,699	..	10,756
Louth " . . . . .	14,700	684	59	75,140	38,847	38,293	..	15,675
Meath " . . . . .	20,757	918	44	110,609	55,876	54,733	..	30,139
Queen's " . . . . .	16,785	490	45	90,750	45,154	45,596	..	20,914
Westmeath " . . . . .	16,507	389	107	90,856	46,170	44,686	..	20,551
Wexford " . . . . .	26,022	985	68	143,594	68,774	74,820	..	36,564
Wicklow " . . . . .	14,488	605	66	86,093	43,774	42,319	..	12,886
Total of Leinster . . . . .	236,472	10,285	936	1,439,596	698,373	741,223	..	233,142
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.</b>								
Clare County . . . . .	28,112	886	98	166,275	82,562	83,713	..	46,165
Cork City . . . . .	9,758	1,066	41	78,892	36,017	42,875	..	6,840
" County, East Riding . . . . .	45,828	1,919	118	280,443	137,260	143,183	..	71,372
" County, West Riding . . . . .	30,751	1,188	65	178,161	88,930	89,231	..	33,600
Kerry " . . . . .	32,117	873	95	201,988	100,023	101,965	..	36,266
Limerick City . . . . .	5,689	453	29	44,626	19,738	24,888	..	8,822

Limerick County . . . . .	27,940	838	70	170,983	84,417	86,566	..	37,701
Tipperary " North Riding	18,905	614	73	108,466	53,136	55,330	..	38,743
" " South Riding	22,350	930	78	139,030	67,737	71,293	..	45,328
Waterford, City . . . . .	3,347	209	12	23,220	10,701	12,519	..	2,077
" County . . . . .	18,075	771	47	111,116	53,592	57,524	..	27,622
Total of Munster . . . . .	242,872	9,747	726	1,503,200	734,113	769,087	..	354,536
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
Antrim County . . . . .	45,189	2,485	174	247,414	118,142	129,272	..	3,969
Armagh " . . . . .	35,709	1,784	77	189,382	90,846	98,536	..	6,702
Belfast Town . . . . .	18,375	1,522	55	119,242	54,164	65,078	18,941	..
Carriekfergus, Co. and Town	1,603	172	1	9,398	4,200	5,198	878	..
Cavan County . . . . .	28,129	899	45	153,972	77,473	76,499	..	20,092
Donegal " . . . . .	43,139	1,322	153	236,859	115,545	121,314	..	18,299
Down " . . . . .	57,626	3,024	127	299,866	140,868	158,998	..	20,951
Fermanagh " . . . . .	19,184	723	33	105,372	51,638	53,734	..	10,675
Londonderry " . . . . .	33,672	1,616	62	184,137	88,518	95,619	..	7,885
Monaghan " . . . . .	24,143	844	41	126,340	61,834	64,506	..	15,483
Tyrone " . . . . .	44,746	1,667	84	238,426	116,908	121,518	..	17,235
Total of Ulster . . . . .	351,515	16,058	852	1,910,408	920,136	990,272	..	101,472
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.								
Galway County . . . . .	45,678	950	124	254,256	125,865	128,391	..	43,641
" Town . . . . .	2,296	130	9	16,786	7,897	8,889	..	7,001
Leitrim County . . . . .	18,187	502	42	104,615	52,445	52,170	..	7,282
Mayo " . . . . .	45,557	1,147	225	254,449	125,399	129,050	..	20,050
Rosecommon " . . . . .	28,160	652	86	156,154	78,836	77,318	..	17,282
Sligo " . . . . .	22,496	513	47	125,079	61,897	63,182	..	3,436
Total of Connaught . . . . .	162,374	3,894	533	911,339	452,339	459,000	..	98,692
Total of Ireland . . . . .	993,233	39,984	3,047	5,764,543	2,804,961	2,959,582	..	787,842

## ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

## XV.—Houses and Population enumerated in the Islands in the British Seas on April 8th, 1861.

	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
	Inhabited	Un-inhabited.	Building.	PERSONS.	Males.	Females.
Islands in the British Seas .	23,000	1,349	170	143,779	66,394	77,385
Isle of Man . .	8,948	502	90	52,339	24,544	27,795
Island of Jersey .	8,327	381	46	56,078	25,304	30,774
Island of Guernsey and adjacent Islands . . .	5,725	466	34	35,362	16,546	18,816

## EMIGRATION.

## XVI.—Return by the Government Emigration Board, showing the Number of Emigrants from the United Kingdom during the Ten Years 1851 to 1860.

DATE.	Total Number of Emigrants.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
1851 .	335,966	} . . (Native origin not ascertained.)				
1852 .	368,764					
1853 .	329,937	62,915	22,605	192,609	31,459	20,349
1854 .	323,429	90,966	25,872	150,209	37,704	18,678
1855 .	176,807	57,132	14,037	78,854	10,554	16,230
1856 .	176,554	64,527	12,033	71,724	9,474	18,796
1857 .	212,875	78,560	16,253	86,238	12,624	19,200
1858 .	113,972	39,971	11,815	43,281	4,560	14,345
1859 .	120,432	33,930	10,182	52,981	4,442	18,897
1860 .	128,469	26,421	8,733	60,835	4,536	27,944
Total .	2,287,205	454,422	121,530	736,731	115,353	154,439



## II.—THE COTTON SUPPLY, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

Two gigantic calamities, befalling two great nations—the revolt in British India, and the civil war in the United States of America—appear likely, so far as present indications afford the means of judging, to bring about a state of commercial industry in India vastly important both to that country and to England. We allude to a large augmentation in the cultivation of cotton. Difficulties may still intervene: the hopes concerning India, and the fears concerning America, may neither be fully realised; but it is scarcely possible to doubt that a great and beneficial change is at hand, quickened by some temporary distress in Lancashire and other parts of Great Britain. This, in principle if not in detail, is an old phenomenon in social history. A record of national calamities is often a record of wholesome reforms. Men put off doing the right thing at the right time, partly to save trouble, and partly to avoid responsibility; but at length an overwhelming necessity arrives; and then, all minor difficulties being laid aside, the work is energetically done once for all.

The precarious conditions of our cotton supply have already occupied attention in this work. Eleven years ago (*'Companion to the Almanac,' 1851, 'Cotton Supply: Future Prospects'*), it was shown that England is more completely dependent on one particular country for a supply of this indispensable material of manufacture, than is consistent with a sound and steady trade. For those readers who may not have the volume in question at hand, we will present in a few lines a summary of the facts adduced. About that time, America supplied four-fifths of all the cotton worked up in this country, India one-tenth, Brazil and Egypt most of the remainder. The quantity required was not far short of six hundred millions of pounds yearly. Our relative dependence on the United States for cotton was becoming more and more decided every year, rendering it certain that any disturbance of that particular source of supply would produce great embarrassment in England. Brazil and Egypt supplied long-stapled cotton, India short-stapled, and the United States both. In a series of several years, about one-twelfth part of the quantity imported was re-exported in an unmanufactured state to foreign countries. The facts ascertained at that time justified the following observations, in relation to the importance of not relying so fully on the United States as a source of supply: "That our yearly supply from other quarters has been gradually decreasing; that while our consumption is increasing, the supply available for consumption increases in a less ratio, so that it can only be kept up by encroaching on the reserve store; that the United States is the only country where the growth of cotton is materially on the increase, and this increase is not equal in rapidity to the increase of manufacturing or consuming power in Europe or the United States; that no stimulus of price can materially augment the increase of supply in the United

States, since the planters always grow as much cotton as the negro population can pick; and that, consequently, if the cotton manufacture of this country is to increase, it can only do so by applying a great stimulus to the growth of cotton in other countries adapted to the culture."

Nearly all the causes of anxiety in operation eleven years ago, when the above-cited article was written, still operate; and to them has been added one of startling magnitude. The great nation which has hitherto supplied us with most of our cotton is now split into two sections—one of which produces the crop, while the other declares that that crop shall not be shipped to England or anywhere else. At the time when these pages go to press, nearly all the ports of the cotton-growing States in America are blockaded by Federal ships; in order that the Confederates, or Secessionists, who at present rule those States, may be paralysed by the destruction of their trade. This frightful civil war can only be regarded by England regretfully: it is a domestic quarrel, from which England will keep clear unless some violence or injustice is done to her by either party. But, though neutral in the matter, she cannot view the probable consequences without apprehension. How many persons in the United Kingdom are more or less dependent on the cotton manufacture for their sustenance is not known, for the ramifications are too intricate to follow. Some think the number reaches five millions of souls; it is probably not so high as this, but must at any rate be enormous. If the American supply suddenly ceases, the check to operations will be startling. Ships and seamen to bring over the raw cotton; docks, warehouses, merchants, and dealers at Liverpool; spinners, weavers, dyers, and printers all over Lancashire and the North; engine and machine makers; factory builders and railway companies; mill operatives and hand-loom weavers; shippers of yarns and manufactured goods—all will be affected at once. The cotton suddenly obtainable elsewhere will only be a per centage of that which is required to employ them all; and the interruption will be serious.

Under the contingency above supposed, no human ingenuity can devise a complete and *present* cure; the evil and misery must be borne, somehow or other. But what can be done is, to foster the growth and shipment of cotton in other countries, so as to improve our prospects in 1862, 1863, and subsequent years. The amount of ultimate benefit will be incalculable—morally, politically, and commercially—if we can diffuse our purchases, and be less dependent for our cotton on the slave labour of one particular country. It will therefore be the purpose of the present article, without many wearisome statistics, to show what is the actual state of the cotton supply, and what are the hopes reasonably entertained of an augmentation from new sources.

The condition of the trade, in the relation between supply and demand, is usefully shown in a sketch published by the Cotton Supply Association. The figures relate to the spring of 1860; but a few changes would fit them to apply to the autumn of 1861.

Taking the years from 1820 to 1859, we find the following indications of rapid increase :—

—	Yearly Average.	
	United States Crop.	Bought by Great Britain.
	Bales.	Bales.
1820 to 1824 .	501,852	357,666
1825 to 1829 .	849,032	513,724
1830 to 1834 .	1,111,297	677,833
1835 to 1839 .	1,624,703	957,264
1840 to 1844 .	2,024,588	1,211,840
1845 to 1849 .	2,210,425	1,168,680
1850 to 1854 .	2,882,117	1,600,840
1855 to 1859 .	3,358,202	1,797,475

It is here seen that our yearly average consumption, in the quinquennial period, 1855-59, was five times as great as in that of 1820-24—a fivefold increase in about forty years. This, however, be it observed, relates to United States cotton only, and does not include that derived from other quarters. It is also noticeable that the total produce of the States increased in a still greater ratio, viz., six and a half times as much. This shows that there must have been an enormous increase of manufacturing power in America and elsewhere. If, without reference to the total crops of the United States, we attend to our own total imports from all countries, we shall see pretty nearly the degree, at any period within the last forty years, to which we have been at the mercy of the States for a supply of cotton.

—	From United States.	From other Countries.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1820 to 1824 .	357,666	253,112	610,778
1825 to 1829 .	513,724	255,027	768,751
1830 to 1834 .	677,833	277,803	955,636
1835 to 1839 .	957,264	324,487	1,281,751
1840 to 1844 .	1,211,840	391,820	1,603,660
1845 to 1849 .	1,168,680	383,820	1,552,500
1850 to 1854 .	1,600,840	594,280	2,195,120
1855 to 1859 .	1,797,475	742,175	2,539,650*

This table, combined with the former, presents much that is worthy of attention. Throughout the whole period, the supply from the United States has taken the lead of all others, so largely as to make it the regulator of the entire trade. But the crops vary considerably

\* The tables or lists given in this article must be interpreted approximately ; for the Americans estimate their cotton year from September 1 to August 31 ; whereas our trade accounts run from January 1 to December 31 ; and it is not always easy to adjust the one to the other. The reasonings will, however, be sufficiently borne out if the figures be taken as approaching near the truth.

in different seasons; and for aught we can tell, any one year of deficiency in the United States, whatever may be the case elsewhere, may produce much commercial difficulty in England. This it would do in a double way, by diminishing the quantity and enhancing the price. New spinning and weaving firms may be begun, new mills built and stocked with machinery; and yet it is all a lottery with the manufacturers whether or not a scanty States crop will derange all their plans next year. This would not be so strikingly the case if the supply were more equally diffused over a wide field.

As we shall frequently have occasion to advert to various sources of supply, it will be convenient to present at once a view of the total imports of cotton in 1860, grouped under five headings; and also to show how much of the quantity was re-exported without passing through the hands of our own manufacturers.

	Total Imports. lbs.
From United States . . . . .	1,115,890,608
„ Brazil . . . . .	17,286,864
„ Egypt . . . . .	43,954,064
„ East Indies . . . . .	204,132,208
„ Other countries . . . . .	9,666,048
	<hr/>
	1,390,929,792

The portion of the above re-exported was—

To Russia, South . . . . .	55,545,952
„ Prussia . . . . .	15,357,888
„ Hanover . . . . .	12,122,656
„ Hanse Towns . . . . .	48,632,753
„ Holland . . . . .	50,084,284
„ Other countries . . . . .	68,685,008
	<hr/>
	250,428,541

leaving about 1,140,000,000 lbs. for home consumption.

We shall, moreover, find it desirable to advert to a matter which is somewhat embarrassing to readers previously unacquainted with the subject. Cotton growers, dealers, and manufacturers are accustomed to estimate quantities by *bales*, a term sufficiently definite to them at any particular time. For instance, the 2,539,650 bales imported in the average of five years ending 1859, are set down at 1,053,400,000 lbs. or about 400 lbs. per bale. But bales in different years, and for different countries in the same year, vary greatly. We quote a few lines on this point from the ‘English Cyclopædia,’ Art. COTTON. “The bales of United States cotton have gradually increased from about 215 lbs. to an average of 430 lbs. during the present century. During the eight years 1851 to 1858, the average weights of bales have ranged as follows:—United States 430 lbs., Egyptian 384 lbs., East Indian 276 lbs., West Indian 201 lbs., and Brazilian 181 lbs. In view of the great preponderance of United States cotton, it is considered that *all* the cotton used in Great Britain may now (1859) be estimated at an average of 400 lbs. per bale.” These figures, applicable to 1859, will doubtless apply sufficiently near to 1861 also.

The fact that the working up of cotton is rapidly increasing in other countries as well as in England must not be forgotten in any reasonings or estimates concerning the sufficiency in the supply of the raw material. It is supposed that the total consumption of cotton in all countries which publish reports on this subject is now about 2,000,000,000 lbs. annually. The great exceptions are India and China, concerning which every estimate on this subject is mere guess-work. These 2,000,000,000 lbs. would suffice to make about 10,000,000,000 yards of the average description of power-loom calico and other cotton goods. Of that quantity, 1,200,000,000 yards are sold to India and China, leaving 8,800,000,000 for the wearing apparel of the rest of the world. The 1,200,000,000 yards, spread over a population of perhaps 550,000,000 souls in India and China, give only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards per head per annum. This may seem an odd mode of stating the case; but our manufacturers are strongly impressed with the belief that an immense increase of exports to these countries would take place if the supply of raw material were more reliable, and if efficient trading relations with the East could be established. It is true that the Hindoos and the Chinese work up for themselves an immense quantity of home-grown cotton; but Lancashire men are confident that their power-spindles and power-looms can beat Hindoo fingers and low-priced labour, thereby gaining more and more the command of the market. Taking our own mills and those of the Continent and the United States, it is estimated that if the consumption increases from 1861 to 1871 at as great a rate as it did from 1851 to 1861, there will be required 1,500,000,000 lbs. *more* of cotton in 1871 than has been wanted in 1861. From what source is this to be obtained if the mill-owners continue to rely as much as heretofore on the United States?

Such is the state of affairs presented to the eyes of manufacturers, merchants, and statesmen in England. We have now to see in what light they regard it, and what they have done and propose to do.

It is impossible to resist the conviction that Lancashire has been somewhat remiss in connection with this subject, considering that cotton is almost the life-blood of the county. There has been too much indifference, too little forethought. Talk has been plentiful, and inquiry considerable; but actual exertion has certainly been deficient. Over and over again, during the last twenty years, has a warning voice been raised,—now from a manufacturer more enlightened than the rest, now from a far-seeing statesman, now from a political economist. Arguments have been adopted, irresistible to the minds of all who think seriously on the subject, to show the inexpediency of allowing the support of millions of persons in this land to depend on the supply of a particular commodity from a particular country. We have no right to expect that such a supply would always be maintained in a healthy condition; the history of commerce forbids it. There may be insurrection or revolution in the producing country; there may be war between the producers and the consumers; there may be war between the producers and a third power, under such circumstances as to place the consumers at the mercy of a blockade of the shipping-ports; there may be

a failure of any one year's crop; there may be a vast scheme of monopoly organized among the producers, having for its object the raising of price to an inordinate degree; or there may be, in a country where slave-labour predominates, some servile convulsion that would paralyse industry altogether. If there were two or more sources of supply of the commodity in question, nearly equal in degree, a disturbance of the relations with any of them would not entail the necessity of a like disturbance with the others; but when three-fourths or four-fifths of the supply are obtained from one single country, the consumers become painfully helpless under the influence of any disarrangement or disorganization. All these things have been pointed out over and over again; and by none more clearly than by some of the Lancashire manufacturers themselves. The exceptions, it is said, sometimes prove the rule; the laxity of the Lancashire men generally is proved by the strenuous urgings, almost reproaches, of the few among the body who have taken a right view of the subject.

It is of course not difficult to see how this supineness has arisen. Some of the persons concerned avowedly accept and adopt the *laissez faire* maxim; they say that supply will always keep pretty nearly abreast of demand by the agency of natural causes alone; and that the interference of the State, or of bodies of persons, to force an increased or a new supply by extraneous means, is a line of conduct suitable perhaps to the old days of protection, but quite incompatible with the broader and healthier principles of free trade. Others (and these are the greater number) rest on the well-known axiom concerning 'nobody's business.' The Manchester mill-owner does not admit that it is *his* business to regulate the localities and produce of cotton plantations. The operative spinners and weavers have neither the capital nor the position, the will nor the education, to stir in the matter. The bleachers, calenderers, pressers, dyers, and calico-printers do not want cotton bales; they ask for cotton cloth on which to work; and so long as that cloth is furnished to them, they feel only a remote interest in the relative merits of Alabama, Egypt, and India. The makers of cotton spinning and weaving machines have become accustomed to the peculiar staple and condition of the bulk of American cotton used in England, and it would be a trouble and inconvenience to them if a new supply from other quarters necessitated an adaptation of the machinery to suit a particular staple. The makers of the steam-engines which work the cotton-mills would not admit it to be *their* business to interfere: so long as orders for steam-engines are received, it matters little to them whether the engines are to make cotton-goods, to hammer iron, or to pump water. The Liverpool merchant has organized commercial arrangements with firms at New York and New Orleans; he feels that it would be much more pleasant and convenient to him to go on in the old track than to have the trouble of forming new connections with India or Queensland; he may be conscious that there is something wrong in the present state of things, but he deems it rather a manufacturer's question than his own. Thus it has occurred, in the past history of the

cotton-trade, that too little has been done in the way of opening new sources of supply, simply because it was, or appeared to be, 'nobody's business' in particular. In such a state of things a very common course is to throw the blame on the Government, as a convenient scapegoat. At the same time it must be admitted, in reference to cotton-supply from America, that there are certain great facilities connected with it. The distance from England to the cotton States is smaller than to any other cotton-producing country; the great bulk of the population has become accustomed to this kind of industry; the North has supplied to the South cotton-gins and bale-pressing machines, better than those used in Egypt or in India; and lastly, there has been an enormous demand in America for English manufactured goods, which offers great advantages in payment for the cotton produced.

We have spoken of an exception to the general rule. One such exception is furnished by the *Cotton Supply Association*. The proceedings of this body must now be noticed, as they are intimately bound up with the whole subject.

During the period from 1841 to 1848, there was generally a stock of cotton equal to half a year's consumption for all the mills in the United Kingdom, partly in the hands of manufacturers, and the rest at Liverpool and the other ports of entry. This was considered a fair guarantee against exhaustion. One of these years, 1845, was a year of great prosperity to Lancashire. The manufacturers paid 10,000,000*l.* for raw cotton, and received 45,000,000*l.* for spun and woven goods, leaving 35,000,000*l.* for machinery, fuel, dyeing, bleaching, printing, wages, interest, and profit;—a splendid thing for the country, certainly. The cotton was purchased at a low price, and the manufactured goods went off rapidly at good prices. This stimulated the trade; new mills were built, and new capital thrown in. The purchasers of cotton became so eager that the Americans raised the price, while the increased supply of woven goods lowered the market rate obtainable for them; thus lowering the profits by a double process. The effects of this became visible after the year 1847. The manufacturers were also rendered uneasy by a gradual diminution of the stock on hand. Under these circumstances, the more far-seeing among them began to consider whether an increased supply of cotton might be obtained from India, both to increase the total quantity and to lower the price of American cotton. Sir James Weir Hogg, on the part of the East India Company, offered every facility to the researches of any one who might be sent out as the accredited representative of the Manchester interest, to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the growth and shipment of cotton in India. Mr. Mackay, selected for this duty, went out in 1852. His health broke down when his work was half finished; he died in India, and the information which he had collected was published in 1853, under the editorship of Mr. Robertson. The report, imperfect as it was, was still full of valuable details; and every one expected that Lancashire would at once avail itself of the information obtained. This was checked, however, by a sudden renewal of prosperity in trade; two good years spoiled the county,

so far as this particular inquiry was concerned. Cotton was plentiful and cheap, and cotton goods found a profitable market; the present was bright, the future was left to look after itself; and so the record of Mackay's labours was allowed to sleep. But then came two bad years—1856 and 1857—during which the price of raw cotton rose so considerably as again to create uneasiness. In 1845, as we have said, 10,000,000*l.* worth of raw cotton was worked up into 45,000,000*l.* of goods; whereas, in 1857, the cotton for the year's use cost 26,000,000*l.*, and the manufactured goods realized 56,000,000*l.* In the one year, the manufacturers retained 35,000,000*l.*, after paying for the cotton; in the other year they retained only 30,000,000*l.*, although they had done a much larger quantity of work, and had to defray much heavier working expenses. This was certainly an alarming contrast.

Under the circumstances here briefly narrated, the 'Cotton Supply Association' was formed in 1857, expressly for the encouragement of the growth of cotton in India and other countries from which the supply is at present very limited. When the First Annual Report of the Association was presented in 1858, it appeared that initiatory steps had been taken in various quarters. Circulars had been sent to the British consuls in all parts of the globe where cotton was grown, or where it might possibly be grown under encouraging circumstances, urging the collecting of information touching the probability of increasing the supply. The Colonial Governments, as well as the consuls, sent valuable details, and various foreign Governments evinced great willingness to further the views of England on this subject. The Association purchased a large quantity of the best American cotton seed, and distributed it in small parcels among the planters of various countries to induce them to make experimental growths. One hope on which the Association much relied, was doomed to disappointment. This bore relation to India. A project was started, and a scheme drawn up, whereby the Indian Government was to spend 20,000,000*l.*, in five years, in the formation of roads, bridges, railways, tramways, piers, landing slips, irrigation, and navigable canals. It had long been known that British India could produce cotton enough to supply all the spindles and looms in England, and that the cost on the spot was extremely low; but it was equally manifest that the means of transport, and the whole commercial machinery, were very defective. According to the scheme, the interest of the money expended, and possibly the redemption of the whole amount, were to be met by tolls on the new roads, railways, canals, and shipping places. Just at that period, however, the formidable revolt broke forth in India; the Government had no millions to spare, even if they had assented to the principle of the scheme, and not even a first instalment of 300,000*l.*, to make a beginning of the useful work, could be obtained.

In the Second Report of the Association, for 1859, evidence was afforded of much having been done. Valuable information had been obtained from various departments of the Government in England and in India, from the British consuls abroad, from various agricultural Societies and Chambers of Commerce in India, and from several



Governments and individuals in various parts of the world. Parcels of cotton seed, varying from one bag to two hundred bags each, had been sent to all quarters of the globe; and cotton-gins of improved construction had been forwarded to Bombay, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kandy, Batavia, Singapore, Sydney, Peru, Belize, Tunis, Morocco, Lagos, Cape Coast Castle, Cape Palmas, Sierra Leone, Athens, Broussa, the Dardanelles, the South Sea Islands, and elsewhere. Prizes and medals had been awarded for the best attempts at cotton culture in certain selected localities. Meetings had been held, and lectures delivered, in various parts of England, on the cotton crisis; pamphlets had been gratuitously circulated; and a fortnightly periodical, called the 'Cotton Supply Reporter,' had been established. In short, no reasonable means had been neglected of drawing public attention, in all parts of the world, to the fact that England would be a willing customer to any land that could and would produce cotton at a fair price. India was the great object of the Association's attention; and the following extract from the speech of Mr. Cheetham, chairman of the meeting in May, 1859, will show under what light this part of the subject was regarded:—"The most important country to which we have to look for the growth and cultivation of cotton next to America, is India; but the promotion of its increased production there is so beset with difficulties in connexion with the want of irrigation, the inadequacy of roads to the sea-board, and other impediments, that we are somewhat in despair of seeing any very rapid increase of cultivation, unless by such direct agency as companies will, I expect, bring to bear." These companies are not formed without some experience to guide them. "There has been for some five or six years a private individual devoting himself to this specific object; and he has succeeded—by residing amongst the natives where this cotton is grown, by purchasing the article direct from them, by cleaning it himself, and by packing it so that it can be transferred to the sea-board without repacking there—in sending to this country cotton of better quality, because better cleaned, and more honest in its delivery: he has consequently obtained a higher price, and is thus able to give a wider encouragement to its cultivation in that district."

The third year of the proceedings of this Association, as described at the meeting in May, 1860, showed that all the various parts of the subject, to which the Association professed to direct attention, had been further investigated, and in many of them important advances made. No less than 250 cotton gins, with many presses and other machinery, had been sent to various countries, as well as seed sufficient to sow many thousands of acres. Besides the highly wrought gins, suitable for large estates, a very simple but efficient hand-gin had been invented and sent out to India, by which the Hindoo could easily clean his own raw cotton, and thereby enhance its value 10 or 15 per cent. above that of the cotton ginned by the rude *churka* so long used in India.

We come now to the last report of this Association, narrating the proceedings for the twelve months ending June, 1861. And here we may remark that the subscriptions in aid of this object have never

been large. The committee often advert to the fact. The mere sweepings of one single cotton mill would soon amount in value to as much as a whole year's subscriptions to the Association from all quarters. Samples of cotton had been received during the year from no less than a hundred and fifty different places, a large number of which had never before embarked in the trade. The market values of these samples, at Liverpool, varied from 3*d.* to 3*s.* per lb.; the latter price being given for a small but choice sample from Queensland, in Australia. Grants of cotton seed had been made to many places, and cotton gins and presses had been forwarded to nearly as many. The Manchester Cotton Company (Limited) are preparing to avail themselves of facilities offered by the Government of India, in reference to shipping-piers, &c.; and they hope to be able, in 1862, to purchase cotton of improved quality direct from the grower—cleaning, packing, and shipping it on an improved system. Great efforts had been made to interest the Government of India still more warmly in these objects; and the Association were able to point to many evidences of success in this direction—which will be adverted to hereafter.

The Cotton Supply Association, of course, has not been the only reforming agency in reference to this important subject. Other powers and other proceedings call for mention. As to the United States, individuals and companies can at present do little. If the Southern ports are blockaded, it is for statesmen to deal with the blockade. If peaceful relations come after a time, we can still have as much cotton as before from that source—possibly more. There are some comforters who say that the United States contain 40,000,000 acres of land fit for cotton-growing, and that if there were 5,000,000 slaves to cultivate it, there might be 8,000,000,000 lbs. of cotton annually grown—four times the quantity at present worked up in all the mills in the world. But even if this were true, it is not the point at issue. The more we depend on America, the more shall we be at the mercy of natural causes in reference to fluctuations in crop, of monopoly in reference to price, and of transatlantic politicians in reference to overbearing and ambitious conduct. The great question is—how can we increase the supply from other countries, leaving the United States difficulty to settle itself?

In reference to the present state of the cotton trade in India, the Cotton Supply Association, in their report for June 1861, make the following remarks, "Your committee have continually to refute the absurd statement that India can only produce the very worst quality of cotton. India could produce cotton adequate to all our wants, if only aided by the capital and direction of Europeans. It is the intention of your committee, in conjunction with the Manchester Cotton Company, immediately to send out a commissioner to India, to report upon a variety of subjects of great importance to the cotton trade. Much conflicting evidence is continually brought under the notice of your committee in reference to the capability of various districts of India for producing cotton of such quality as is suited to the wants of the spinner, and also as to the influence of the present

land tenure and judicial systems upon the growth of cotton in India. It will be the object of such commissioner to investigate these subjects, in order that your committee may be in possession of personal testimony upon which they may safely rely. Sir Charles Wood has offered to render every assistance in his power towards facilitating such investigation. . . . Moreover, the Secretary of State for India places the services of Dr. Forbes at the disposal of such commissioner for six months." Mr. Haywood, secretary to the Association, is now (Oct. 1861) in India, as commissioner.

The vexed question of land tenure must always be one of great importance in reference to the general agriculture of India. Especially would it be so if capital to any large amount were sunk in the establishment of cotton plantations. Knowing such to be the case, the Cotton Supply Association sent a communication to Calcutta in May, 1861, impressing upon the government of India the necessity of making some changes both in the tenure of land and in the law of contracts. A comparison was drawn between America and India, in respect to certain facilities for conducting the cotton trade. "The soil of America is cultivated under Anglo-Saxon supervision; land is purchaseable under fee-simple; commercial contracts can be enforced; the redress of wrongs is attainable without delay; no fiscal stamp-act harasses the planter; the vigour and abundant capital of private enterprise and public companies cover the country with a network of cheap communication; the produce of the farmer meets with no impediment in its swift passage to a ready and constant market; and thus the skill of the Anglo-Saxon is brought to bear at every step, from the tilling of the field to the shipment of the cotton." In every one of these particulars India is far in arrear of the United States. An opinion has been somewhat too hastily taken up in India, that cotton of any sort, and in any condition, will find a profitable market in England. This will not be the case unless affairs assume a very desperate condition in America. The want of proper attention to the picking, ginning, and packing of Indian cotton has greatly retarded the purchase and use of it by English manufacturers. Matters are rendered worse by an extensive system of adulteration and fraud; and this remains practically almost unchecked, owing to the inaccessible distances, the protracted decisions, and the expensive and intricate proceedings of the Courts by which alone the wrong-doers can be punished.

The Association—adopting the maxim that, as an essential preliminary to a better order of things, "Europeans must be inspired with that confidence which alone will induce them to take up their position in the interior of India, and superintend the trade among the natives,"—proceeded to draw the Governor-General's attention to the conditions necessary for inspiring such confidence. The Government, it was contended, must establish efficient courts in every cotton district, which shall have the power to enforce contracts between the growers and the purchasers, and enable Europeans to recover with promptitude any advance that may be made for the purchase of produce. This would enable the ryot, or peasant proprietor, to rid himself of the necessity (at present unavoidable) of paying exorbitant interest for temporary accommodation of seed or money; in other

words, he would deal at once with Europeans, who would have an interest in making advances at a moderate rate, instead of with natives who would grind him down by excessive usury. This introduction of Europeans, bringing intelligence, energy, and experience with them, would lead to the adoption of superior methods of cultivation, and greater care in the preparation of the cotton for the market; the value of the article would thus be increased, which increase would be shared by the Hindoo grower and the European buyer. In the next place a change must be made in the stamp laws. With still more urgency was the attention of the Governor-General in council solicited to the land question, as being more vital in its consequences than either of the other two. "It is believed that larger and more comprehensive views must be taken by the Government of India on this subject, or we shall continue to behold in India an impoverished country, instead of what she might otherwise become—one of the wealthiest and most prosperous regions of the globe. By permitting the redemption of the land-tax, at ten to fifteen years' purchase, the position of the Government would be strengthened both financially and politically; while at the same time the landowner would be able to lay out his money in improvements, and foster those accumulations of invested wealth which give stability to the industry and institutions of the country, and render the chance of wars or mutinies remote, if not impossible."

This memorial was placed in the hands of the government of India on June 20th. A reply was sent on the part of the Governor-General in council, on the 2nd of July, touching cautiously, but in a friendly spirit, on the various matters mentioned in the memorial. It was stated that the usages and proceedings of the local courts are gradually undergoing great improvement, and that still further improvements would be made; that the stamp laws, as a matter of revenue, cannot hastily be tampered with, but that the difficulties concerning the stamping of contracts are not so great as the Association had been led to believe; that it may be possible to devise a plan for granting, by degrees, waste lands in fee simple; that the redemption of the land tax could not be severed from other questions of general taxation, owing to the formidable degree to which the Government depend on that particular tax for annual revenue; that the Government recognized the duty, and would act upon it, of fostering the construction of roads and other means of transit in the cotton districts; but that everything connected with improvements in the growing, gathering, cleaning, packing, and transport of cotton must be set on foot by individuals or companies on their own risk, and not by the Government. The comparison between America and India was demurred to, so far as furnishing warrant for any complaint against the Indian government. "The one is a new country, possessing a breadth of fertile virgin land suitable for cotton, so vast as to be practically without limit, and for the most part unincumbered with any rights of ownership dating further back than the recent removal of the primæval forest. The other is an old country, where the extent of good available land, unappropriated by ancient occupants, is very small, and where almost all good and accessible land has been

for ages in the hands of private proprietors, to whom it has descended by an extraordinary variety of private rights and intricate tenures, which have grown out of the religious and social usages of centuries; and any general interference with which on the part of the government would be not only most prejudicial to the security of private property, but harsh and hateful to our native fellow-subjects, and dangerous to contentment and peace."

This reply to the memorial of the Association was not mere verbiage; it was followed by a step, slight in itself, but in the right direction. On the 9th of August, 1861, the Governor-General in council promulgated a resolution concerning the encouragement of cotton plantations in India. Five or six months earlier (February 28th), the Government of India had notified its earnest desire to aid this good work by every means compatible with the other arrangements of that great country; but the limits to that aid were very pointedly laid down in the following form: "No measure which places Government in the position of the private capitalist, cultivator, or speculator, or which in any way interferes with private enterprise, can be otherwise than permanently injurious in itself, and detrimental to the object in view; therefore all attempts to stimulate cultivation or labour by any exertion of Government authority, directly or indirectly, are out of the question. The same objection will apply to model farms and experimental cultivation conducted by officers of Government." During the interval between February and August, much pressure was brought to bear upon the Indian Government, to induce a relaxation of this rule. It was insisted that, while a larger area of country might easily be laid down in cotton crop, and a larger yield per acre easily obtained, it would be a task of much greater difficulty to improve the quality of the fibre, so as to render it suitable for the wants of English manufacturers; and that such improvement would be rendered more obtainable by a greater meed of encouragement on the part of the authorities in India. Under these circumstances, the resolutions of August announced the adoption of the following plan: "The Governor-General in council has resolved to offer prizes for the production of cotton during the next two years; that is to say, in the current season of 1861-62, and in the subsequent season of 1862-63. Three prizes of 10,000 rupees each will be given in each season; one in the presidency of Fort William (Calcutta), one in the presidency of Madras, and one in the presidency of Bombay." For the current season the conditions will be as follow: The prize in each presidency will be given for the largest quantity of cotton, combined with the best quality, which shall be grown upon any one estate within the presidency during the season of 1861-62, and which shall be brought for shipment to any port in or before the month of June, 1862. The extent of ground under cultivation must not be less than thirty acres, all belonging to one property, or cultivated by one superintendent. The fulfilment of the last-named condition must be certified by the chief revenue officer of the district in which the estate is situate, or by any other agents specially recognized by the Government for that purpose. These last two rules are intended to prevent the prize being given to

a selection of picked samples from a large area, which would require none of the care or attention to the general cultivation of the plant which it is the desire of the Government to encourage. The prizes will be awarded by the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively, if the gentlemen representing those bodies will consent to undertake the task. Each sample must be accompanied by a full and clear statement, by the grower, of the system which has been pursued in the cultivation, with an accurate and detailed account of all the expenses incurred.

Useful as the above measure may be, it still leaves untouched the point regarded by English manufacturers as the most important of all—that of land-tenure. They want land at a cheap rental, secured by lease for a term of years, or land held permanently at a small number of years' purchase. This is felt to be an essential condition to the establishment of good cotton plantations in India under English responsibility and by English capital. Down to the time of printing this paper, nothing definite has been accomplished or promised on this point. Nevertheless, advances are being steadily made in the right direction. In the old days of the East India Company, English merchants and manufacturers experienced much difficulty in obtaining a hearing concerning any proposed changes in the trading arrangements of India, and still greater in obtaining the changes themselves. There was sufficient reason for this. The Company's rule in the East was *sui generis*; nothing else like it had ever been known; and the officials found a difficulty in travelling out of the groove made for them. Now, however, a new state of things exists. It is true that nearly the same men govern India as before, and that there is still a semi-oriental mode of dealing with the princes and territories; nevertheless, English ideas can be brought to bear more directly than before on the government of that country. The revolt in 1857 was virtually the break up of the Company; and it is in this sense that we have spoken of that revolt as one of the two calamities tending to an enlargement of the cotton culture in India. Such a culture has a much better chance now than under the old régime. One circumstance, small in itself, is valuable as affording evidence of this. Mr. Laing, Finance Minister of India, being in England in September, 1861, was invited to attend a meeting at Manchester, convened by the Chamber of Commerce, the Cotton Supply Association, and the Cotton Cultivation Company, in order that they might convey to him a knowledge of the requirements of England in relation to cotton, and their hopes and wishes concerning India as a source of supply. Mr. Laing was not empowered to attend officially, and therefore he could not make promises on the part of the Government; but an interchange of ideas took place, which would be valuable to him on his return to Calcutta.

Thus much of India. Concerning the probabilities of supply from new or hitherto scarcely developed sources, we will give a summary of the information made public down to the autumn of the present year—taking the great divisions of the globe in succession.

Of Europe there is not much to say, in reference to the subject of cotton-growing. Some cotton is grown in Greece: there has hitherto

been an export duty of 40 per cent. laid upon it : this is about to be removed, and then it is expected the growers of that country will be incited to increased exertion by the prospect of a ready demand in England. A little is grown in Turkey. The British consuls have distributed seed in various districts, capital is slowly flowing in, and there is a fair prospect that, under the new Sultan, liberal trading arrangements will be encouraged.

Of North and West Africa, we may just say that Egypt has sown more cotton in this than in any previous year, owing to the encouragement offered. At the Gold Coast, Mr. Hutton, an agent and correspondent of the Cotton Supply Association, has begun a cotton plantation under the protection of the British fort at Winnebah, whence he hopes to send 300 bales to Liverpool by the spring of 1862. He is distributing many hundred pounds of seed among the natives ; he engages to buy all the cotton that they may bring to him, and to take cotton in payment for hoes and mattocks supplied to them. A consignment of 3,000 tons of cotton to Liverpool in 1862 seems to him probable, seeing that the natives of the interior are becoming aware that a market is open to them on the coast. The districts of Lagos, Ibadan, and Abbeokuta, all grow cotton cheaply ; but, at present, there are destructive wars going on between the native chieftains, that interfere with industry and trade. In Liberia, the president gives every encouragement to the cultivation of cotton in that remarkable negro republic, and has awarded prizes to successful competitors. At Sierra Leone, Old Calabar, Loanda, Angola, and other places on the coast, cotton is gradually arriving for shipment ; although the progress must necessarily be slow where the means of transit are so scanty and imperfect. Mr. Clegg, who went out a few years ago to West Africa, on the part of the Lancashire manufacturers, in conjunction with the Church Missionary Society, has made an estimate that cotton from those parts can be laid down at Liverpool at  $4\frac{1}{4}d.$  per lb., the price being made up of the following items :—

	<i>d.</i>
4 lb. of cotton in the seed, at $\frac{1}{2}d.$ . . . . .	2
Cleaning it into 1 lb of good fibre . . . . .	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Packing and canvas . . . . .	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Carriage to port and shipment . . . . .	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Freight to England . . . . .	1
Charges at Liverpool . . . . .	$0\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>
	$4\frac{1}{4}$

Manchester would eagerly buy such consignments, if the cotton were at all useable in staple and cleanness.

Of South Africa, the chief information comes from Dr. Livingstone. This energetic man is warm in the praises of the cotton-producing power of the regions where he is travelling. The soil is favourable, the people are industrious and peaceful ; and with moderate roads and a place of shipment, he is confident that a very large trade may spring up. In reference to one particular place, he says : “ Cotton was brought to the market for sale, and I bought a pound for a penny ; this was the price demanded, and probably double what they ask from each other. We saw cotton growing luxuriantly all around the

market-place from seed dropped accidentally. This is seen also about the native huts; and so far as I could learn, it was the American cotton so influenced as to be perennial." Government have sent him out a small river steamer; the Association have sent him cotton gins and presses; and the result of his invaluable labours will be looked forward to with great interest. At the Cape of Good Hope, some of the farmers are beginning to sow cotton-seed as a trial. The colony of Natal, aided by Coolie labourers, is expected to become by and by an important cotton-growing country; for the soil is good, the climate healthy, and the planters willing.

Of Asia there is little to report in this matter, save in relation to India, which has already been noticed, and China, concerning which our knowledge is too scanty. In Asia Minor, cotton-growing is being encouraged by the Ottoman government; and it is expected that the new Smyrna and Aidin railway will develop quite a new trade in this commodity. In Persia, where there is abundant soil suitable for cotton-growing, the authorities are beginning to invite attention to this subject. Bokhara and Khiva, learning that cotton is needed, have largely increased their growth this year, for sale at the great fair at Novgorod. In Ceylon, cotton worth 8*d.* per lb. has been grown from American seed. In Pegu the plant grows naturally with great luxuriance, although it has not yet been cultivated for trade. The Burmese grow much cotton: at present, it is sold to the Chinese, who transport it overland by pony caravans. Singapore and Batavia have both begun to cultivate cotton, in spots well fitted for this plant.

Of America, excepting the United States in the North, and Brazil in the South, it must be remarked that the attempts at cotton-growing are mostly yet on a small scale. It is true that the West Indies at one time supplied a fair share of cotton; but the Americans beat them out of the market, and now the culture has to be begun again almost as if it were a new one to that region. Jamaica is believed to be well suited for the cotton culture; and two companies have been formed for establishing plantations on that island, with very promising indications. At Tortola, Tobago, and other parts of the West Indies, attempts are being made to revive this department of field industry. Throughout an immense area in South America the cotton plant is indigenous, and might be cultivated to almost any extent; but the supply of labour is generally scanty, the roads are execrable, and capital and enterprise are wanting. It is believed that Peru alone could nearly supply the whole world with cotton, if the natural advantages were developed.

Of the Australian continent, as one of the most distant of all sources, there is nothing yet to say farther than that samples of very fine cotton have been sent thence to England. There are, however, active exertions being made to extend the culture. Since Brisbane and other districts were separated from New South Wales in 1859, and erected into a distinct colony under the name of Queensland, many hopes have been entertained that that will become a cotton-growing country. Sir George Bowen, the Governor, has offered a bonus of 10% upon every bale of Sea Island cotton, weighing 300 lbs., which shall be



grown by the colonists of Queensland; and a bonus of 5*l.* upon every bale of cotton of other descriptions. Land in that colony is obtainable on very easy terms, especially by emigrants who go out direct from Great Britain. The bonus is of course a departure from the principles of free trade; but it is intended simply as an encouragement at the outset, and is offered only for three years. In reference to the quality of the cotton to which this bounty is awarded, the Cotton Supply Association remark, "If these efforts are directed too exclusively to the production of Sea Island cotton ranging at high prices, disappointment will result. The whole annual consumption of Sea Island cotton in Great Britain is only equal to one week's consumption of 'New Orleans.' Our great want is cotton that will class with 'Middling Orleans.' While, therefore, Sea Island cotton should not be neglected, the aim of new countries should be to supply those descriptions of which the vast bulk of our manufactures really consist."

There is one more region to name. Even Fiji and Hawaii have sent us a little cotton this year.

We have stated that the object of this article is not to dwell on the possible troubles of the next few months: nevertheless, it will be well to offer a few words on the way in which cotton is at present being supplied and demanded. In 1860, our spinners bought 2,550,000 bales, or about 49,000 bales per week; they used up 46,000 per week, and had a surplus, including former holdings, of 220,000 bales, or about five weeks' consumption, at the end of the year. During the present year, down to the end of September, the spinners bought more than they used up, whereby the surplus accumulated to 250,000 bales. The mill-owners are limiting their operations; and 'short time' is now (October) becoming the rule very extensively in Lancashire. Of course four days' work a week implies four days' wages a week, and the operatives will suffer to this extent; but if we can stave over the winter with this amount of disaster, it is nothing more than we have often, as a nation, had to do before. Now, there are those who think that we shall be able to do so even if no American cotton arrives—provided American spinners, under the puzzling closure of their own ports and frontiers, do not themselves buy cotton largely at Liverpool. It is considered that if the mills limit their work to four days a week, 30,000 bales per week will suffice. About 800,000 would last till the end of March, 1862. If Continental and American buyers at Liverpool should take off (say) half as much again per week as they did in 1860, or 15,000 instead of 10,000 bales, this would raise our wants to 1,200,000 bales by the end of March. The computers of whom we speak estimate that present stocks, and arrivals from India, Egypt, and Brazil, would amount to rather more than this. By that time new sources would be opened; and it will be strange if a *little* cotton does not leak out of the Confederate States also, in some way or other. All this may or may not be correct; but it will at any rate serve as an illustration of the kind of reasoning employed by those who think there is 'a silver lining' even to the darkest cloud. It is the permanent supply, however, and not this winter's difficulty, that is treated in the present article.

### III.—CO-OPERATION IN LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

THE terrible amount of ruin, suffering, and misery occasioned by the numerous ill-advised and futile *strikes* which have taken place of late years amongst the industrial community, has naturally led many of the more reflective and intelligent members of that class to consider the possibility of devising some advisable and practical means of avoiding or settling the vexed questions and matters of dispute which are continually arising between the various conflicting claims of LABOUR and CAPITAL. Hence the recent startling development of the principles connected with the CO-OPERATIVE system, and the probability of their further extension.

The *principle* of co-operation is as old as society itself, but it is only within the last few years that it has been adopted as an alleged means of benefiting the working classes in general. The failures of the *Ateliers Nationaux* in France occasioned a body of English thinkers, known as *Christian Socialists*, to attempt an investigation into the causes of failure, and, by detecting these, to form a more successful and prosperous scheme. The result was the formation of "Working Men's Associations" in various parts of the metropolis and the country, and the starting of "Co-operative Stores" in the manufacturing districts.

In the "Working Men's Associations" the workers are also the capitalists, and, besides receiving the fixed rate of wages, share the profits amongst them in proportion to their individual earnings. The "Co-operative Stores" are supported by the aid of capital subscribed by working men, who receive a fixed annual per-centage on the amount of capital subscribed, and also share the profits remaining, after the payment of interest amongst themselves, in proportion to the amount of purchases made at the stores. Societies to effect either or both of these purposes are already formed, or are in course of formation, in the principal towns of the kingdom;\* and whilst several have failed, a few, such as those at Rochdale and Leeds, have produced results of such astonishing magnitude, that many able writers on the Labour Question deem these associations will ultimately displace the "competition" system, with all the evils alleged as belonging to it. How far such conclusions are warranted by actual facts will be noticed as this paper proceeds; but there cannot exist any doubts as to the beneficial nature of the influence which the success of such associations must unquestionably exercise on the minds, feelings, habits, customs, and general welfare of those belonging to the industrial classes who may be members of them. Being personally desirous of investigating the present actual working condition of one or two of the more successful of these societies, I made arrangements during the summer of the present year (1861) for a visit to Leeds, Bradford, Rochdale, and Manchester, including several minor places on the way. Arriving at Leeds, I proceeded

\* A list of 126 towns is given in 'Co-operator for August, 1861.' In the Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies in England, for 1860, the Financial Reports of 64 Co-operative Societies are abstracted.

towards the head-quarters of "The Leeds Industrial Co-operative Flour and Provision Society."

This association was originated in 1847 by a few working men, in consequence of the high price of flour and the excessive adulterations practised by the sellers of it. The capital was raised by means of shares of 21s. each, no member being allowed to possess more than one share; but after a while, an increase of capital being required, the value of the shares was increased to nearly 50s. each.

The obstacles placed by the milling interest in the way of the Society renting a mill occasioned them to purchase one, or, more properly speaking, to buy suitable premises to be converted into a flour-mill. This was done at a cost of about 4,000*l.*; but as the capital actually paid up only amounted to 2,648*l.*, the whole of the principal was not paid off until 1853, when the accumulation of profits enabled the Society to effect that desirable object, so that at the present time the flour-mills and additional premises are absolutely the property of the co-operators, who number about 4,000.

Not long after the flour-mill had been started, the Society found itself in a serious position. A clause in "The Friendly Societies Act," under which they were enrolled, forbade them from extending their dealings to others than their own members. This limitation of power necessarily excluded most of the Societies from the benefit of the Act, as it was found impossible to dispose of all the goods amongst a limited number of subscribers. The public must either be admitted as purchasers, or the Co-operative Associations must suspend operations. At Leeds the Society had flour to sell, the customers were willing to buy, but the law stood between and forbade them from doing so. This anomaly no longer exists, the defective clause of "The Friendly Societies Act" having been revised.

Mr. John Holmes, a gentleman whose name is intimately connected with the rise and success of the Society, kindly offered to accompany me over the buildings, and furnish me with all the requisite details; and from him I received much information.

The flour-mills and provision stores are situate in Holbeck, opposite the great factory of the Messrs. Marshall, the thread manufacturers, and in the centre of a densely-populated district. The mill, which is six stories high, was originally a smith's works and warehouses, and is a strong, durable, and substantial brick erection.

Passing through the entrance gateway from the street, I found myself in the midst of a scene of activity and bustle. Various carts were being unloaded of their contents, which consisted of hogsheads of sugar, chests of tea, and the like, whilst others were being filled with sacks of flour for the purpose of being conveyed to the various district agents of the Society. There are about 43 of these agents within a circuit of nearly 20 miles. They are specially appointed by the Society, and are compelled to abide by its rules, besides paying 10*l.*, or more, into the Branch Bank of England before they can order goods, and even then they are only credited to the amount thus deposited. They are not allowed to sell any flour, excepting that supplied from the Society's mill, and are allowed a profit of 18*d.* on each bag containing 20 stone.

The agency system has succeeded remarkably well with respect to the selling of flour, but not so with the groceries. The reason of this is, that many of the agents are general dealers, who add the flour selling to their usual business, but are averse to becoming the servants of the Society, lest they should lose their independence. Consequently they prefer to sell the groceries on their own account.

This has led to an extension of the system of branch stores, of which the Leeds Society now possess 12, all of which are represented as being in a flourishing condition; thus leading to the assumption that they will ultimately displace the agency system.

On entering the mill I found the various floors completely filled with sacks of grain, flour, and meal, which keep fourteen stones in constant operation, and furnish employ to about twelve men. The machinery, which appeared to be in very good working order, was worked by a powerful steam-engine of about 26 horse-power. Everything appeared to be in clean and orderly condition. Crossing the yard, I proceeded into the provision stores, and found the basement rooms plentifully stored with sugar, bacon, hams, and similar articles in large, bulky packages. Ascending the dark narrow stairs which divide the stores into two portions, I observed the chambers to the left on the first floor to be fitted up as a grocer's shop, and liberally supplied with capacious shelves, japanned canisters, handsome show-glasses, and all the usual accessories of the trade. Two rooms to the right were furnished as offices and committee-rooms, and contained a large iron fire-proof safe, in which the books of the Society were kept. Several clerks were busily engaged as I entered the office, and I was informed that at times they are very heavily overworked. On the second floor the left-hand chamber has been converted into a draper's shop, while a small space partitioned off is used as a boot and shoe warehouse. The other portions of the building were employed as warehouses, store-rooms, and workshops for the operatives engaged in the shoe-making and tailoring departments. I noticed a sewing-machine in the tailors' cutting-room, and afterwards ascertained the fact that, like most of the other co-operative societies, the Leeds Association were fully aware of the value of machinery, and did not hesitate to avail themselves of its advantages. As capitalist-workmen they already find the absurdity of several opinions generally entertained by working men respecting the influence of machinery on work and wages. In an adjoining yard I was shown the new buildings erected for the Society, and which were rendered necessary by the enormous increase of its business operations. When fully completed they will comprise shops for the grocery, drapery, and butchery departments, and will open directly into the street. The upper floors will be used as store-rooms, with the exception of a large, spacious, and handsome room on the top floor, which is intended as a reading, committee, and lecture room. A house has also been erected for the use of the principal storekeeper, while a lofty chimney, 200 feet high, towers above the stores, and forms a conspicuous feature in the scene.\* It belongs to the flour-mill, and an interesting incident is related in connection with it. It would appear that one of the labourers;

\* The new buildings have since been completed, and are now fully occupied.

employed in its construction, fell from the summit, and died from the effects of the injuries which he received. The Leeds Society wished to do something to alleviate the distress of the poor man's widow, but the Act of Parliament forbade them voting any sum of money for purposes not directly connected with the Society. However, they were determined to do *something*, and at last the storekeeper was instructed to supply the unfortunate woman with two stone of flour, *gratis*, every week until ordered otherwise. This resolution had been in force for some time, and there did not appear any probability of its being rescinded.

The back portion of the stores looked out on a scene which is, unhappily, too common in the manufacturing districts. A large, black-looking, vacant space of ground stretched away in all directions towards the huge factories and dwarfish tenements which surrounded it. This place was known as the "Camp-field," and was intersected by an inky-coloured stream, which emitted a most disagreeable odour, and frequently compelled the inhabitants of the dwellings around to close their bed-room windows, instead of opening them for the purpose of ventilation. The evil was very bitterly complained of to me, but, as usual, "vested interests" are at stake, and no steps have been taken to remedy the evil.

The rise, progress, and present condition of the Leeds Association is strikingly exemplified in the annexed Table, which has been brought down to the year 1860:—

Year.	Funds.			Business Done.			Profits.			Bonuses.			Capital.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1847	1,969	16	3½	5,000	2	5	43	15	7½	..	..	..	1,926	0	7½
1848	623	19	4½	22,053	6	4	37	2	6	..	..	..	2,734	6	0½
1849	347	6	1½	22,926	16	4	135	13	2	..	..	..	3,075	5	6½
1850	208	12	7	26,126	12	8	506	15	4	..	..	..	3,925	5	6½
1851	214	7	8½	26,789	16	2	253	2	1½	..	..	..	4,392	15	4½
1852	305	17	0	34,375	5	11	1,524	2	2	678	16	6	5,543	18	1
1853	71	0	11½	58,382	11	6	4,387	1	2	779	3	3	9,222	17	0½
1854	70	17	10	64,073	16	6	1,440	19	2½	2,833	16	3	7,990	17	9½
1855	50	7	0	71,947	18	1	800	0	0	1,000	5	6	7,937	0	7½
1856	50	16	10	60,873	4	9	793	2	4	645	10	2	7,842	18	10½
1857	169	8	2	68,343	2	8	1,805	8	0	654	13	11	8,823	4	9½
1858	35	0	6	53,836	10	8½	1,450	12	0	1,545	8	2	8,788	4	3
1859	799	11	9	54,752	13	8½	2,207	5	8	2,207	5	8	11,795	1	8
1860	..	..	..	49,208	13	6	2,693	3	8	..	..	..	11,551	2	3

Tin tickets are used for the purpose of verifying the amount of purchases made by each customer, and for the sake of dispensing with the unprofitable labour of making several thousand entries in the shop-books. These tickets are of different sizes, and are stamped with figures representing various sums of money.

A customer purchasing goods to the amount of 1s. 11½d. would receive *three* tin tickets, respectively representing the sums of *one shilling*, *elevenpence*, and a *halfpenny*. These tickets are preserved by the customer, so that at the end of each quarter the amount of purchases can be ascertained, and the dividend paid on presenting the tickets at the office. Several of the Societies divide the profits amongst *all* the customers, whether shareholders or not; but many

do otherwise, and exclude non-members from any participation in the profits.

Leaving Leeds, the next place visited was Bradford, where 'The Bradford Industrial Co-operative Society' have just begun operations. They possess a large, handsome, showy-looking shop, with plate-glass windows, situate in Queensgate, a steep, narrow, but much-frequented thoroughfare close to the town market, and in the centre of Bradford. The stock consisted of the usual description of groceries, and the concern appeared to be doing a very active trade. The Society started in December, 1860, and the amount of business transacted during the six months ending June 18, 1861, was as follows:—

Quarter ending	Business Done.			Profits.			Capital.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mar. 25, 1861	897	3	4	32	7	5	650	11	3
June 18, „	1,290	2	11½	59	9	6½	1,110	18	9½
	£2,187	6	3½	£91	16	11½			

The Association consists of about 300 members, and has a branch store at Dudley Hill, about one and a half mile distant.

'The Bradford Provident Co-operative Society' is also of recent formation. The principal store, situated in the Manchester Road, was plentifully stocked with groceries, potatoes, and flour; but did not appear to be kept in such attractive condition as the store in Queensgate. The locality is inhabited by a dense population of factory operatives, and appears to afford a decided chance of success to an energetic Society. There are three branch stores at Wibsey, White Abbey, and Bowling. Nearly every town and place of importance in this part of the country has its Co-operative store either commenced or just commencing; but they all present the same general features as those at Bradford, both in their appearance and the amount of business done. Rochdale, however, presents us with a remarkable exception, for the operations of 'The Rochdale Equitable Pioneer Co-operative Society' are conducted on a scale of such magnitude, that, as contrasted with the means of the members, it almost appears beyond belief. Its success has given a great impulse to the formation of the various recent Co-operative Associations throughout the kingdom, and its operations were forced on the attention of the public, principally by the publication of a little work entitled 'Self-help for the People,\*' written by Mr. G. T. Holyoake; but the peculiar opinions and doctrines held by that gentleman have raised a prejudice which still exists in many quarters against these Associations, a prejudice which is entirely undeserved. In no case whatever are the religious or political opinions of the members called in question, and Mr. Holyoake does not and never did possess any share in the management of the Rochdale Society. His book is a concise and trustworthy account of the rise and progress of the Society; and it is to be regretted that it should have incurred any obloquy by reasons of the writer's obnoxious views on other questions. Those who desire to learn the full history of the Rochdale Co-opera-

\* 'Self-help for the People.' Holyoake and Co., London.

atives cannot do better than peruse the work in question. According to their own statement, 'The Equitable Pioneers' commenced in 1844 by a few working men subscribing twopence, a sum afterwards increased to threepence per week, for the purpose of accumulating a fund with which to open a store for the sale of provisions and clothing.

No incident in the industrial history of any community has proved more successful or more characteristic than this attempt on the part of a few intelligent and clear-headed Lancashire operatives to better their condition.

Discarding the absurd and impracticable socialistic theories of that day, they conceived a plan of operations which, modified by experience, and faithfully carried out, has obtained for them considerable fame, and raised the character of the British working man very highly in the estimation of the world. True, the original programme contained such magnificent projects as the arrangement of "The powers of production, distribution, education, and government;" but the practical good sense of the Co-operatives soon perceived the absurdity of the scheme, and accordingly the objects of the Society are now defined to be "the social and intellectual advancement of its members;" the providing "them with groceries, butchers' meat, drapery goods, clothing, shoes, clogs, &c.;" and affording a safe and profitable investment for the savings of working men, who are allowed 5 per cent. on all money invested in paid-up shares. Commencing with a humble capital of 28*l.*, the business of the Society has increased to the enormous extent of 152,063*l.* during 1860. The means whereby this startling result has been achieved affords matter for serious consideration, because it is impossible not to foresee that the spread of the system must, directly or indirectly, exercise a powerful influence on the future position of the Labour Question.

The gradual rise of the Society has been described in simple but graphic language, in the Almanac of the 'Equitable Pioneers' for 1860:—

"Fifteen years have now passed away since the thought occurred to a few labouring men of Rochdale, that it might be possible to better their social condition, by joining together for the purpose of purchasing in a wholesale market the various commodities which were needed for consumption in their several families. Simple and humble as was the thought, many difficulties lay in the way of its execution. First, the want of means, as they were all poor men—most of them in the deepest poverty, consequent upon a strike respecting wages from which they were just emerging, and for which they had been soliciting assistance from the shopkeepers of the neighbourhood. It was the slenderness of this assistance which gave impetus to the energy with which the first idea was afterwards put into practice.

"Another difficulty was, prejudice: a great deal of which existed in the minds of most working men, as to the practicability of provision stores being managed by the working classes with any profit to themselves. This prejudice was strong at the time, for it was still warm in the recollection of many, that many stores had failed, and that their affairs had been left in the hands of a few to wind-up at a considerable loss.

"Besides these difficulties, there was the opposition they were certain to encounter from the shopkeeping class, seeing that they must necessarily be the losers by the success of these Co-operators.

"But no great cause ever suffered in the end by having difficulties to overcome and opposition to contend with. Many are the blessings which Britons enjoy which never would have been appreciated if they had not been obtained in spite of the most determined opposition, by the still more resolute perseverance of those who obtained them. And so these men, being determined to succeed, overcame the first difficulty by subscribing their pence till they amounted to pounds, and kept on subscribing until their pounds were sufficient to warrant them in commencing operations. They overcame the second difficulty by agreeing that all their business should be transacted for ready money only, both in buying and selling; so that on the one hand no member could be a debtor to the Society, while on the other, no person other than a member could be a creditor. With these conditions, no difficulty was experienced in getting men to take the management of affairs, as there was then no risk in the matter. As for the last difficulty mentioned—namely, the opposition of the shopkeepers—they have been battling with it successfully all along from the commencement, adopting as their motto, 'Let those laugh that win.' And they have been uninterruptedly winning."

Commencing with 28 members in 1844, it now (August, 1861) numbers 4,000, who represent a capital which, according to the last quarterly return of June 18, 1861, amounts to 39,335*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* No wonder that I was somewhat eager to behold the stores, of which such wonderful results had been related; accordingly, immediately after my arrival in Rochdale, I proceeded at once to the warehouses in Toad Lane\* but it being somewhat late in the evening, the shops were closed. However, observing the offices to be lighted up, and much business apparently in course of transaction, I entered by the entrance at the back, and found myself in the midst of a group of cleanly-dressed, orderly, and intelligent-looking men and women, who were decidedly of the operative class; and who were presenting their vouchers at the window of the office, which was occupied by several clerks busily engaged in making the requisite entries in the various ledgers. Possessing an introduction to Mr. S. Ashworth, the President of the Society, I made an arrangement to spend the whole of the next day in inspecting the various stores, and mode of business transacted by the 'Equitable Pioneers.'

The next morning I found the butchers' store filled with customers, who afforded ample employment for the various assistants and salesmen that have the care of the shop, and from thence I proceeded over the way, to the grocery department, No. 31 Toad Lane, which was the original store of the Society. The shop, which is a good-sized one, has two wide counters running down each side, and behind these were several assistants busily employed in supplying the wants of the various customers.†

\* "Toad Lane" was originally, "The Old Lane," but was corrupted as follows: T' Old Lane—T' Owd Lane—Toad Lane.

† The Association employs 91 men, as follows:—Grocery dépôt, 40; Butchers', 10; Shoemakers', 15; Cloggers', 14; Tailors', 6; Drapers' 6. Total, 91.



Everything generally procurable at a grocer's establishment was to be had here, and of the best possible quality. The scene displayed on a Saturday night is represented as being of an extremely exciting nature; the assistants are continually running backwards and forwards, while the customers cluster together in large groups, cheerfully waiting their turn to be served. In the midst of the activity and bustle, all is order and good-humour.

The upper part of the warehouse is used as store-rooms, excepting the top floor, which has a separate entrance from the street, and is fitted up as a library and reading-room, and possesses a pair of large globes, a telescope, microscope, &c.

The Society's Library deserves to be specially mentioned, because its formation reflects the highest degree of credit on those to whom was intrusted the onerous task of selecting the requisite works. It is most gratifying to find that their choice has been influenced by so much good taste and sound judgment, as is evidenced by the list of works which appear in the general catalogue. I particularly observed that under the term "History and Biography," were to be found the several works of Alison, Bancroft, Boswell, Palgrave, Leitch Ritchie, Carlyle, Barrow, Chambers, Thackeray, Knight, Grote, Hallam, Lord Mahon, Craik, Macauley, &c. In "Fiction," occurred the novels of Scott, Dickens, James, Cooper, Bulwer, Thackeray, &c.; while in "Geography" they had obtained every procurable standard work.

Amongst the books classed under the somewhat lengthy title—'Mental, Moral, and Social Philosophy, and Political Economy,' they possessed the writings of John Stuart Mill, Chalmers, Eisdell, Martineau, Foster, Greg, Humboldt, C. Knight, Newman, &c. Their inherent love of poetry was shown by the names of Burns, Elliot, Massey, Bloomfield, Hood, Coleridge, Moore, Hogg, Miss Mitford, Mackay, Longfellow, P. T. Bayley, Shakspeare, &c.; nor were the local poets forgotten, for they possessed the works of John Critchley Prince, S. Bamford, John Bolton Rogerson, Charles Swain, and others. Under similar headings were to be found the writings of Lord Brougham, and other distinguished authors; and the various publications of the Messrs. Chambers, John Cassell, &c.; the whole forming an aggregate of 5,000 volumes.

The "Reading-Room" contained most of the best periodicals of the day, such as 'Once a Week,' 'Chambers' Journal,' 'All the Year Round,' 'London Review,' amongst the weeklies; and 'Fraser's Magazine,' 'The Cornhill Magazine,' 'Temple Bar,' 'Macmillan,' amongst the monthlies; whilst the tables were well supplied with the 'Times,' 'Morning Star,' 'Manchester Examiner,' 'Manchester Guardian,' and other daily and weekly metropolitan and provincial newspapers. Several members were busily engaged in reading as I entered the room, and they appeared to take great interest in the articles which they were perusing. From this place I went to the shoe-making department, No. 16 Toad Lane, where I found a shop well-fitted up, and supplied with a large assortment of well-made boots and shoes, chiefly manufactured on the premises by competent workmen. The drapery shop is situate in Cheetham Street, and while

possessing a plain exterior, is furnished with an extremely valuable stock; from which shawls, prints, mousselines de laine, parasols, carpets, ribbons, &c., are to be obtained both wholesale and retail. The new branch store in the Whitworth Road is a large, commodious, and handsome building, just erected by the Society. It consists of three lofty spacious shops, two being already opened and devoted to the grocery and butchery departments, the third being intended for a shoemaker's.

The upper floors are for the purpose of store-rooms for flour, &c., and an extensive apartment is to be fitted up as a library and reading-room. The shoemakers' and cloggers' workshops are large, lofty, and extremely well ventilated, forming an agreeable contrast to the miserably lighted and dingy holes in which so many of the Northampshire and Staffordshire shoemakers live and work. There are eight other branch stores, which are situate at Park Lane, Oldham Road, School Lane, Pinfold, Spotland Bridge, Bamford, Wardleworth, and Blue Pits.

Every customer at these stores receives, as at Leeds, a tin ticket representing the amount of each purchase made by him. When the profits are declared at the end of each quarter, a sum is set aside to enable the yearly interest of 5 per cent. to be paid on each 1*l.* share. After which 2½ per cent. of the whole profits is devoted to educational purposes, such as the maintenance of the library, reading-room, &c.; and the rest is divided amongst the members in proportion to the amount of their purchases.

Non-members are allowed to purchase at the stores, and to receive the tickets; but as they receive no dividend thereon, they generally dispose of them to the members, who receive the profits the same as if they had made the purchases themselves. The system of profits leads to several curious instances of accumulation on the part of members. Mr. D. Stone states \* that he took up a pass-book belonging "to a member who, in 1850, began with 1*s.* 3*d.*, and afterwards paid in four successive quarterly sums of 3*s.* 3*d.*, that is, 14*s.* 3*d.* in all. He then stopped paying in cash, for, with the bonus entered to his credit, he had attained his 5*l.* From that quarter he had drawn out, to December, 1860, no less than 41*l.* in all; leaving his 5*l.* as a nest-egg in the Society. This bonus was the share allotted to the amount of his shopping with the store, and he had had it paid over for any private use, without abatement or question. I was allowed to verify this statement by a reference to the ledgers of the Society, where I found many other similar cases. This is a real and tangible result, and proves far more effective than would any amount of preaching. The amount of business transacted at the various stores is weekly increasing, as may be inferred from the published quarterly statement of June 18, 1861, where we find that the cash received amounts to the unprecedented sum of 56,915*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, being at the rate of more than 200,000*l.* per annum. The success of the Stores emboldened many of the members, who formed another association, to which they gave the name of 'The Rochdale District

\* 'The Rochdale Co-operative Societies.' By D. Stone, F.C.S. A. Heywood: Manchester.

**Co-operative Corn-mill Society.** The objects of this association are stated to be the providing its members and customers with pure, wholesome, and unadulterated flour. The division of profits is based on the same principles as those of the parent Society. The flour-mill in Weir-street is a commanding brick edifice of five stories, entirely freehold, and erected in a strong substantial manner. The grinding and other machinery is worked by a powerful steam-engine of about 35 horse-power; and I was informed that upwards of 4,000 sacks of grain, meal, and flour were contained in the building, while a far larger number were stored at the Railway Station, from want of sufficient accommodation at the mill. To grind the stock in store, fourteen stones were kept in full operation, and the men employed had anything but an idle time of it. In an out-building, the cattle purchased for the Provision Stores are slaughtered by regular professional butchers, and some idea of the extent of this branch may be formed from the following Table of the weight of butcher's meat sold in the shops of the 'Pioneers' Society,' in the year 1860:—

Articles.	Number Killed.	Meat Sold.
Beasts . . . .	418	254,796 lbs.
Sheep . . . .	893	61,538 "
Pigs . . . .	801	172,796 "
Lambs . . . .	297	10,709 "
Calves . . . .	76	5,693 "
<b>Totals . . . .</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>505,532 lbs.</b>

The number of animals killed during the first six months of 1861 was 1,196; and the total weight of meat sold was 287,551 lbs.

The gradual increase of the business transacted by the 'Corn-mill Society,' is shown by the annexed statement:—

**FINANCIAL STATISTICS of the ROCHDALE DISTRICT CORN MILL SOCIETY, from 1850 to 1860.**

Year.	Amount of Funds.			Business done.	Profits made.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	£.	s.	d.
1850				None.			
1851	2,163	16	4	*	† None.		
1852	2,898	0	4	7,036	336	16	8
1853	4,143	19	4	16,679	208	15	11½
1854	3,971	17	0	22,047	557	12	10
1855	4,626	2	9	28,085	1,376	9	4
1856	8,784	4	9½	38,070	773	10	9½
1857	10,601	14	2½	54,326	2,007	1	5
1858	14,181	9	10	59,188	3,153	14	0½
1859	18,236	0	0	85,845	6,115	0	9
1860	26,618	14	6	133,125	10,164	12	5

The cash account for the quarter ending June 18, 1861, is 45,586*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; being at the rate of about 180,000*l.* for the

\* Account mislaid.

† 1851, Loss £421. 7*s.* 9*d.*

present year. The great bulk of the flour is disposed of to the 'Rochdale Stores,' and to about 55 Co-operative Associations in various districts, such as Manchester, Stockport, Bacup, &c. The success of the corn-mill led to another experiment in the shape of 'The Rochdale Co-operative Manufacturing Company,' which commenced operations in 1854, and within the last two or three years has purchased a piece of ground situate on the river Roche, where they have erected a building, which the learned and benevolent Recorder of Birmingham truly terms, "a well-built and even stately edifice, although no sacrifice is made for ornament."\* This place and all that it contains, cost about 50,000*l.*, *every farthing of which has been paid.* "The chimney shaft is the highest in the town, and a very elegant structure." Another factory is in course of erection, and will be completed within a few months. The co-operators were their own architects, purchased all the materials, and had the building erected at so much per cubic foot. The capital raised for the twin mills is upwards of 70,000*l.* The engines are of 120-horse-power, and the machinery is of the best possible description. The engineer, whom I found to be a very intelligent man, is also *one of the directors.* Upwards of 300 hands are employed in the mill, the interior of which displayed the utmost activity and order in the various departments. The profits of the mill are divided between the capitalists and the workers—a plan which has yet to bear the test of time. At Bacup, and similar places, the profits are divided amongst the shareholders alone—the workers receiving the current rate of wages, and no more. Indeed, I was informed by a Manchester gentleman, who from actual experience appeared qualified to speak on the subject, that Manufacturing Societies, based on the principles of that at Rochdale, cannot be rendered profitable to the capitalists; and that while the 'Rochdale Stores and Flour-mill' have been successful, the 'Cotton-mills' may prove the reverse, unless they follow the joint-stock system as at Bacup, where the Manufacturing Association yields a fair and legitimate amount of profit. But it is only right that I should state that at the 'Rochdale Mills,' the workers appeared to be amongst the best of their class, and that if they did receive higher than the current rate of wages, in the shape of a share of the profits, still, the increased interest taken by them in the work, and the greater degree of skill and care displayed by them, seemed to be a fair compensation for the increased rate of wages. This division of profits between labour and capital will be the real test of the system. If successful, it opens up a new future for the industrial classes; but otherwise, it will mark the limit of the practical working of the co-operative principle.

Many of the so-called 'Co-operative' associations are merely joint-stock companies, and should not be confounded with societies based on the true co-operative principle of dividing the profits between the shareholders and workers, or purchasers. Joint-stock companies are intended for the benefit of the shareholders alone; but the co-operative societies aim at the benefit of all in any way connected with them.

Besides the three Societies mentioned, there is also 'The Rochdale

\* 'Social Science Transactions,' 1860.

Co-operative Land and Building Company (Limited);' which is intended to "supply good cottage houses for the operative classes; such houses to be the joint property of the occupiers and others taking shares in the Company, which will give every shareholder a safe investment for his savings; and will act as an incentive to economy and frugality to those who feel anxious to own the dwellings in which they live. The rules give the Company power to build, buy, and sell houses, workshops, mills, factories, or any other kind of property; purchase, lease, or rent land on which to erect such property; and to transact all business which may relate to, or be in any way connected with, the building, buying, selling, or letting of property. The liability of the shareholders to be limited.—Capital, 50,000*l*."

The Rochdale Co-operators have presented their town with an extremely elegant marble drinking fountain; and have made handsome donations to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Rochdale Dispensary, and the Manchester Infirmary. They also possess a "Provident Sick and Burial Society" just formed, and already numbering more than 250 members; and, in addition, have started with a "Turkish Bath Company!" Well may strangers inquire, "What next?" But the Rochdale Co-operators bitterly complain of certain clauses of the 'Friendly Societies Act,' which prevents them from extending their operations beyond a certain limit. In their 'Almanac for 1861,' they have stated the nature of the objections which they entertain towards the Act in its present shape,—

"1st. Among the clauses of the 'Friendly Societies Act,' there is one which forbids the holding, either by occupation or possession, of more than one acre of land.

"2nd. Another clause forbids the occupation or possession of any building, land, tenement, or premises of any kind, except such where the *bona fide* business of the Society is transacted.

"3rd. The same Act also prohibits the investment of any of the Societies' funds in any way, except in a Savings' Bank under the sanction of Parliament, or else with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and in one or two other ways, which are neither so profitable nor secure as many of the facilities for investment afforded by one Society to another, which, though now practised, is without the sanction of Parliament, and on the sole responsibility of the trustees.

"4th. Another grievous clause of the Act, is a late amendment which prohibits the appropriation of any portion of the profits for educational purposes.

"Lastly. In the matter of liability, the Act provides that each member is liable to be called upon to make up any deficiency which may occur in the assets of the Society, to any extent which the trustees deem fit. This last is very objectionable, and the effects of its working is causing many Societies to form themselves into Joint Stock Companies, under the 'Limited Liability Act.'"

They also state that, "Besides these defects contained in the Act, there are one or two provisions which require to be made. One—making it compulsory on the part of a member to give up any property held by him on the Society's account; and another, more

clearly defining the power of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, which is at present very arbitrary."

With regard to the clause which prohibits the holding of more than one acre of land by these Societies, several instances are adduced of its prejudicial effects on the extension of their business. The Leeds Society require more room for their buildings, but having already one acre of ground covered with them, they find their further operations suddenly checked.

The Rochdale Co-operators state, that "The Rochdale Manufacturing Society' have ample means at their disposal for the extension of their business, but on account of this prohibitory clause, they cannot go beyond the premises already occupied by them, having taken land on a lease to the full extent allowed by law. The premises now occupied by our own Society, in which the business of the Society is transacted, would somewhere near cover land to the extent allowed by the Act."

The probable effects of a change being made in the clauses of the 'Friendly Societies Act' is indicated by the passage immediately following the above extract,—“Besides, if we begin to entertain thought of leasing or purchasing land whereon to grow our own potatoes, provide our own butter, or grow our own corn, the thought is at once crushed when it comes into contact with this prohibitory clause.”

Mr. John Holmes, of Leeds, goes even further, for in a Paper read by him at the Social Science meeting at Glasgow, he stated that—

“It is interesting to trace this ramification of labour. At Leeds we supply flour to about 30,000 eaters, in 20,000 bags per year, or 400,000 stones of flour, independent of other grains, as of oats, barley, beans, &c. At a yield of four quarters per acre, it will take 4,000 acres of ground to grow our corn; but as, by rotation, there is but one crop in four years, it will require 16,000 acres of land, or about 25 square miles, to supply us with grain. If the members of Co-operative Societies would but employ their capital instead of spending it, the equal gain from economy in growing would be more than probable, and thus capital and labour employed and extended would follow in the growth of wealth, which would place want, or the fear of it, a rare possibility to co-operators.

“Now the sales of flour in the ‘Rochdale Corn-mill Society’ for the year just ended are 37,853 sacks of 280 lbs.; the ‘Pioneers’ Society’ disposes of 120 loads of potatoes and 140 firkins of butter weekly, or at the rate of, say 6,000 loads of potatoes, and 7,000 firkins of butter per annum. At the above calculation it will take 28,000 acres of land to supply grain for the necessities of the ‘Rochdale Corn-mill Society.’ And as, most likely, the same land in the alternate crops might supply the potatoes for the consumption of the Pioneers, it would take not less than 7,000 acres more to supply the butter. Here then is a sure market for the produce of an estate of 50 square miles in extent, the labourers on which might be materially benefited by the application to themselves of the principles of co-operation; the result no doubt being, that they would be better fed, housed, and clad than the majority of agricultural labourers are at present. The

funds necessary for carrying out an undertaking such as the one suggested might be soon collected. The Pioneers' Society's capital is 10,000*l.* more than it was a year ago, and it may be safely said that 6,000*l.* is not wanted for the purposes of trade—and this surplus is continually increasing. A few years would perfect an agricultural business (if the law could only be made favourable to the undertaking), with a far greater certainty of success, and none of the disastrous risks that have hitherto attended similar enterprises."

Messrs. Cobden, Slaney, and Estcourt introduced a Bill into Parliament during the recent Session, to amend the 'Industrial and Provident Societies Acts,' in accordance with the views of the Leeds and Rochdale Co-operation Associations; but the Bill was withdrawn. It is to be again brought forward during the Session of 1862, and, if successful, will legalize the investments made by various stores in the Rochdale Corn and Flour-mill, and, to use the words of Dr. John Watts, of Manchester,\* will enable a federation of stores to set up manufacturing establishments, or a great central wholesale store to supply a large district with produce or stock.

I visited several minor stores, but they did not offer any peculiarity worth recording. They all appear to be in a prosperous state, doing an extensive business in proportion to their means, and yielding a fair dividend. The amount of capital represented by these societies is something enormous. Dr. John Watts, in his tract, states he has "no doubt that up to the present time (May, 1861) the registration of such companies will cover a capital of one-and-a-half million sterling, exclusive of 'The Manchester Cotton Company, Limited,' whose capital is one million."

Besides the above-mentioned associations, others have been recently started, such as 'The Preston Co-operative Spinning and Weaving Company;' 'Colne Co-operative Spinning and Weaving Company;' 'Lancashire Co-operative Spinning and Weaving Company (capital, 100,000*l.*);' 'Calliard's (Flannel) Manufacturing Company;' 'Trades Newspaper Company;' 'The London Building Company;' 'High Wycombe Co-operative Chair Manufacturing Company,' &c. There are also many new stores, several on a very large scale, lately opened in various parts of the kingdom.

The success and increasing magnitude of these co-operative societies has led, as previously stated, many of the soundest disciples of Political Economy to believe that in Co-operation will be found the long-sought means of reconciling the apparently antagonistic interests of capital with those of labour.

Mr. William Chambers states† that "it seems almost as if we now, for the first time, had got hold of that for which philanthropists had hitherto been blindly groping, and saw a solution of those difficult problems in the relationship of capital and labour that had long perplexed writers on social economics, that solution being the more valuable that it is in the course of being spiritedly wrought out by the operative body themselves."

Mr. M. D. Hill says, "I repeat that the moral and mental advan-

\* 'Co-operative Societies.' By Dr. J. Watts. Manchester: John Heywood.

† Social Science Tracts, No. 1.—'Co-operation.' London: Chambers.

tages of co-operation strike me as too great even to be calculated in these, the early years of its history; and that I am disposed to throw myself upon them with perfect faith in the excellence of the results which must flow from them, although I cannot see my way through the whole of the labyrinth.”\* Again, he observes that he knows “of no such institutions of such promise as co-operative societies, to furnish you with an equal amount of assistance in solving the high and glorious problem of life—the advancement of ‘the greatest happiness of the greatest number.’”†

Mr. John Stuart Mill, in his ‘Political Economy,’ thinks that an extension of the co-operative principle “would be the nearest approach to social justice, and the most beneficial ordering of industrial affairs for the universal good, which it is possible at present to foresee.” These opinions are certainly not unsupported by facts; but not so the extreme and dangerous views of other writers, who consider that in co-operation will be found the true means of social regeneration—of remedying all the evils which at present afflict us—and of forming the people into one vast fraternity or brotherhood—working for the good and welfare of each and all. They perceive in its success the downfall of Individual Enterprise, and the prevention of Competition, at least beyond a certain limit, not very accurately defined. The promoters of the Rochdale stores had some idea of this nature when they first commenced their operations, as will be seen by the following extract from the prospectus issued by them in 1844:—

“That, as soon as practicable, this Society shall proceed to arrange the powers of PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION, EDUCATION, and GOVERNMENT; or, in other words, to establish a self-supporting home-colony of united interests, or assist other societies in establishing such colonies.”

Experience has taught the Equitable Pioneers to be content with less ambitious aims; still the idea thus expressed by them is but too frequently the secret hope and aim of the great majority of the working classes. The same ignorance of the simplest laws of Political Economy which has led to so many rash movements, in the shape of strikes and other industrial calamities, is also shown in the popular belief as to the ultimate results of the general application of the co-operative principle.

It was his perception of this which led Mr. Commissioner Hill to state, in a letter‡ addressed to Mr. F. Pitman of Manchester, that he hoped “a broad line of distinction would be drawn between co-operation and socialism, which are founded on principles not merely alien to each other, but repugnant and contradictory.” This elicited a lengthy reply from a correspondent in ‘The Co-operator’ of August, 1861, in which the popular belief before alluded to is thus expressed:—

“The reason why so many of us (*i. e.* the working classes) are such ardent supporters of co-operation is because we believe that the present system of society is altogether wrong; that it is well qualified to foster every vice, and that it must eventually pass away,”

\* ‘Social Science Transactions,’ 1860.

† Ditto, ditto.

‡ ‘Co-operator,’ June, 1861. London: Pitman.



and of course be replaced by socialism, for the writer adds, a little further on, "I therefore, in opposition to Mr. Hill, hope and trust that you, Mr. Editor, will see yourself, and constantly keep before the minds of your readers, the fact that co-operation is leading gradually but surely towards socialism." The same idea forms the basis of thought amongst those to whom is applied the term 'Christian Socialists,' whose doctrines are thus truthfully expressed by Mr. Greg :\*—"Society is altogether out of joint. Its anomalies, its disfigured aspects, its glaring inequalities, the sufferings of the most numerous portion of it, are monstrous, indefensible, and yearly increasing : mere palliatives—mere slow improvements—mere gradual ameliorations—will not meet its wants ; it must be remodelled, not merely furbished up. Political Economy has hitherto had it all its own way ; and the shocking condition into which it has brought us, shows that its principles must be strangely inadequate or unsound. The miseries of the great mass of the people—their inability to find work, or to obtain, in return for such work as can be performed in reasonable time and by ordinary strength, a sufficiency of the comforts and necessities of life,—may nearly all be traced to one source—competition, instead of combination (or co-operation). The antagonistic and regenerative principle which must be introduced is association. Let workmen associate with one another, and there will be work and wages enough for all. Competition is a cruel and unchristian system : association breathes the very spirit of our Divine Master."

The general tenor of the various reports of meetings held in connection with the formation of co-operative societies, show that the foregoing doctrines are extremely prevalent amongst those who advocate co-operative principles ; and the establishment of such associations as 'The Rochdale Co-operative Manufacturing Society' is hailed with acclamations by them as a step towards the end.

In the formation of this Society we find an attempt at realizing the long dreamed-of union of Capital and Labour, of Employer and Employed, in the same individual. Mr. W. Chambers says,†—"Just as the members of the 'Equitable Pioneers' Society' receive profits from their purchases, so do the heads in the factory receive profits on their work, independently of their wages.‡ The plan of distributing profits satisfies all reasonable wishes. After paying expenses and interest on capital, the different hands receive sums in proportion to their wages, or, in other words, the value of their labour. For example, a man at 26s. per week would receive double what pertains to one at 13s. per week. This arrangement being consistent with fair play, promotes good feeling in the Society. Every one has an inducement to make himself as useful as he possibly

\* Essays on Political and Social Science, vol. i. pp. 475-6.

† Social Science Tracts, No. 1.

‡ No writer appears to have noticed the distinction between the system of dividing the profits in the Manufacturing Society and the Provision Stores. In the one the surplus profits are divided amongst the workers ; in the other amongst the purchasers. But no purchaser of the Manufacturing Society would receive profits as such, neither would any worker in the Provision and Clothing Stores receive more than the current rate of wages. Therefore the two systems are *not* identical.

can, in order to procure not only an increase of wages, but an increased ratio of profits. The very humblest worker cannot but perceive that having a clear interest in the welfare of the concern, he is bound neither to slacken his diligence nor to suffer anything, as far as may be in his power, to go to waste." At the time of my visit to the factory, these words were apparently fairly carried into effect by the operatives; but the question is not so much the *practicability* as the *durability* of the system. There is nothing in Political Economy to prohibit the formation of such associations. The real danger lies in the fact that many of their advocates are too indifferent to the immense and frequently irreconcilable diversity of individual opinions, wants, desires, and interests, which must always, as a matter of course, exist amongst the members of such associations; which, as they proceed, will find, we fear, "that their harmonious and prosperous existence will depend upon a fairness, a forbearance, a self-abnegating submission, a humbleness, or at least a clear-sightedness and justice in the estimation of their own respective merits, a patience under privation—in a word, a degree of moral and mental development, which—though not perhaps rarer among the working classes than among other ranks—is rare everywhere."\* Already have dissensions broken out on the vital question of the right of labour to share in the profits of capital.

An able essayist—himself a working man and co-operator—on the Co-operation Question, Mr. J. H. Salkeld, states,† that "there is a reverse side to this pleasing picture (of Co-operation)," and regard to truth compels us to advert to it. It would appear that all the men in Rochdale are not of the Pioneer spirit; selfishness lays its chilly hand upon men there, as it does in other places, and a blind cupidity prevents them seeing that, "Honesty is the best policy." It was on Monday the 24th of September, 1860, that a meeting was held at Rochdale of the members of the 'Manufacturing Society,' to abolish or disallow profits to workers. For the abolition, 571 members voted; against the abolition, 277. The 53rd rule requires, "That no repeal or alteration shall be made in the rules unless by the votes of three-fourths of the members present at a special general meeting called for that purpose." Thus the principle was saved, though it is melancholy to reflect, only by a legal form. Mr. John Holmes, of Leeds—himself no mean authority—perceives and is not slow to deplore the evil. Whilst sanguine as to the ultimate spread of the Co-operative principle, he mourns the ignorance and apathy of the people in general, and unconsciously alludes to the very danger to which I have previously alluded, "Others who wish to get out of the trammels of poverty, ignorant of the natural relation of things, hope for the impossible, and not getting their wishes, become discontented with real benefits, and quarrel therewith."‡

But supposing, for the sake of argument, that the Co-operative Manufacturing Associations are enabled to persevere in spite of the dispute as to the division of profits, still practical difficulties must be

\* Greg's Essays, vol. i., p. 510.

† 'Dial' Prize Essays—'Co-operation.'

‡ 'The Economic and Moral Advantages of Co-operation.'

continually arising to retard if not to prevent success. Again, quoting from Mr. Greg, it may be asked, "How long will each workman be content with the kind and nature of the work allotted to him, without accusing the manager of favouritism? How long will the tailor who conceits himself to be a good cutter out, be satisfied with the dissenting judgment of the manager who delegates him to the work and the wages of a sewer? How long will the man who imagines himself to be clean, industrious, and accurate, submit to the decision of those who decide that he is slovenly, idle, and careless? How long will he bear to pay fines which he will not admit to have incurred, and to receive lower remuneration than his fellow-workmen whom he deems to be no abler than himself?"\* These, and a thousand similar questions may be asked; and if so, is it not possible, nay, extremely probable, that the discontented workman or workmen would leave the Association, and either form or join a rival Society. While human nature, not society, is constituted as it is, is it possible to insure unity of opinion on every question which may arise, or to prevent the minority from expressing their dissatisfaction in some practical way? In fact, Co-operation is a doctrine of self-sacrifice, and as such is laudable and praiseworthy; but this very thing points out the reason why associations based on true Co-operative principles will find much toil and difficulty in maintaining a lengthened existence. When men learn to forego a portion or the whole of their individual wants or desires, in consideration of those which are assumed to be more conducive to the general welfare of all, then—but not till then—will the principle of Co-operation always work successfully beyond a certain limit hereafter to be defined. But in no case can any Society, based on Co-operative principles, succeed, unless it practises the rules laid down by Mr. John Holmes:

Conditions requisite for the success of Co-operation—

1. Sufficient members to enable the principle to operate.
2. Capital requisite to purchase all economically.
3. All sales, as well as purchases, to be for *ready-money only*.
4. Understanding of the necessary conditions of business.
5. Managers equal to the average abilities of the trade.
6. Directors who have confidence in the principles of Co-operation, and not too much confidence in any one untried.
7. Perseverance and patience to work out necessary results.
8. Forbearance towards each other's *disinterested* opinions.
9. Equitable rules relating to members, and legal ones under the 'Friendly Societies' or other Parliamentary Acts.
10. Reports regularly published, showing income, out-go, expenses, operations, profits or loss, and the relations of each.
11. Correct audits of accounts, and guarantees from all in trust.
12. Careful oversight by all officials, and yet respect towards all who do their duty as servants to the Society.
13. Accumulation of funds for the purpose of extension, loss, wear and tear, &c., &c.;

and, I may add, the proper insurance of all property, whether buildings, fixtures, or stock. Unfortunately, many of the societies re-

\* Greg's Essays, vol. i., p. 510.

cently started are deficient in one or more of these conditions, and must consequently fail; but their failure will not arise from any defect of the Co-operative principle, but from the neglect of the conditions necessary to insure its success.

Amongst other things, the total extinguishment of *competition* is popularly looked upon as one of the primary steps towards our social regeneration. Competition, it is urged, is the prolific source of low wages, over-production, undue increase of machinery, want of employment, and other alleged evils. Individual effort, they also argue, leads to competition, and competition leads to a destructive and ruinous system of cheapness—a cheapness which means low wages and bad production. Associated Labour, or in other words, Co-operation, is assumed to prevent competition, by rendering the interests of all identical with each other; but, even allowing that the members of a Co-operative Association overcome all minor difficulties, they would find that they could only succeed by means of the very principle which they profess to displace—*competition*.

Their productions must compete with those of other manufacturers in the market; and even (if such a thing were possible), in the event of individual enterprise being usurped by a grand federation of Co-operative Associations, with those produced by each other. The working of competition can no more be stayed by human means than can the daily rising or setting of the sun. What is Co-operation but the competition of associated labour with private enterprise? Five hundred men with a capital of 1*l.* each, possess, it is true, a money power equal to the individual capitalist who owns 500*l.*; but they cannot succeed, except by competing with him, or by an exercise of the principle they so bitterly denounce. The profits that, when accumulated, will make the individual capitalist wealthy, may only produce a poor and insignificant dividend for each of the associated capitalists. How is this to be met? How is the dividend to be increased? Clearly, by competition. They must produce goods as cheap or cheaper than their rival. But will they do so? They must, or they will fail as others have done before them. When an Association of this nature is formed, it generally endeavours “to find among its own members some individuals possessed of the peculiar talent required, and appoint them for the management on easier terms than would be demanded by the class of men who are at present employed in commercial management.”\* What is this but competition? They would strive to procure the best and most perfect machinery, as at Rochdale, Bacup, &c., for the purpose of producing at the least possible cost. Is not this competition with those who possess inferior machinery? No matter how the question may be disguised, competition does and always will exist amongst them. The only alternative is the toleration of a gigantic monopoly, an unbearable tyranny, a despotism of the worst possible nature, which should control our lives, thoughts, and actions, without allowing us the slightest freedom or independence of mind; and as our human nature would continually be in a state of rebellion against this usurpation of our natural rights, the necessary harmony and concord

\* Morrison on ‘Labour and Capital,’ p. 125.

of feeling could not exist amongst the members, consequently there would be differences and dissensions, terminable only by the dissolution of the Association. It is clear, therefore, that Co-operation cannot extinguish Competition. Possessing certain advantages, it does not possess all; on the contrary, it is burdened with several disadvantages, which, while they would allow it to compete with individual enterprise, would completely preclude it from displacing the same. It enables those possessed of limited means to attain results frequently gained by those of larger means; but it does not always permit them to obtain advantages which are denied to their more wealthy competitors. The Co-operators can very seldom, if ever, possess the promptness of decision, unity of feeling, and singleness of purpose which generally characterizes individual enterprise.

This also applies to joint-stock companies, as well as those based on Co-operative principles. Neither can, at least in the present state of society, displace private or individual enterprise; although in conjunction with it they may greatly aid its success.

In our railways, mines, and other undertakings, it is generally found that associated capital in co-operation with individual ability, such as in the case of the late George Stephenson, proves the most sound and durable mode of proceeding. Co-operation, pure and simple, substitutes the thoughts, feelings, interests, and wishes of the *many* for those of the *one*. If all possessed the same intellectual powers, the same penetrating amount of judgment, and the same degree of knowledge, experience, and discernment, this would not be felt; but as in every society the diverse opinions of the members have to be continually reconciled, it will be seen that Co-operation has very serious dangers to contend with. Those Societies succeed the best in which the management is intrusted to the fewest possible number of members, or, in other words, the more the management approximates to that of individual enterprise. Mr. Morrison states, in 'Labour and Capital,' that "it might at first sight appear that the prosperity of companies would be promoted by active interference in the management on the part of the body of shareholders to whom the property and profits belong. But in practice it is found that a great proportion of the instances, in which the dividends of a joint-stock company\* approximate to the rates of profit of successful private business, occur where the shareholders do not interfere in the management at all, and it happens to fall into the hands of a very small number of persons, disposed and competent to conduct it with as much unity and as little discussion as the business of a private firm."—p. 127. Therefore Co-operation, while it may rival, can never substitute itself for private enterprise, any more than it can destroy competition; and as these are the principal alleged evils of our social state, which Christian socialism seeks to remove, it will be clearly seen that if ever the members of that creed are to be successful, it will certainly not be by the aid of *Co-operation*.

But although Co-operation can never produce the extreme results which its more sanguine advocates would lead us to expect, still the principle, in a modified shape, appears destined to play a very con-

\* This applies also to Co-operative Associations.

spicuous part in the future of labour, and may produce certain unexpected social and moral advantages, arising from the increased education of the people.

Therefore it is necessary that an attempt should be made to define the limits beyond which Co-operative Societies may not venture with any hope—save in isolated cases—of permanent success. After a very careful examination of the whole subject, I have come to the conclusion that the Co-operative principle, while successful with trades or businesses which do not require much capital sunk in fixed stock, such as machinery, &c., or in which too much head-labour is not requisite, would ultimately fail in such concerns as that of “The Rochdale Co-operative Manufacturing Society,” so long as the profits are divided between the capitalists and the workers. But there is nothing to forbid the working classes from possessing such establishments as that of “The Rochdale Cotton-mill;” only, to be *permanently* successful and profitable, they must be based on the joint-stock principle, as is “The Bacup Co-operation Mill.”

The more extensive and speculative the concern, the greater will be the risk of failure; and the greater the risk of failure, the higher should be the rate of profits. The high profits of one year compensate for the diminished profits or loss of another, and anything which tends to diminish those profits tends—irrespective of every other consideration—to endanger the profitable character of the concern. Besides, the cost of labour must be taken into account; and as the number of Co-operative Manufacturing Associations increase, the greater will be the amount of competition between them, and the more severely will the system of “bonuses” to the workers be found to increase the cost of production without any corresponding increase, but rather a decrease, in the amount of profits.

The same feelings which induce many to recommend and advocate a system which offers to working men a rate of wages much higher than the current market value also occasions many kind and benevolent employers to increase the salaries of those employed by them; and John Stuart Mill states\* that “similar feelings operate in the minds of persons of business with respect to their clerks and other *employés*. Liberality, generosity, and the credit of the employer are motives which, to whatever extent they operate, preclude taking the utmost advantage of competition; and doubtless such motives might, and even now do, operate on employers in all the great departments of industry—and most desirable is it that they should. But they can never raise the average wages of labour beyond the ratio of population to capital. By giving more to each person employed they limit the power of giving employment to numbers; and, however excellent their moral effect, they do little good economically, unless the pauperism of those who are shut out leads indirectly to a readjustment by means of an increased restraint on population.” The effect of an increase of wages, whether represented by bonuses or not, would be to encourage large numbers of operatives to start similar concerns, leaving their old places to be filled by new workmen, thus increasing the amount of production,

\* ‘Principles of Political Economy.’ Fourth Edition, vol. i., p. 483.

the number of hands employed in the trade, and tending, by the increased supply of labour, to lower the rate of wages. The joint-stock principle, on the contrary, gives merely the current rate of wages, and leaves the profits to be divided between the shareholders, who may be operatives or not.

But it must not be assumed from the foregoing remarks that most Co-operative Societies have hitherto been successful: on the contrary, many have proved utter failures. Dr. Watts mentions one or two instances. He says that "a concern of this kind was started at Padiham, in Lancashire, and at first made good progress; but in course of time too many of the workmen wanted to be overlookers, and they came to quarrelling. They had invested about 7,000*l.*, and were owing about 9,000*l.*, a sum which continued success would very soon have covered; but during the quarrel one of the shareholders broke into the mill at night, and cut out a large proportion of the warps from the looms. The creditors, looking forward to a certain loss by these proceedings, came at once upon the estate and realised, and the shareholders lost the whole of their money." Another manufactory was started at Pendleton, Manchester, and failed from similar causes. These results were occasioned by a departure from the *ready-money* system. If the Padiham concern had not owed for goods, it could not have been broken up by its creditors. The same applies to the case of the National Industrial and Provident Society, mentioned in the last Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Many societies have suffered from the dishonesty of the officials, and at Kettering a flagrant case came under the notice of the local county court a few weeks since. One of the principal causes of the success of the Rochdale stores was the failure of the savings' bank several years since, when it was discovered that the actuary had appropriated to his own purposes upwards of 70,000*l.*, nearly all of which was invested by the working classes. This led them to lose faith in savings' banks, and to patronize the Co-operative Associations; nor has any change yet taken place with regard to their feelings. At Leeds the unwearying efforts of Mr. John Holmes and a few kindred spirits has led to the success of the stores in that town, but for which, internal dissensions would have long since endangered the prosperity of the concern. Unfortunately, a portion of the Co-operative movement, at least in Lancashire, is assuming the nature of a ruinous speculative mania, an inflamed lust of gain, which must inevitably terminate in failure and disappointment.

The way in which Co-operation will always prove the most successful will be when in connection with provision stores; for here the principle may render good service by supplanting the mischievous, improvident, and demoralizing "tally-shop" system. No one who is not thoroughly acquainted with the history and home life of the working classes can imagine the real extent of the evil inflicted by the toleration of the "tally" system in the domestic economy of the working man. Under it he pays far more for miserable, inferior articles than a wealthy individual does for goods of first-rate value; and not only this, but when once the shop-credit has commenced the unlucky purchaser finds himself a slave to it, and must continue, or find him-

self in the county court; and to be "sued" implies a total refusal of credit.

A business conducted on sound ready-money principles would preclude all this danger; but hitherto very few of the small shopkeepers have possessed sufficient courage to abandon the old routine of high prices, long credits, and bad debts. The Co-operative stores meet this evil; and, by teaching the industrial classes the real value of ready-money payments, will do much to dispel the false notions of political economy which have hitherto been so prevalent amongst them. They will learn to appreciate the importance of temperance, economy, industry, and education. They will also learn the fact, that something more than mere manual labour is required to conduct a business profitably, and the more that head-labour is exerted, the more must that labour be paid for. Consequently the Co-operative principle may exercise a great influence on future strikes.

Strikes are generally the results of the thoughts and opinions of a discontented few who, dissatisfied with the present state of things, generally persuade their fellow-workers to attempt the bringing about of a change for the better. Now if these men are allowed, ay, encouraged to set up in business for themselves by the aid of co-operation, they will soon learn, what they would never previously believe, that the current rate of wages and hours of work are dependent on something more than the mere wishes of masters or men. They would acquire a practical knowledge of the difficulties which attend the management of a first-class business, and of the high wages or profits requisite to remunerate the man who can conduct it successfully. They would also learn that, taking the knowledge required, the responsibility assumed, and the amount of capital invested, the profits of the employer are not so very large, but rather low compared with those frequently made by the employed. This would lead them to perceive the inutility of strikes in general, and to feel a conviction that some other more sensible and practical means must be sought to effect the changes required. Therefore, as regards strikes, the tally-shop system, and the popular disregard of the value of ready money, Co-operation may work many beneficial changes, and so far deserves the encouragement and support of every right-thinking man; but when it attempts to go farther—when it seeks to usurp the functions of private enterprise, to change the relations of capital and labour, and to remodel our social system, then it will as decidedly fail, from the inherent weakness of our human nature; nor will any amount of eloquence or persuasion ever induce any one who has calmly and impartially studied the question in its various aspects to think otherwise.

JOHN PLUMMER.

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#### IV.—THE APPROACHING INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

THE world having assented to the holding of another International Exhibition in London in 1862, which shall have the further feature of being an Exhibition of the *Fine Art* as well as the *Industry* of All Nations, it will be interesting to determine in some degree what we are justified in expecting, as derived from the teachings of the past; to ascertain, in familiar phrase, what is the *good* of these great collections. We shall have briefly to notice certain other Exhibitions, and to mention the plans in contemplation for next year; but this will be done only so far as is necessary for taking a general comparative view of the whole. For clearness, it may be well to separate fine arts from useful arts.

##### § 1. USEFUL ARTS.

What the Hyde Park Exhibition in 1851 was, we need not state here; most readers know something about it; and the volume of the 'Companion' for 1852 gave a curious collection of 'Facts and Figures' relating to it. Most of the exhibitors were well pleased with the result, though some of them expressed discontent at the mode in which the medals were awarded. One of the curiosities arising out of that Exhibition was a collection of all the books and publications relating to it, put forth from time to time. The number was enormous. Catalogues, lists, synopses, handbooks, guides, histories, descriptions, reviews, reports, poems, satires, squibs, songs, pictures, of all kinds and sizes. Mr. C. W. Dilke, one of the Royal Commissioners, collected all that he could obtain; and a catalogue of the collection, printed for private circulation, fills more than a hundred large octavo pages. The books and pamphlets are in the English, Welsh, French, German, Dutch, Swedish, Italian, Spanish, Greek, and Arabic languages.

Concerning the useful results of that Exhibition, we may say that they consisted primarily in the opportunity offered for different nations to become acquainted one with another, each learning something which the others were fitted to teach. Mr. Cole, one of the Commissioners, has pointed out that the Exhibition, by bringing together thinking men of all nations, effected something towards valuable reforms in postal arrangements, in the laws of patents and copyright, in quarantine and sanitary economy, in international commercial laws, in the passport system, in industrial education, in facilities for travelling, and in the healthy practice of hospitalities between one nation and another. As to the more immediate teachings of the Exhibition, in relation to productive industry generally, they were admirably sketched in a series of twenty-four lectures, delivered before the Society of Arts in 1852-3, by De la Beche, Owen, Whewell, Playfair, Lindley, Glaisher, Royle, Ansted, and other eminent men. Each lecturer was able to point to certain matters in which one or other of the foreign nations had excelled us at the Exhibition; to others in which England had an undoubted pre-eminence; and to others which afforded a clue to improvement in future. India sur-

prised us all by her works in art manufacture. The United States, though ill-represented as a whole, showed us much that was curious and instructive in the fabrication of india-rubber goods, clocks, and implements. Austria showed to how great excellence furniture goods, and Prussia steel and iron goods, have risen on the Continent. Switzerland and South Germany astonished us with their cheap toys and carvings. France had abundant to show us worthy of thoughtful attention; and so, indeed, had nearly all the nations that exhibited. On the other hand, the foreigners who visited us had similar means afforded to them of comparing themselves with us, and ascertaining how much they could learn. Mr. Glaisher pointed out a good likely to result from masters and men, theorists and practitioners, meeting on a common ground. The benefit to the humble and working classes of the community, he remarked, we may expect to be great. For the first time had been placed within their grasp a knowledge of what had been done, what is doing, and by whom; a knowledge necessary to the prevention of the useless repetitions which have so often engaged the attention of the ingenious mechanic, who, ignorant that he is doing that which had long been successfully performed, sustains a real injury; while the talent and industry possessed by him are totally lost to other causes which, with better information, he might have successfully embraced. M. Lemoine, who came over to England as correspondent of one of the Paris newspapers, showed that intelligent foreigners were not slow in recognizing the mutually beneficial effects of the Exhibition. "One of the great results," he said, "will be, that all nations will improve by means of mutual example and comparison. If the English give us lessons in industry, they may on their part learn from us to assign to art, properly speaking, a higher position. Taste is perfected in proportion as the level of equality ascends; inferior products are no longer in demand, superfluities have become necessities, and the beautiful is as requisite as the good."

When the Crystal Palace was swept away from Hyde Park, and its materials transferred to Sydenham, and when manufacturers had settled down after the excitement of the period, various indications appeared that seed had been sown likely to produce good fruit. Deficiencies were acknowledged, which had neither been acknowledged nor understood before 1851; and plans for improvement were projected, which would not have been practicable but for the teachings of that year.

Amongst various matters connected with the year 1853, in relation to this subject, we must advert to a step taken by the Belgian government. They sent over M. de Cocquiel to England, to examine and report upon the state of education—not in a general sense, but as bearing upon industrial culture; to ascertain, in short, whether, and how far, technology is regularly taught in England. Some of the observations made in his Report are worthy of note: "If the personal qualities of the English are taken duly into account, it will be found that, in reality, that country is not, in an industrial point of view, more advanced than certain nations of the Continent. Our" (Belgian) "establishments are, beyond any doubt, managed with more order, and in a more skilful manner than the manufactories of England; our

mines are worked with greater economy, and more in conformity with the laws of science, than those of that country." After pointing out how much the success of England depends on commercial skill, he proceeds: "It is, therefore, in some respects owing to circumstances foreign to manufacturing skill, that English manufacturers have obtained the immense superiority which they now enjoy. It will, in my opinion, be very illogical to draw any conclusion whatsoever against the advantages to be derived from industrial instruction, from the fact that England, the greatest manufacturing power in the world, is nevertheless deprived of its advantages." M. de Cocquiél was struck with the degree to which a certain kind of knowledge of science is diffused among general readers in this country, although the teaching may not be made directly applicable to the wants of working men in their daily vocations. He dwells on the great value derived by each nation from a knowledge of the degree in which other nations are better or worse than itself, in reference to a particular branch of industry. Every day the social improvements tend more and more, he remarks, to equalize the conditions of production between nations, so as to leave intelligence and skill only subsisting as instruments of superiority. It is owing to this superiority that England is enabled to send back to America, in the shape of woven fabrics, the cotton which she has received from that country, notwithstanding the advantages possessed by America of cheaper raw material and equally cheap fuel. It is owing to the same cause that America, which in the clearing of her venerable forests has acquired greater skill than any other nation in the manufacture of the spade, the axe, and the hatchet, is enabled to send back these tools to England, whence she derived the raw material of which they are made. "The statesmen of England have thoroughly well understood the question in this respect; the Exhibition of 1851 was to them a gleam of light which they will not fail to turn to profitable account. But this is an additional reason why other nations should gird on their arms and prepare for the conflict, that they may not lose the ground they have so laboriously gained."

In this same year, 1853, the Department of Science and Art was established, bringing under one central control the Department of Practical Art, the Provincial Schools of Design, the Museum of Economic Geology, the School of Mines, the Geological Survey, the Royal College of Chemistry, the Museum of Inventions, the Museum of Irish Industry, and the Edinburgh Museum of Industry. These were all now placed under the Board of Trade, but were afterwards transferred to the Committee of Council on Education. In what way these institutions, combined with lectures to working men at Jermyn-street, are fitted to contribute towards the education of the people in a knowledge of the relations which Industry bears to Art and to Science, has been noticed in former volumes of the 'Companion' (1859, p. 28; 1860, p. 84; together with the articles in several volumes on 'Public Improvements').

The year 1853 was further marked by a useful course followed by the Society of Arts. The Council issued circulars to persons connected with manufacturing operations on a large scale, or interested

in the improvement of those operations, soliciting an expression of opinion as to the best mode of conducting industrial education. Mr. Aitken, chief designer to Messrs. Winfield, at Birmingham; M. Arnoux, chief designer to Messrs. Minton, in the Potteries; Mr. Atkinson, poplin manufacturer of Dublin; M. Bontemps, of Birmingham; Mr. Charley, linen-bleacher, of Belfast; Mr. Fairbairn, of Manchester; Mr. Pattinson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; and other experienced persons—all gave valuable information on points connected with the industrial education of working men. It had become gradually known in England, that the workmen in many continental countries have facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the scientific principles whereon their special branches of industry depend; and the persons above named pointed out, as a natural consequence, that English workmen would fall to the rear unless they were kept up to the mark by similar means. Mr. Aitken advocated the establishment of schools for imparting technical education to those engaged in manufactures, whether as principals or as subordinates. Such schools would, after a time, enable manufacturers to secure the services of intelligent workmen, whose knowledge might be turned to account in economizing time and material. Mechanics' institutions ought to have done this, if they had realised the intentions of their founders; but it must be admitted that few of them have done so. Elocution, music, and comic readings have driven away science from a large number of them. Mr. Aitken thought that, at first at least, such schools of industrial education, as he contemplated, ought to receive a little government aid and sanction—some system of rewards, in the form of prizes, exhibitions, or scholarships, which, while they would present themselves as incentives to the student, would be his passports to situations requiring a knowledge of science allied to industry. M. Arnoux believed that there ought to be two classes of industrial educational establishments—practical lectures in local districts for workmen; and something in the nature of a college, in the metropolis, for master manufacturers, foremen, and civil engineers. M. Bontemps suggested, that as secrets are very little now relied upon in English trade, it would be well for manufacturers to write plain treatises on their respective branches of industry, as a means of teaching some things to their workmen, and receiving useful hints from them and others in return. Mr. Fairbairn was of opinion that, by good management, industrial schools might be attached to mechanics' institutes, under the cognizance and superintendence of a commission. Such schools should be as comprehensive as the circumstances of each district would permit; affording instruction, not only in the mechanical and manufacturing arts, but also in matters connected with agriculture. There should be, he thought, an industrial college erected and maintained by the state in each of the great manufacturing centres, with professors and teachers of the useful arts, workshops, and museums, and a system of honorary distinctions for merit; these colleges should be for the instruction of persons likely to be employed as managers, foremen, clerks of works, &c.

The Society of Arts, in the Circular above adverted to, threw out

a suggestion that Technical Schools might possibly be engrafted on the existing Grammar Schools, all over the country. The replies to this suggestion were conflicting: many persons doubting whether modern science and art would graft well with the antiquated usages of the Grammar Schools. One difficulty in the establishment and success of schools of manufacturing industry was pointed out in 1853, which would probably be much less applicable now in 1861—we mean the jealousy entertained by non-scientific workmen of those who know more than themselves. Mr. Mercer, of the Oakenshaw Print Works, stated that the majority of the managers and colourmen in the calico-print trade, being practical only, were so jealous of, and offered such decided opposition to, the introduction of what they called chemical men, that the master, who would have engaged them, considered it more prudent to give way than to get into collision with the heads of his works. A strong case of this kind took place with a young man from one of the London schools. “I tried for him,” said Mr. Mercer, “and he tried various places, but all failed, from opposition either of manager or colourman. This young man was, in my estimation, one as likely to succeed, either at a print or chemical work, as any I ever talked with . . . . The young men who would find no opposition to their entering into the works are the sons of masters, managers, and colourmen; but they have no suitable school where they can obtain the instruction required to fit them for their future labours.” If such jealousy as this exists to any great extent at the present day, it is indeed time that managers and foremen should be taught to treat with a little more respect the application of science to manufacturing art.

In various ways, then, it will be seen, that the Great Exhibition of 1851 was instrumental in awaking manufacturers and their men to a sense of the importance of making progress, either to maintain a superiority already possessed over foreigners, or to attain an equality where it had hitherto not been reached.

We have now to advert to two other evidences of the same kind—the holding of great industrial exhibitions at Dublin and New York in the same year, 1853. Of the Dublin Exhibition it is not necessary to say much; for it did not profess to develop any new phase of industry, or to advance manufactures. It was chiefly to be regarded as an attempt to show the Irish people generally some of the wonderful things which had astonished and delighted London in 1851, and to afford them an opportunity of exhibiting their own national productions in their own national metropolis. In this sense it was eminently creditable to all concerned—especially to Mr. Dargan, the liberal man who so nobly bore the financial burden of the whole undertaking.

Of the New York Exhibition, however, we must speak a little more fully, because it bore more direct relation to the subject now under notice. While the Hyde Park Exhibition was going on, in 1851, visitors from the United States discussed the possibilities of imitating it in their own country. All felt that, from various causes, the United States had not been well represented at Hyde Park; they were a little mortified at it, and cherished an honourable ambition to show

Europe what they could really accomplish. In 1852 the subject underwent ample discussion. A fund was subscribed; a piece of ground was leased from the New York Corporation; a committee was formed; and a charter was obtained. Agents were employed to communicate the plans to the various governments of Europe, and to send their manufactures across the Atlantic for exhibition. The building was commenced under circumstances of some difficulty, owing to the awkward shape of the ground; and every one concerned worked sedulously during the winter and spring. When the exhibition was about to open in 1853, the British Government sent over commissioners to examine and report upon it, with a view to the public benefit. These commissioners were the Earl of Ellesmere, Sir Charles Lyell, Mr. Dilke, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Whitworth, and Mr. Wilson. They issued a joint report, and five of them wrote special reports. The exhibition was, however, so badly managed, that the commissioners were much frustrated in their work. Instead of being opened on the 1st of June, the opening did not take place till the 14th of July. Neither the picture gallery nor the machinery in motion was exhibited till the 1st of September; and even so late as the end of September there were departments not ready for exhibition. The commissioners, instead of wasting their time at New York, pending the opening, went to visit factories and industrial localities all over the Union, and their reports are to be considered as applicable to that extensive country generally, rather than to the Exhibition specially. One fact rendered evident to all of them, was the combination of intelligence in the workmen with subdivision in the classification of labour. On the former point Mr. Wallis says in his Report: "Bringing a mind prepared by thorough school discipline, and educated up to a far higher standard than those of a much superior social grade in the Old World, the American working boy develops rapidly into the skilled artizan, and having once mastered one part of his business, he is never content until he has mastered all. Doing *one* mechanical operation well, and only that one, does not satisfy him or his employer. He is ambitious to do something more than a set task." The restless activity of mind and body, the anxiety to improve his own department of industry, the facts constantly before him of ingenious men who have solved economic and mechanical problems to their own profit and honour—are all stimulating and encouraging. "It may be said that there is not a working boy of average ability in the New England States, at least, who has not an idea of some mechanical invention or improvement in manufactures, by which, in good time, he hopes to better his position, or rise to future and social distinction." This Jack of all Trades' tendency is not incompatible with a judicious subdivision of labour. The American workmen are not jealous of machinery, as many in this country still are; and machinery allows of a subdivision of labour, or rather a classification of processes, far more complete than is possible by any mere handicraft system. Machines sufficient to fill a vast building are employed in making one single rifle, for instance; but then the machines will produce a million rifles all rigorously alike. This mention of machine-made rifles leads us to remark that one of the notable results of the

New York Exhibition was the introduction into England of machines, novel as well as beautiful, for making fire-arms. The United States' Department in the Exhibition of 1851 had familiarized the public with the ingenious revolvers of our transatlantic cousins; but the extent to which machinery was employed in making arms was not adequately known till 1853. In 1854 the Board of Ordnance (since incorporated with the War Department) sent over a Committee with 30,000*l.* to buy machines. The Report of that Committee is very interesting, showing, as it does, the prodigious extent to which machinery is employed in America in the fabrication of fire-arms. Our national establishment at Enfield is now richly supplied with such machines. The subject does not need to be dwelt on in these pages; but it is only right to bear in mind that the New York Exhibition, supplementing the United States Department of the Hyde Park Exhibition, was among the chief means of introducing to English use a system of machinery by which we save a large sum annually in the manufacture of small arms. The New York Exhibition ended unsatisfactorily; the opening was too late; the outlay was too heavy; the visitors were too few; the loss was considerable. Nevertheless, it is impossible to avoid seeing that the enterprise did its part towards the education of the workmen of the world.

A little progress was made in the same useful direction in 1854, when the Society of Arts organized an Educational Exhibition at St. Martin's Hall. Although called Educational rather than Industrial, it could not fail to teach us something bearing on this point. The Exhibitions of Inventions, in that and other years, held in the rooms of the Society of Arts, all wrought in the same useful direction. We may also mention Mr. Twining's very curious collection to illustrate Domestic Economy: comprising such useful or necessary articles as may—from their cheapness, appropriateness, or good workmanship—be calculated to diffuse comfort in the dwellings of the humble classes, and to promote their physical well-being. Something of this kind has been shown at the Society of Arts, at South Kensington, and elsewhere; and it is a group well worthy of being attended to in future Exhibitions.

We now come to the important Exhibition held at Paris in 1855—one nearly equal to that of Hyde Park in most particulars, and superior to it in others. An attempt was here made to show whether Imperial despotism is better fitted than Constitutional monarchy or American republicanism to develope and maintain such exhibitions as these. On this point nothing need be said in the present article; nor need we describe the building; or stop to compare the 21,000 exhibitors, the 120,000*l.* receipts, the 4,500,000 visitors, with those of our Exhibition at Hyde Park in 1851. What we have to do is, to notice the influence of that Exhibition in teaching nations to know each other better, and to profit eventually by the knowledge.

The Paris Exhibition contributed in many ways to impress on the minds of English manufacturers the desirability of being on the alert. A large meeting of English Jurors, convened at Paris as soon as the contents of the Exhibition had become pretty well known, passed the following Resolution:—"That the manifest progress made by France

and other Continental States, as evidenced by the variety and excellence of the national products, the number and ingenuity of the inventions, and the general character of the manufactures exhibited in the Palais de l'Industrie, induces the conviction that it is only by great exertion, under the most favourable circumstances, that the hitherto almost uncontested superiority of Great Britain in the mechanical and chemical arts can be maintained." The meeting drew a comparison between England and France, in reference to an organization for diffusing a knowledge of the contents of public or national Museums, and of the principles of science deducible from and illustrated by them. France is far ahead of England in this matter. The public lectures on Natural History at the Jardin des Plantes, and the collections of mechanical models and scientific instruments in the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers and other institutions, were recognized as being so admirable as to induce regret that nothing approaching to equality with them could be met with in our own country. Another Resolution touched upon the subject of systematic training in the principles of the manufacturing arts:—"That the present Exposition has strongly impressed us with the intimate dependence of the characteristic beauty and taste manifested in the French manufactures upon the enlightened and liberal encouragement afforded by the State in the establishment and support of the Institute and the Government Schools of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting; and that whilst acknowledging the value of the recently-established School of Design in London, we are strongly of opinion that the organization for the teaching and diffusion of the higher principles of the Graphic Fine Arts is most desirable, and would not fail of being productive of highly remunerative results to the industrial arts and manufactures of Great Britain."

In the Special Reports of the several Juries, too, the same subject is dwelt upon. England is admonished not to underrate her neighbours in manufacturing skill. Mr. Warrington Smyth, in relation to Mining and Metallurgic Processes, was in a position to compare the products of foreign countries in 1855 with those in 1851; and the result of the comparison was such as to deserve the attention of Englishmen. French coal-mines are being gradually placed under young men as managers who have received a special two-years' scientific education for this purpose. In the smelting and manufacture of iron, France and other foreign countries showed in 1855 a degree of efficiency which was not at all recognized by England in 1851; either the improvement in four years had really been great, or foreign manufacturers in this department had not come forward in sufficient force in 1851. The inferiority of the Continent in many particulars was due in part to the scantiness of means of transit for raw materials; therefore, as the railways increase, so will this particular cause of inferiority diminish. Great Britain has increased the make of iron rapidly, but with more attention to cheapness than to quality; whereas in France and Prussia the quality is very carefully attended to. Mr. Fairbairn, in his 'Report on Machinery in General,' remarks, in reference to the foreigners who visited the Hyde Park Exhibition in 1851, that they appear to have come to London not



only to judge and admire, but to learn and improve; and the fruits of their study and observation were visible in the Paris Exhibition, in the richer and more varied collection of raw produce; in machinery of improved design and better construction; in manufacture generally creditable, and, in some instances, of rare excellence; and in a varied display of tasteful designs. "It will be well," he adds, "if Englishmen prove that they in their turn have profited by the examples set before them last year (1855), and that they are fully alive to the necessity of the constant application of scientific knowledge in their industrial pursuits. Without due attention to this vital point our position as a manufacturing people will be jeopardized." He sees cause for hope, however, that we shall maintain superiority in those branches of industry which have hitherto distinguished us as a nation. The Report on Glass Manufactures, by M. Bontemps, points out the following as improvements which English manufacturers should endeavour to aim at: greater artistic taste in the form, cutting, and engraving of flint-glass; more attention to the harmony of colours in the tints of parti-coloured flint-glass; greater whiteness and smoothness of surface in sheet-glass; a brilliancy of plate-glass equal to that of the French; and more attention to the refractive and dispersive powers of optical glass. M. Léon Arnoux, reporting on the Ceramic Manufactures, declared his opinion that England had made very great advances between 1851 and 1855 in all that regards art as applied to this manufacture. The great houses of Minton, Copeland, and Rose had shown much enterprise in employing artistic talent both on form and on colour, and in diminishing the distance in merit between us and the imperial and royal establishments at Sèvres, Dresden, Berlin, &c. As to the useful marketable value of our common earthenware, nothing has ever equalled it: we have little to learn from the Continent in this department. If space allowed us to advert to all the other Reports prepared by Dr. Arnott, Sir David Brewster, Mr. Charles Knight, Captain Fowke, and other Jurors, it would be seen that useful comparisons are repeatedly made between the works of British exhibitors and those of foreign, and between the two displays generally in 1851 and 1855. We are told that all nations are assimilating more nearly the more frequently and easily they see each other's handiwork. This is just what might have been expected, and just what should legitimately result. When nations shall have well developed their natural resources, and have taught their artisans to use their fertile brains as well as their lusty arms, then, and not till then, shall we know whether any one country is better fitted than others to produce a given commodity.

But there is another source of teaching concerning the Paris Exhibition which we should avail ourselves of. We have spoken above of certain resolutions passed by a body of British jurors, and of reports prepared by accredited members of the special juries. Besides these, there were deputations sent over from this country by various Chambers of Commerce, Trade Guilds, and Town Councils to examine certain departments closely, and to ascertain how we stand in comparison with our continental neighbours. They were keen men who

were thus sent, each conversant with one particular manufacture; and we may rely upon it that their expressed opinions are worth attending to. Their general decision, as sent to their respective townsmen, concerning the position of English manufactures and trade in the branches of industry under notice, may be expressed in the homely phrase, 'Look sharp!' Manufacturers were warned to be on the alert. The Belfast deputies said that great efforts were being made by Germany and Belgium to extend their export linen trade; that they were imitating our finish and quality; that they were also encouraging intelligent persons from Belfast to settle in both countries, to instruct them in the various processes of spinning, weaving, and bleaching; and that they were, in many instances, introducing the power-loom to cheapen production and improve quality. A general opinion appeared to prevail, that as the power-loom had given a new impetus to the cotton-trade, a similar effect would be produced when it is generally employed in the manufacture of linen. In a similar spirit the Huddersfield deputies declared that there was ample proof afforded that the nations of the Continent were quite alive to the importance of encouraging manufacturing industry in all its branches, and that they immediately avail themselves of every improvement in machinery, either in use among us or invented by themselves, for cheapening their productions. The disparity which existed between those nations and ourselves some thirty years ago is now considerably lessened; and our present most important advantage over them in the transit of raw material to the manufacturers and manufactured goods to the several markets, is daily becoming less appreciable by the increase of continental railway communication and the extension of their commercial shipping. It cannot be denied, the deputies remark, that the continental manufacturers now successfully compete with us in several neutral markets, which until recently were almost wholly supplied by us. In like manner the Leeds deputies stated that the attention of our manufacturers and merchants ought to be awakened to the spirit of enterprise which evidently characterises in a great degree their continental competitors. It is remarked that all new processes are tried with a disregard to immediate outlay, which cannot but give great encouragement to inventors, who will find their reward certain if their improvements are practical; and the deputation earnestly urged upon the manufacturers of Yorkshire a greater degree of liberality and of enterprise in the adoption of new machines and improved methods than has appeared generally to be the case. An improved scientific education for the class engaged in practical superintendence of our factories, a better acquaintance with the chemistry of the arts, with the principles of mechanics, and with the investigations of scientific men into the nature and character of the infinite variety of raw material, are needed. Sheffield was a little annoyed at what she was told from Paris. The French cutlers who visited London in 1851 greatly admired Sheffield cutlery, and resolved to profit by what they had seen. How far they succeeded we are told by Mr. Moulton, who was one of the Sheffield exhibitors at Paris in 1855, and who wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Sheffield Exhibitors, in which he said: "It has been my

opinion for some time that the French were superior to us in point of design for their ornamental work. This I find to be the case in the better kinds of cutlery. In this respect they are superior even to what I expected. And not only so, but the workmanship, or what may be called putting together, is, I consider, superior to our best class of manufactured goods. If they are deficient at all, I think it is in their grinding; and I think their table-knives too thick. The Prussians are improving very fast, both in tools and cutlery, and I am informed export to a considerable extent. Many of their goods exhibited were near approaches to Sheffield. I came to the conclusion, then (which is not a new one with me), that Sheffield cutlery, instead of improving as the trade advances in other ways, has been on the decline. While foreigners have been progressing, we have been either stationary or going backwards. There are exceptions of course." This letter, which was copied into the French as well as the English newspapers, gave great offence at Sheffield; the cutlers, as a guild, disputed its statements, and declared that an edge-tool maker was not justified in thus passing a verdict on fine cutlery.

Another aspect in which the Paris Exhibition was regarded by those who endeavoured to measure the progress made by different nations in manufactures was that of art, taste, or design. Mr. Redgrave, in relation to this progress so far as England was concerned, believed that he had grounds for saying that it was *relatively* greater than that of any other country in the interval from 1851 to 1855: in other words, that the France, Germany, &c., of 1855 were about equal in taste to those of 1851, whereas England had made an advance. This might mean that there was a greater need of advance in this matter among us than among our neighbours, and that this need had been in some degree responded to. Mr. Redgrave remarks that it would be unjust and ungenerous to pass unnoticed the valuable assistance which British manufacturers have derived in matters of art and taste from foreign artists and workmen, and which our manufacturers themselves are generally willing and desirous to acknowledge. "Thus in the supply of designs for many of our Potteries MM. Arnoux, Carrier, and Jeannest must be mentioned with honour as having contributed to the advance that is so apparent in the display of Messrs. Minton; and in the case of the last-mentioned gentleman in that of Messrs. Elkington; also Messrs. Jackson and Graham were aided in the production of their choice specimens of cabinet-work of the Gauthier period by MM. Pregnot, Protat, and Phenix as designers and modelers, and M. Claudio Colombo, who carved the figures. The most artistic portion of the display by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell consisted of the beautiful works of M. Vechte; and this firm, in their catalogue, pay a graceful tribute of gratitude, respect, and admiration to the eminent taste that they have found in France to aid them in carrying on their large establishment. In addition to M. Vechte, they mention M. Julien Billois as having formed and directed during many years their *atelier* of jewellery, which was continued under M. Adolph Devin, now inspector of the crown jewels in France. Mr. Redgrave was of opinion that those French artists had themselves been benefited by their contact with English manufacturing firms. The extreme and

facile redundancy of French art, which would have been apt to run into extravagance and mannerism without the direction of British manufacturers, was subdued into greater purity and refinement. Mr. Dyce, Mr. Redgrave, and all who have written authoritatively on this subject, agree that the true principles of ornamentation, as applied to articles of manufacture, were very much neglected in our own department of the Exhibition of 1851, and to a considerable degree in foreign departments also. England, in 1855, showed an advance, in this matter, on 1851: there was evidence of much greater attention to ornamental principle than before. It may be as well to remark, however, that there is much that is yet unsettled in this matter of art-manufacture. Once, when the subject of designs for carpets was under discussion at the Society of Arts, Mr. Ruskin combated the opinions expressed, as stoutly as he has before and since combated many other opinions on art. We may also observe, as indicating the attention now paid to natural forms and colours, that a particular flower-bed, in Kew Gardens, is being made the basis of a pattern for ribbons, chintzes, diapers, printed muslins, shawls, table-covers, lace, silks, embroidery, moreens, porcelain, and artificial flowers, for the Great Exhibition of 1862.

It has often been remarked, that in the general arrangement of the Exhibition Buildings, that of 1851 was based more upon utility, that of 1855 more on ornamental effect. Even the form of the Hyde-Park structure arose out of utility—the enclosure of the largest amount of space by the simplest unit of form. In the Paris Building the convenience of exhibitors was made very much dependent on ornamental effect as seen from certain points. The authorities adopted a symmetrical arrangement of the goods and space, and endeavoured to enforce a rigid uniformity, both as to the straightness and continuity of the avenues, and the similarity in size and height of the show-cases. The result in such matters is often unexpected. In our Hyde-Park Building, the reduplication of one simple unit of form gave rise to many beautiful effects of interior perspective; while in the French Building, the rigid symmetry of arrangement was the cause of much monotony in many parts.

In all these attempts to institute comparisons between International Exhibitions at different times and places, in reference to the progress made by nations, it is well to bear this fact in mind—that such Exhibitions must, after all, be very unequal. The country in which the Exhibition is held will necessarily have the best of it, for the time being. It is cheaper and easier to manage; and each exhibitor feels more interest in his own country than in any other. Englishmen would not have judged French industry aright, if the testimony of 1851 had alone been relied on; Frenchmen would have formed an inadequate idea of England's skill, if the Paris display in 1855 had been the only test. The Rev. Professor Willis, who reported on the department of the Paris Exhibition relating to the machinery of woven fabrics, pointed out that many causes operate upon this peculiar class of machines to keep back important objects, in the absence of which no judgment can be formed. These causes are—the unwieldy bulk of the machines; their great value and complication; the necessity

for showing them in motion; the unwillingness of established manufacturers to lay open their methods or mechanism; and of foreign machine-makers to show specimens of articles that are more likely to be employed as patterns than to lead to orders. M. Bontemps, in relation to glass manufactures, similarly cautioned us against implying too much, either from the articles exhibited, or from the honorary rewards bestowed. England occupied only the fourth rank at Paris in 1855, as tested by medals for glass manufactures. This he attributed to two causes. In the first place, the French jurors were very anxious to bestow medals on their own countrymen; the English jurors were either lax or modest; and the medals were thus distributed not quite impartially. In the second place, many of the best English glass manufacturers sent nothing at all. One reason assigned for this is worth the attention of persons enamoured of the prize system:—"Many manufacturers, and especially those of the highest class, object to take part in any exhibition at which prizes are awarded, as being in many cases calculated to mislead the public, and injure a legitimate and highly-established reputation. They know by experience that a manufacturer of uncontested superiority will often receive an inferior medal; while a first-class medal is granted to a competitor whose productions are not so much valued by the trade, but who may have exhibited exceptional works, which he would be unable to supply on the usual terms."

Having thus terminated this brief sketch of the teachings of the Paris Exhibition of 1855, as compared with those of the Hyde Park display of 1851, we may proceed to more recent times—showing, in the first instance, what kind and degree of connection there is between the two London Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862: how far, and in what way, the latter springs from the former; and what is at present the exact relation between the two bodies of Commissioners.

The proceedings of the Royal Commissioners of the Hyde Park Exhibition, from 1851 to 1861, were briefly as follows. At the close of that memorable Exhibition, the Commissioners had a large sum of money in hand. A supplementary charter empowered them to lay out this money in furtherance of objects connected with art and science. In 1852, while considering how they might best fulfil this duty, they were struck with the fact that a quarter of a million of public money, annually devoted by Parliament to various institutions connected with science and art, produced less good than might otherwise be attainable, on account of want of space and want of system. They were aware of the discussions concerning the British Museum, National Gallery, Vernon Gallery, School of Design, &c.; and their hope was, to aid them all by relieving each from certain sources of embarrassment. Of course, where there was a large sum of money left, beyond what was required for fulfilling all the obligations of the Great Exhibition, there were plenty of advisers as to the mode in which this surplus might best be appropriated. As the whole affair was entirely unprecedented, no rule derived from experience could be laid down. The Commissioners were inundated with suggestions. Some bore relation to the establishment of mechanics' institutes; some to that of schools of design; and some to that of a central

college of arts and manufactures, in connection with provincial schools. Many of the suggesters thought that the money originally subscribed by local committees should be returned, for the purpose of being applied to local institutions, with or without additional grants. Rewards to inventors, foundation of industrial scholarships, gratuitous lectures, free libraries, winter gardens and recreation grounds, halls of sculpture, museums of casts, national galleries, museums of raw produce, depositories of machines and models, trials of new inventions, free hospitals for all nations, honorary statues of Prince Albert, an 'Albert Park' near London—all had their advocates. The London Society of Arts and the Scottish Society of Arts put in a plea for 10,000*l.* each, and the Dublin Society one for 5,000*l.*, for the construction of buildings in furtherance of the objects of those institutions. The Commissioners took all these suggestions into consideration, but gave approval to none of them. They preferred some plan which should be national, and bear strict relation to science, art, and manufactures; and they sought to make the neighbourhood of Hyde Park or Kensington the scene of their labours. All the national establishments in London, above adverted to, were sadly cramped for want of room; and the Commissioners decided to begin their aid in this way. Their attention was called to the Gore House estate, belonging to Mr. Aldridge, which was then for sale; the area was about 21 acres, and the site was very near that of the Hyde Park building of 1851. They purchased it for 60,000*l.* They next proposed to offer it to the Government as a site for a new National Gallery, on condition that the Government would join them in purchasing other estates near at hand, in furtherance of plans for establishing schools of art and other kindred institutions. This was agreed to. A sum of more than 340,000*l.* was laid out for this purpose in 1853 and 1854; about 48 acres were bought on the Villars estate, and 17 on the Harrington estate—making a total of 86 acres. The money was provided in nearly equal proportions by the Government and the Commissioners. So far good; but how to apply the ground thus bought? The commissions, committees, bills, reports, debates, and pamphlets, during the last ten years, concerning the National Gallery and the British Museum, we need not advert to, further than to state that the money laid out at Kensington Gore remained unfruitful year after year, owing to the want of some decision on these matters. The Commissioners complained of this so late as in 1853. They said:—"It is now more than five years since the joint purchase was effected; and the absence of any decision on the part of her Majesty's Government, with respect to the national institutions for which sites were to be provided on the estate, has precluded the Commissioners from taking any active steps themselves." The Commissioners spent 14,000*l.* in making new roads, which enclose a fine quadrangle of 56 acres belonging to them. They next gave up to the Science and Art Department, at a merely nominal rent, that outlying piece of ground on which the South Kensington Museum has since been formed, towards the construction of which they contributed 5,000*l.* Beyond this they could do very little,

owing to the indecision of the Government and the Legislature. At length, wearied out, they proposed to the Treasury in 1858 to dissolve partnership; they offered to buy out the Government, by refunding to them the advances made in 1853-54. This was agreed to. An act was passed, by which the Commissioners were to repay about 180,000*l.* to the Treasury, and were then to become absolute owners of the Gore estate, to use it as they might think best for the advancement of science and art. There was a proviso that the land, about 12 acres, on one portion of which the South Kensington Museum is built, shall be retained in the hands of the Government as long as they deem fit; and that the payment of a part of the 180,000*l.* shall be postponed on this account. Further than this point we need not trace the proceedings of the Commissioners. The arrangements which they made with the Horticultural Society, in reference to a portion of the ground, were noticed in a former volume. The new arrangements with the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862 we shall notice presently. To sum up—nearly all the nett profits of the Exhibition of 1851, about 186,000*l.*, have been or will be absorbed in the South Kensington estates.

We now proceed from the affairs of the one body of Commissioners to those of the other.

From time to time, as years advanced, speculations were hazarded as to whether there would be a Great Exhibition in 1861. Some persons thought there would never again be such enthusiasm as had rendered the event of 1851 so great a triumph, and that the attempt had better not be made, lest it should result in disastrous failure; while others believed that, though no profit might accrue, it would at any rate pay itself, bring honour and advantage to the country generally, and give rational pleasures to millions of people. In 1858, after holding many meetings, the council of the Society of Arts passed a resolution that it would be a national advantage to hold decennial industrial exhibitions. The French had held twelve since 1798, averaging about five years apart; but as ours would be International, and on a much larger scale, intervals of ten years would suffice. The advocates of an Exhibition in 1861 contended that great changes had taken place since 1851 in the position of many kinds of manufacture; that many firms, almost unknown at that date, had since greatly increased and improved their manufactures; that not a few of them trace great benefit to the influence of the former Exhibition; and that new phases of mechanical invention, and of the application of scientific and artistic knowledge to industrial purposes, had been developed in the interval. Towards the close of the year, the council issued circulars to the foreign exhibitors of 1851, to learn how a similar one in 1861 would be regarded; and other circulars to all the members of the society, soliciting opinions and suggestions concerning improvements on the plan followed in 1851. As to the question of *site*, the Crystal Palace at Sydenham was warmly advocated by its owners and others; but the difficulty of access was felt to be an objection: on days when there are 20,000 visitors, the return journey is dilatory and annoying; at Hyde Park, in 1851, there were days when the number of visitors was five times as great;

and anything like that number would be impracticable at a spot too far distant for the Londoners to reach it on foot. The neighbourhood of Hyde Park and Kensington Gore was regarded with more favour. On the question of probable success, much stress was deservedly laid on the increased facility and cheapness of travelling since 1851. Mr. William Hawes prepared a curious tabular statement of the financial results of several exhibitions, from which we will take a few items:—

	Year.	Visitors.	Receipts.	Prices of Admission.	Average	Season Tickets.
London .	1851	6,039,195	£423,792	£1 to 1s.	17d.	25,603 at 53s.
Dublin .	1853	1,001,268	47,363	5s. to 6d.	11d.	10,500 at 35s.
Paris . .	1855	4,593,576	128,099	4s. to 2d.	7d.	None.
Manchester	1857	1,336,715	83,520	2s. 6d. to 6d.	15d.	12,357 at 38s.

Mr. Hawes drew inferences, from this table and various other circumstances, that an International Exhibition would amply pay itself in 1861. Lieutenant-Colonel Owen prepared some curious railway statistics to show that, *with equal attractiveness*, 7,000,000 country visitors would be as likely to come to London in 1861 as 3,000,000 in 1851, owing simply to the known increase in railway travelling.

While all these matters were under discussion, however, France, Austria, and Italy plunged into war, and men's thoughts became turned more to guns and swords than to peaceful industry. Under these circumstances, in June, 1859, the Council of the Society of Arts passed a resolution to the effect that the scheme had better be postponed to a more favourable opportunity. It had been ascertained, during the preceding six months, that the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851 were not very anxious to take part in the matter; they demurred to expenses, guarantees, &c., and felt disposed to throw the onus on the Society of Arts. The war in Italy having terminated more suddenly than had been expected, the Council were induced to renew the topic in the autumn. They now proposed to name 1862 as the year of exhibition; to raise 250,000*l.* (by guarantee) to build a structure and pay the preliminary expenses; and to select trustees to control the whole affair. In February, 1860, the Council opened communications with the Prince Consort, and enlisted his cordial sympathy with the undertaking. They then sought for a body of responsible guarantors. The trustees would be able to borrow on the faith of the guarantors; and no guarantor would be called upon to pay anything unless the undertaking (unlike that of 1851) should fail to be remunerative. The success of the appeal far exceeded expectation. By the middle of April the Guarantee Fund amounted to 170,000*l.*; by the middle of July, to 260,000*l.*; by the middle of October, to 360,000*l.*; at the time of writing this sheet, to 430,000*l.* The Prince Consort and the late Mr. Uzielli each put down his name for 10,000*l.* All anxiety on this critical subject being removed, the Council applied to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 for the use of a portion of the ground purchased



by them out of their surplus fund, and such an appropriation of the site as will secure it for future exhibitions of a similar character. In June the Commissioners assented to this proposal. They set apart for the purposes of the Exhibition a plot of ground on the Kensington Gore or South Kensington Estate, bounded by Exhibition Road, Prince Albert Road, Cromwell Road, and the new Horticultural Gardens—about  $20\frac{1}{2}$  acres in all; some for temporary buildings, others for permanent; and on certain specified conditions. In November the trustees—Earl Granville, Marquis of Chandos (now Duke of Buckingham), Mr. T. Baring, Mr. C. W. Dilke, and Mr. T. Fairbairn,—satisfied with the guarantee and the site of ground, set to work on their arduous duty. In February, 1861, the Queen granted a charter to these trustees, nominating them Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1862; thereby giving them powers and facilities which they could not have had as mere delegates of the Society of Arts. The Bank of England agreed to advance all necessary funds on the faith of the guarantors, and then all was ready for deciding about the building. This matter had, in fact, engaged attention concurrently with the others; and plans for the new building had been sent in by Captain Fowke. After a few variations of plan, a design was accepted, and tenders from contractors solicited. Messrs. Kelk and Lucas accepted the contract jointly, and commenced operations on March 9th. The building is to cover  $16\frac{1}{2}$  acres, with an *annexe* or machinery department of 4 acres more, and probably another *annexe* of 4 or 5 additional acres, to meet the pressing demands for space. The price is to vary according to certain contingencies which we need not enter upon here. The 1st of October was the last day for receiving applications for exhibiting space; the building is to be finished by February 12th; the articles for exhibition are to be brought in between that day and March 31st; the Exhibition is to open on May 1st; the jurors are to make their awards about the end of May; these awards are to be announced early in June; and the medals are to be distributed at the close of the Exhibition, probably in October. For a description of the Building we refer to 'Public Improvements,' in a later part of this volume.

We may now, therefore, look forward with pleasurable anticipation to a Great International Exhibition of Industry and Fine Art in 1862. The notices already given of the teachings derivable from the various exhibitions of 1851, 1853, 1855, &c., and the announced plans of the present Commissioners, will enable us to form something like a guess at what we may reasonably expect next year.

In the first place, as to the *personnel*. There are two bodies of Commissioners concerned; those for 1851 and those for 1861; with the Society of Arts as a link between them; and the arrangements between the three bodies are such as to lay a groundwork for another exhibition in 1872, if that of 1862 should prove successful. Mr. C. W. Dilke, being a member of all three bodies, is an invaluable participator in these onerous labours.

In the second place, as to the *building*. The elongated parallelogram for the Machinery Department, on the west side of the site, is designedly made slight and temporary; and so would be a similar *annexe* at the

east side, if made; but the main building is more substantial; and the brick structure for the Picture Gallery is intended to be permanent. All the contracts and arrangements are such as to give the Commissioners considerable power in determining what to do with the building when the Exhibition is over; but the Society of Arts is to have a long lease of one acre, for future purposes connected with Art and Manufactures. One of the many curiosities connected with the building is this—that the Commissioners have made such a contract with a photographer as to enable them *every week* to see how the works in all parts are progressing, by means of truth-telling photographs.

Then, as to *classification*. There are to be 10 more classes than in 1851: there being 4 to Raw Materials, 13 to Machinery and Engineering, 19 to Manufactures, and 4 to Fine Arts. The Commissioners have published a curious list of 2,500 distinct branches of trade and industry; and it will be interesting by-and-by to see how many of these are represented. We may expect something new in the mode of arranging the articles in the building; for though the Commissioners mean to adhere to the classification into *nations* or *countries*, as in 1851, they will avail themselves of useful hints which have been furnished to them from various quarters, for a better grouping in many minor particulars.

Concerning *novelties* exhibited, we have every right to expect a large store of them. Everything exhibited in the Industrial Sections (all mention of Fine Arts is omitted in this portion of the Article) must have been produced or procured since 1850; and when we consider how much science and productive art have achieved in eleven years, we shall be justified in expecting that the Exhibition will share its full portion of the good fruit. Photography has made wonderful strides, both in its scientific and its industrial applications. Spectrum-analysis is becoming one of the chemist's working tools, like his balance and his blowpipe. Electro-telegraphy is being brought literally to our own doors; and it will be as useful to know why so many submarine lines have failed, as to know why the street lines have proved so practicable. Pneumatic travelling, for parcels and letters if not for persons, is becoming a possibility. The chemistry of coal-tar has given to dyers and colour-printers those wonderful *aniline* colours, of the 'Magenta' and 'Solferino' class, which are now so largely used. Electrotyping or Galvanography has extended greatly in its industrial applications during the last few years. The United States have found vast stores of rock-oil, which we should like to know something about. The marvellous story of Australian gold wealth was not told in Hyde Park in 1851; nor, of course, those of British Colombia or Nova Scotia. Electric lighting is now familiarly known to our lighthouse keepers. Iron and steel manufacturers have much to tell us which no one knew in 1851. An unlucky Company in its *Great Eastern*, and a bold Government in its *Warrior*, have taught us wonders in ship-building. Armstrong and a host of big gun makers, Whitworth and a still more numerous host of rifle-makers, have almost revolutionized the weapons of war. Agricultural implement-makers have learned to give their machines a high finish, and

are teaching farmers more and more to adopt steam-culture. Civil Engineers have shown steam-shipping companies how to economize fuel by using superheated steam. Then, besides numberless improvements and novelties of the above kinds, there are many things to look to from abroad which did not reach us in 1851. Our colonies mean to come out in great force; specimens of cotton will reach us from quarters which it is our interest to know something about; France is gradually adopting free trade, which will lead to many developments hardly to be guessed at at present; Italy has become, or is becoming, a nation, that will be proud of its national industry; Russia, less warlike than in 1851, has more inducement to do and exhibit its best in manufactures; and China and Japan have, in a certain small degree, become accredited members of the commercial family of nations, and we shall have contributions from both.

As to *Serial* groupings, the Commissioners hope to be able to show, in actual *working order*, the processes of steel-pen making, pin making, needle making, button making, medal stamping, gold-chain making, engine turning, type founding, hand printing, copperplate printing, lithographic printing, earthenware printing, pottery making, brick and tile making, glass blowing, turning, glove making, and some other trades.

Concerning *Catalogues* of the Exhibition, there will be one for the Industrial Sections, and one for Fine Arts, each at a shilling. It is probable that the experience of 1851 will have suggested sundry improvements in the Shilling Catalogue of that year. Rumour tells of enormous sums, from 600*l.* to 1,000*l.* per page, being offered for the privilege of advertising on the wrappers of these catalogues; but it is sober reality, not mere rumour, that the Commissioners mean to charge at the rate of 50*l.* per page for advertisements generally—an enormous price for so small a surface, showing how extensive the sale is expected (or hoped) to be. There will also be a larger *Illustrated Catalogue*, published in shilling parts, instead of costly volumes as in the former year.

In relation to the exhibitors themselves, *Trade Committees* are being formed among them, which seem likely to lead to greater completeness in the illustration of particular branches of trade. These Committees, moreover, will afford aid in settling the perplexed question of space, for which demands have been made exceeding *five-fold* the quantity available.

The subject of *Jurors* and *Prizes* is one very difficult to settle; decide how they may, the Commissioners are sure to have numerous opponents. After many discussions, and many concessions of opinion on all sides, they fixed on the following plan:—The juries are to be international; the exhibitors are to have a voice in the selection of the jurors; the number of the jurors is to bear some ratio to the number of exhibitors; and the awards are to be made sufficiently early to enable the exhibitors to profit by them during the greater part of the Exhibition. The value of the juries is to depend rather on the Reports written than on the awards made. There is to be only one kind of medal—of bronze; it is simply to denote *merit*,

good materials or good workmanship, and not rivalry or grades of merit between competitive exhibitors. The experience of 1851 and 1855 taught a lesson on this point.

As to *Prices*, we may expect to see them affixed to articles exhibited : an interesting feature not permitted in 1851. But the Commissioners will have to hold a tight hand on the exhibitors and their servants, to prevent a species of bazaar-like touting, or shop-walking solicitation, which would be quite insufferable to visitors. If well kept under rule, an announcement of prices seems more likely to do good than harm ; and it would certainly add to the interest of the display.

The *Refreshment* question is undergoing serious consideration. The curious statistics given in a former volume (1852, p. 40) show how enormous was the consumption of creature-comforts at Hyde Park in 1851. The contractors made large profits ; and it is felt how much the comfort of the visitors will depend upon a due attention to this matter.

Lastly, as to the *Visits and Visitors*, it will be hard indeed if we do not show what eleven years have done for us. A Paddington Station, as well as many others, we had then ; but now we shall have in addition a Pimlico Station, with branch lines connecting it with nearly all the great railways. There will, perhaps, be a Kensington Station also ; but a Brompton Station, talked about a year ago, there will certainly not be in 1862. Mr. Bowley, manager of the Crystal Palace, has recently suggested that a short bit of railway, easy and cheap of construction, a mile and a quarter in length, would immensely add to the facilities for visiting the Exhibition building. It would begin at a few hundred yards from the building, and would end at a point between Earl's Court and Walham Green, where it would join the West London Extension, which is now being connected with nearly all the great railways in England. Cheap as excursion-trains were in 1851, they are cheaper, more numerous, and better organized now ; and we may expect great things from them. Already 'Excursion Clubs' are being organized ; country persons are beginning to pay a few pence per week into a club, to raise a fund which will next summer be large enough to bring them to the great metropolis. As to foreigners, there are more steamers than ever to bring them, and lower fares than ever charged. The new London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, by supplementing and healthily competing with the South-Eastern, will largely increase the facilities of reaching the Exhibition from the Continent : especially as the Pimlico Station is not half so far distant from South Kensington as the London Bridge Station. It would be well, however, if something could be done to render lodging-accommodation in the metropolis better suited to foreigners of moderate means ; the *Orphéonistes*, who visited England 3,000 strong in 1860, took back with them bitter recollections on this point.

GEORGE DODD.

## § 2. FINE ARTS.

As regards the Fine Arts, the prime object of the International Exhibition of 1862 will be to bring together the best possible collection of works illustrative of the progress and present condition of the

existing Schools of Art. This is a novelty in these international exhibitions; the feature, in fact, which will distinguish that of 1862 from all its predecessors. In the Great Exhibition of 1851 the Fine Arts received no formal recognition: Various pieces of sculpture were, indeed, there, but they were admitted, as it were, on sufferance, and merely, or mainly, as ornamental adjuncts: no attempt was made to give a connected view even of the present state of any school of sculpture, and the past was in all cases excluded by the very terms of the Exhibition. The French Exposition Universelle of 1855 comprised a magnificent collection of the contemporary Art of Europe; and something of the same kind, but less systematic and less complete, had been effected two years earlier in the Dublin Exhibition. The nearest approach to the present scheme, was, however, that of the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition of 1857; but there the Art-treasures—and right glorious ones in the main they were—consisted chiefly of paintings by the older masters, those of recent date being, with the exception of the pictures by English artists, few in number and of comparatively little importance; and the selection alike of old and recent works was made exclusively from the galleries of our own country.

The collection of 1862 is intended to embrace the entire range of recent art; and the owners of such works in every country, and living artists wherever resident, are invited to contribute the choicest of their possessions and their labours, whilst the Art-academies of every capital, and, finally, the respective governments, have been requested to lend both countenance and active co-operation, in order that each country and every school may be worthily represented: and from the response that has been already made to the appeal from every part of the Continent and Europe, and in England from the Queen\* downwards, there can be little doubt but that there will be such an assemblage of the very cream of modern Art as the world has never yet seen.

But what, it may be asked, is meant by Modern Art—within what limits, as to date of execution, will works of Art be received? The term Modern Art is sufficiently well understood in its ordinary acceptance, but the Commissioners of the Exhibition have not ventured to define the sense in which they employ it. They ask for examples of “the Modern Art” of every country, but leave each country to determine within what limits it will place its Modern Art. For British Art they confine admission to “the works of artists alive on or subsequent to the 1st of May, 1762;” but with respect to foreign art “each country will decide the period of Art which in its own case will best attain the end” in view. Nothing can possibly be more liberal than the rule here laid down in dealing with foreign Schools of Art; and as respects British Art, the limit is perhaps sufficiently comprehensive, though it will not suffice to show the early stages of the school. In painting, for example, it will not only exclude our famous Carolinian portrait and miniature painters Dobson, Walker, and Cooper, but even Thornhill, who died in 1734. It

\* Her Majesty heads the list of contributors with a selection of forty-six paintings from the royal collections—beginning with Hogarth and closing with Collins and Leslie.

will, however, admit Hogarth—our first really great native painter—who lived to 1764, though his pictures were all painted some time prior to 1762. In Architecture it will exclude Wren and Vanbrugh, and in Sculpture Roubiliac (who died Jan. 11, 1762), a Frenchman by birth, but all whose works were executed in this country, and who, perhaps, of all men, has the fairest title to be regarded as the father of English portrait-sculpture. The foreign authorities seem disposed to avail themselves freely of the liberty accorded to them. Austria will only commence with 1784, the year of the admission of Henry Fügers, her great painter, into the Academy of Vienna; and Russia has decided to commence with Lossenko, and fixed the year at 1764. On the other hand, Spain, it is said, purposes to go back nearly a century, in order to include the works of Murillo, who died in January, 1682. France will also, it is understood, commence much earlier than 1762. Indeed, since she includes Claude Lorraine (who died the same year as Murillo) as a member of her school, and numbers amongst her greatest names the Poussins, Bourdon, Le Brun, and others who flourished in the 17th century, there is no reason why she should not begin at least as far back as Spain. And Italy, who boasts an unbroken line of painters and sculptors from beyond the days of Giotto and Pisano, may certainly commence the illustration of her Modern Art with the beginning of the 16th century, when the mediæval period is understood to terminate. No lover of art would regret any elasticity of arrangement which would bring hither for exhibition works of the great men who might thus be included, and the general public would assuredly be a gainer by any such extension; but it may be doubted whether, for the purpose of comparison between the existing Schools of Art, a definite period, applicable to all alike, would not have been preferable. The French Exposition confined admission to works of artists living on the 22nd of June, 1853, without distinction between native and foreign. And the precedent might very safely have been followed. If the 1st of May, 1762, had been fixed as the limit for all, there could have been no suspicion of partiality; the Exhibition would have been strictly illustrative of the progress and present state of existing Schools of Art; and the necessarily limited space allotted to each would have seemed more adequate to the Art of a century than to that which is usually understood as comprised in the term Modern Art. For the master-works of an older time we might have trusted to some future international Exhibition, when “the works of the great masters” might form as distinctive, and no doubt as attractive, an item as the works of their successors will in the present.

The works of Modern Art are to be comprised in four classes: Architecture; Painting, including paintings in oil and water colours, and drawings; Sculpture, under which will be included, besides statues and reliefs, cameos, intaglios, ivory carvings, &c.; and Engraving, in which will be comprised lithographs, as well as etchings and engravings on copper, steel, and wood. It has also been decided that, in addition to the above classes of Fine Art proper, there shall be a court devoted to high-class Decorative Art, in which it is intended to collect the best obtainable works in the various

branches of art applied to useful and ornamental purposes. In connection with this last court it may be mentioned that the Ecclesiological Society and the Architectural Museum propose to get together as fine a display as practicable of modern church furniture and fittings, stained glass, ecclesiastical plate, carvings, embroidery, and the like. There will also be a collection of choice examples of photography, though they will not be classed with the Fine Arts. The Art-circle would appear, therefore, to be tolerably complete.

The selection of exhibitors, and of works to be exhibited is, for each foreign country, left absolutely in the hands of the representative authority of that country—a Commission in each case appointed by or with the sanction of the government; and to this representative authority is also in each case intrusted the entire control of the arrangement of the works of Art within the space allotted to it. The selection of works of British Art is confided to Committees of the several classes nominated by the Commissioners. These Committees have been selected with an evident desire to obtain men who, by their high standing in their several professions, or their social position, shall secure the confidence both of artists and the public.

In the class of painting there is, however, an exception to the rule of selecting the Committee, it being formed of the Presidents of the Royal Academies of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, the Society of British Artists, and the two Societies of Painters in Water Colours; and this *ex officio* arrangement (for painters are, like poets, an irritable race) was probably the best way to avoid conflict of claims, and to prevent the occurrence of little jealousies. It is further announced that “in the case of living artists the Commissioners would desire to consult the wishes of the artists themselves as to the particular works by which they would prefer to be represented;” and though the selection so made will not necessarily be binding on the Commissioners, on the other hand there is reserved to the artist an absolute veto on the exhibition of any of his works which he may consider does not fairly represent his matured powers.

That portion of the building specially assigned to the Fine Arts consists of a grand gallery extending along the entire front of the building in Cromwell Road, and two smaller but still very spacious galleries, which extend, at right angles to the principal one, the whole length of the side façades in the Prince Albert and Exhibition Roads. The great gallery will have an uninterrupted length of 1,150 feet—about the length of the Louvre—with a width of 50 feet, and will admit of pictures being hung at a height of 30 feet. The other galleries will together be about 1,200 feet long—the western or Prince Albert Road gallery being somewhat the longer of the two—25 feet wide and 30 feet high. The great gallery will contain the larger oil paintings and cartoons; in the others will be placed the smaller oil paintings, water-colour pictures, drawings, engravings, and architectural designs. These galleries are in that part of the building which is to be retained as a permanent structure, and which is constructed of brick in the most substantial manner—a very necessary precaution, the experience of the Dublin and Manchester Exhibitions having

shown that buildings of iron and glass are unfit repositories for valuable pictures. The galleries will be lighted from above on the principle successfully carried out by Captain Fowke in the Sheepshanks and Vernon galleries at the South Kensington Museum. Of the wall space thus provided one-half will be appropriated to British Art, the other half to foreign countries in proportion to their respective claims. Already the cry from all parts is that the space is insufficient; but the apportionment will be strictly impartial according to the principle above laid down. France complains of inadequate space; but at her Exposition Universelle of 1855 she retained over three-fifths of the entire space for her own share, and gave England something less than a sixteenth, no portion of which was in the large saloons. On the other hand, England retains in her Exhibition one-half the entire space for herself, and gives France nearly one-seventh. The entire hanging space in the new building appropriated to the Fine Arts will be about 72,000, in the French building it was nearly 172,000 square feet; but the Exhibition, it will be recollected, is intended to consist of a selection carefully made of only the *best* works in their several kinds.

It is too soon yet to speculate with any propriety on what will be the actual character of the Exhibition. We hear from time to time the note of preparation from one and another continental state; and from some assurances are received that the works likely to be sent are such as will adequately represent the best characteristics of their artists. We cannot, in the nature of things, see the great mural paintings on which so large a share of the recent artistic power of Germany has been expended; but for their absence we may be consoled by the reflection that, although it is on their mural paintings that the renown of such men as Cornelius, Overbeck, Schnorr, Hess, and Kaulbach mainly rests, it was only rarely that those artists themselves painted on the walls; their part consisting in the preparation of the cartoon, while the actual painting was executed by their pupils and assistants. Of these cartoons a sufficient number will probably be sent to show the mental character of the masters; whilst of some at least of the great historical and religious painters of the "idealistic" schools of Germany we shall undoubtedly obtain some of their most admired oil paintings, and of the reactionary "romantic" or "realistic" schools, who are greater in oil than fresco, there will assuredly be numerous examples. So again, if the French do not send us any of the huge canvases on which they have for so long been accustomed to depict their national events, court ceremonies, and military exploits, we shall be sure to receive an ample supply of those more worthy works and nobler themes with which, within less extravagant limits, Delacroix, Ingres, Ary Scheffer, Delaroche, and others of equal fame, have upheld in our own day the credit of French art, to say nothing of their no less illustrious predecessors. Indeed, there can be little doubt that it will be in the comparison of these subjects of the highest class that our own painters will be most severely estimated. But in justice it should be remembered, when looking at the more important examples of the religious and historical art of Germany, France, and Belgium, that the development of these branches of art is due less to



the spontaneous feeling of the artists than to ecclesiastical requirements and government patronage, historical and religious pictures being in those countries in constant demand for public galleries, museums, and churches, whilst our chief mart is the drawing-room. Yet, even whilst contemplating the most vaunted productions of recent continental "high art," the reflection will probably frequently recur that elevation of subject by no means insures elevation of thought, and that mimetic propriety, or its opposite, an affected defiance of rule and precedent, is more common than that simple and seemingly unconscious originality which is the true signature of genius. But there have been, and there are, in those countries historical and religious painters of unquestionable originality and power—lofty in aim, earnest of purpose, refined in feeling, and possessed of great technical knowledge and skill; and their works, if we are happy enough to obtain them, cannot fail to instruct and delight the visitor, whether he be artist or not.

In what are called the lower walks of art—in subjects of social and domestic life, the by-ways of history, poetic fancies, in landscape, animal and fruit painting, and in portraiture—the English public and many English artists will probably experience most surprise when examining the collected productions of foreign contemporaries. English art has been to a great extent isolated. For a long series of years our painters were content to tread in the steps, and to follow with unquestioning faith, the traditions of their predecessors. That time has passed by; but our young painters, whilst avowedly casting off altogether the traditions of the school, bent their necks to the yoke of mediævalism. The result has been a sort of chaos, on which the uninformed public looks in helpless bewilderment, wondering whether there are after all any such things as fixed principles in art. On the Continent another—we do not say a better—course has been pursued, and with the result, that at any rate there is no such appearance of uncertainty of purpose on the part of the artist. The points of difference will come out in their real strength and significance when a wide and various collection is thus brought into juxtaposition.

We have been accustomed to regard ours as the only true school of colour extant; to believe that in landscape we alone know how to read aright the great book of nature; that in painting, as in war and commerce, "Britannia rules the waves;" that in portraiture now, as in the days of Reynolds, we are lords of the human face; and hardly has the metropolitan success of Meissonier, Edouard Frère, and Rosa Bonheur brought us to admit that in the paths which Wilkie, Webster, and Landseer long trod without rivalry our supremacy is endangered. Yet it is certain that Germany believes that no living landscape painter rivals her Achenbach; that Holland believes the same of her Louis Meyer, at least as regards the sea; that France claims the first place as regards both sea and land for Gudin, Isabey, and Troyon; and that all branches of cabinet art are pursued in France, Belgium, and Holland with the greatest zeal, and, as they believe, with correspondent success. Certain it is that our painters will have to contend against no mean masters of the craft; that in technical training and knowledge of the resources of art they are on the whole inferior

to the painters of France and Belgium; and that, in these and other respects, they have something to learn from those of Germany and Holland, and perhaps of Italy, the newly opened Italian Exhibition having shown that the painters of that country can, with other yokes, throw off that of the Academy, and put forth an amount of power and ripened knowledge scarcely to have been anticipated. But, on the other hand, it will, we trust, be found that England has something to teach her friendly rivals, as well as something to learn from them, and that, too, in some of the best qualities of art. If even it should appear that our artists are hard pressed in the contest of living painters, there can, in the comparison of the art of a century, be no reason to fear for a school that commences its illustrations with such men as Hogarth, Reynolds, and Gainsborough, and includes such others as Turner, Wilkie, and Landseer. And what is true of painting will in its measure be found no less true of other walks of art. Poetic sculpture is at present under a cloud, and we may be overborne by the great works of late produced in Germany, if not by those of Italy and France: but England has no mean list of names to show, commencing with Flaxman and Banks, and coming down to Gibson and Foley, and we may hope that her works will be proportionable. Our living Gothic architects are in no danger from any rivalry; but German classic and French renaissance architects ought to give a better account of their abilities if their deeds have been answerable to their opportunities.

It is time, however, to break off those fragmentary notes. If we have dwelt somewhat disproportionately on the comparison of the more recent phases of art, it is because we are inclined to place foremost among the benefits to be anticipated from such an Exhibition as that we are likely to have, the opportunity it will afford for a calm and comprehensive comparison of the several schools of recent and contemporary art. And without desiring to lessen or undervalue the enjoyment to be derived from even a cursory examination of such an assemblage of the best productions of recent art, we would urge as strongly as possible the far higher and more lasting pleasure and profit which the ordinary visitor as well as the artist may draw from an intelligent consideration of the whole together, and of the separate parts in their connection and contrast with each other: by thus in a manner endeavouring to read side by side the characters of nations in their arts, tracing the development or the decay of each, and comparing their present condition and future promise. But even if the Exhibition be not thus, as it were, systematically studied, it can scarcely fail to benefit all but those who are too careless to benefit by it. The artist may look chiefly to gain technical instruction from the Exhibition, the ordinary visitor mainly a passing gratification, yet both may almost unwittingly find their range of vision enlarged, and some old prejudices loosened if not removed. To both we say, Go with a heart open to learn and to enjoy, and assuredly a full measure of both enjoyment and instruction will be obtained.

Not immediately connected with the International Exhibition, but forming a most interesting supplement to it, will be the Special Exhi-

bition of Works of Art which it is intended to hold during the summer of 1862 at the South Kensington Museum. In the notice of that Museum in the 'Companion' for 1861, we spoke of the new buildings in course of erection. These, which will be completed about the end of the year, consist of a brick building on the east, corresponding to the ranges of rooms in which the Art Collections are now deposited, the oblong quadrangle enclosed between these brick buildings being divided by a wall, and formed into two spacious glazed courts—the larger 110 feet square, the smaller about 110 feet by 90. In the larger of these courts will be arranged, among other things, the valuable collection of sculpture belonging to the Museum, including those admirable specimens of Italian renaissance art (mentioned in the Article already named), which, from want of space, have not hitherto been exhibited to the public: the fine singing gallery, the work of Baccio d'Agnolio, we may observe, is already fixed against the wall of this court at about the same height as it originally stood in the church of Sta. Maria Novello at Florence. Other recently-purchased works of art will also be shown, and the general collection be re-arranged; so that if no more were done, the art collections of the South Kensington Museum would be far better worth seeing, and seen to more advantage, than at any previous period. But what we particularly wish to call attention to is something beyond this. There will also be a Special Collection of Works of Art of all the kinds represented in the permanent Art Museum, but obtained by loan from the owners of private collections. This Special Collection will be arranged in the second of the new courts, and will include specimens of decorative works in metal of the mediæval and subsequent periods; bronzes; arms and armour; jewellery; watches; enamels; pottery and porcelain, including Majolica, Palissy, Delft, Dresden, and other ware; carvings in ivory, &c.; decorative furniture; and miniatures and illuminations.

The exhibition of "Loan Collections" is a part of the ordinary system at South Kensington. The distinctive character of this Special Exhibition will be, that it will consist of only the very best and choicest specimens selected, not from one or two, but from all the collections in the kingdom whose owners will open them for the purpose. The extent and value of such collections in this country are enormously great; and the liberality with which all similar applications have hitherto been met leaves no reason to question that on this occasion there will be brought together the very gems of our private repositories, and these, with the treasures belonging to the Museum, will probably form an exhibition of its kind hitherto unequalled. The selection and arrangement are intrusted to Mr. J. C. Robinson, the art-superintendent of the Museum, whose qualifications admirably fit him for the very onerous duty. The new building will be opened at the same time as the International Exhibition; and the visitor to the latter should not forget that the Special Exhibition at the South Kensington Museum is of a like temporary character, and in its way no less worthy of careful examination.

JAMES THORNE.

## V.—STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1860; WITH COMPARATIVE ABSTRACTS IN REFERENCE TO THE CIVIL WAR OF 1861.

THE extension of the area, the growth of the population, and the increase in the productive and commercial power of the United States, are circumstances without a parallel in modern history. At the present time, especially, they suggest matter for reflection whose interest and importance cannot be overrated. To present our readers with some data for forming a just estimate of the nature of the unhappy contest that is now proceeding in those countries of the Union which we loosely term the Northern and Southern States, we have collected and arranged a body of statistical facts, derived from official sources, which, impartially considered, may be regarded as elements of the comparative strength of the two contending parties. It is not within our province to offer any opinion of the grounds of this quarrel, whatever wishes we may entertain that the great moral question involved in it may finally triumph. That neutrality of our Government, which has the complete approval of all who are not fanatical in their philanthropy, is fully justified by a calm Political Survey of the Geographical extent and position, the Population, the Finances, the Military and Naval Power, the Internal Communications, and the Commerce of the Thirty-three States and six Territories which were termed "United" at the end of 1860, but which in little more than six months we have learnt to designate as "Federal," "Confederated," or "Neutral." The term "Neutral" expresses, however inadequately, that the three Slave States so designated have not declared their secession from the Federal Union, as the other eleven Slave States have. It must be understood that, although our Comparative Abstracts are founded upon "Official Returns," there is no such comparison shown in the documents laid before Congress.

It may be convenient, in the first place, to present a brief Abstract of the Constitution of the United States, as established in 1789. At that period the Union comprised only the original Federation of Thirteen States, viz., Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut,—New England States; New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,—Middle States; Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia,—Southern States. To the New England States was added Vermont. The population of these fourteen States in 1790, with about 100,000 settlers in Tennessee and Kentucky, comprised 3,929,872 Free, and 697,897 Slaves. It was provided by the Constitution of 1789, that "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union."

### CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1777, Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between "The United States of America" were drawn up by Congress, and were gradually adopted by the legislatures of the several States. The inadequacy of the Congress, as constituted under the Articles of Confederation, to exercise the functions of government soon became apparent. A Convention, sanctioned by the recommendation of Con-

gress, assembled at Philadelphia, in May, 1787, to frame a Constitution for the United States. On the 17th of September, 1787, this Constitution was signed by all the members of the Convention present except three. It was then sent to the State legislatures, for the purpose of being submitted in each State to a Convention of delegates chosen by the people. Before the close of 1788 all the States, except Rhode Island and North Carolina, had adopted the Constitution. These did not ratify it till May, 1790. An Act was passed by Congress appointing the first Wednesday of February, 1789, for the people to meet and choose electors, and the first Wednesday of March following for the electors to meet and choose a President. George Washington was unanimously elected President, and John Adams Vice-President of the United States. Washington took the oath of office on the 30th of April. The Constitution was now completely in operation, and since that time down to the present day it has only experienced a few immaterial modifications.

We append a list of the Presidents of the United States :—

1. George Washington . . . .	1789 to 1797
2. John Adams . . . .	1797 „ 1801
3. Thomas Jefferson . . . .	1801 „ 1809
4. James Madison . . . .	1809 „ 1817
5. James Monroe . . . .	1817 „ 1825
6. John Quincy Adams . . . .	1825 „ 1829
7. Andrew Jackson . . . .	1829 „ 1837
8. Martin Van Buren . . . .	1837 „ 1841
9. William Henry Harrison (died in office) }	1841
10. John Tyler . . . .	1841 „ 1845
11. James Knox Polk . . . .	1845 „ 1849
12. Zachary Taylor (died in office . . }	1849 „ 1850
13. Millard Fillmore . . . .	1850 „ 1853
14. Franklin Pierce . . . .	1853 „ 1857
15. James Buchanan . . . .	1857 „ 1861
16. Abraham Lincoln . . . .	1861

Under this Union the States formed a Federal Government, to which was intrusted all those general measures which had regard to the relations of the Union with foreign countries, and the common interests of the several States; to the local government of each several State being left the management of its immediate concerns. Both the general and State Governments are essentially democratic. By the constitution the power of the general or federal Government is divided into a legislative, an executive, and a judicial branch.

The legislative authority is vested in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives; it must by law assemble at least once a year, on the first Monday of December. The Senate is composed of two members from each State; they are chosen by the legislatures of each State for six years, one-third of them being elected biennially. The Vice-President is President of the Senate *ex-officio*. The House of Representatives is composed of members elected for the term of two years by the people of the several States. After each decennial census, the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, being ascertained, and three-fifths of the number of the slave population being added thereto, the total constitutes the “representative population;” this number, divided by 233, gives the ratio of representation for the country at large; a similar process takes place in each State separately. After the Census

of 1850, the ratio of representation was one representative for every 93,423 of the "representative population." The Congress has power to raise, maintain, and regulate a navy and army; to declare war, and grant letters of marque and reprisals; to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme courts; to define and punish piracies and felonies on the high seas and against the laws of nations; to frame general laws of naturalization; to establish post-offices and post-roads; to coin money and make laws for punishing forgers; to regulate commerce with foreign nations, the Indian tribes, and among the States; to impose and collect taxes for the common defence and welfare of the United States. All money-bills must originate in the House of Representatives.

The executive power is vested in a President; the Vice-President is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and successor to the President, should he die during his term of office. The President is elected for four years, and may be re-elected; but the usage has been never to elect the same person for more than two terms. He is chosen by electors, who are themselves chosen by an electoral college in each State, the number of these electors being equal to the representatives which such States send to both houses of Congress. The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into active service of the United States; he has power to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate concur; he appoints the officers of state, ambassadors, consuls, and judges of the Supreme Court; he receives foreign ambassadors; he can grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

The principal officers of the executive department of the Government, are the secretaries of state, of the treasury, of war, of the navy, and of the interior; the postmaster-general and the attorney-general, whose respective duties are sufficiently indicated by their titles. They form the cabinet, and hold office at the will of the President.

The judicial authority of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court, in District Courts, and in Circuit Courts.

Provision is made by the Constitution for its own amendment. Such amendment can, however, only be made when it is proposed by a majority consisting of two-thirds of both houses of Congress, or by a Convention called on the application of two-thirds of the States; but in either case the amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the States to give it effect.

We have to add, that by Section 10, Article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, it is provided, that "no State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the neat produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1860.

States and Territories.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Inhabitants to a Square Mile.
Alabama . . .	50,722	955,917	18.84
Arkansas . . .	52,198	440,775	8.44
California . . .	160,000	384,770	2.40
Connecticut . .	4,750	460,670	96.98
Delaware . . .	2,120	112,353	52.99
Florida . . .	59,268	145,694	2.45
Georgia . . .	58,000	1,082,797	18.66
Illinois . . .	55,409	1,687,404	30.45
Indiana . . .	33,809	1,370,802	40.54
Iowa . . .	50,914	682,002	11.03
Kentucky . . .	37,680	1,159,609	30.77
Louisiana . . .	41,346	666,431	16.11
Maine . . .	35,000	619,958	17.71
Maryland . . .	11,000	731,565	66.50
Massachusetts .	7,800	1,231,494	157.75
Michigan . . .	56,243	754,291	13.41
Minnesota . . .	81,259	172,793	2.12
Mississippi . . .	47,151	887,158	18.81
Missouri . . .	65,037	1,201,209	18.46
New Hampshire .	9,280	326,072	35.13
New Jersey . . .	6,851	676,084	98.68
New York . . .	46,000	3,851,563	83.72
North Carolina .	45,500	1,008,342	22.16
Ohio . . .	39,964	2,377,917	59.50
Oregon . . .	185,030	52,566	.28
Pennsylvania . .	47,000	2,924,501	62.22
Rhode Island . .	1,200	174,621	145.51
South Carolina .	34,000	715,371	21.04
Tennessee . . .	44,000	1,146,640	26.06
Texas . . .	274,356	600,955	2.19
Vermont . . .	8,000	315,827	39.47
Virginia . . .	61,352	1,593,199	25.96
Wisconsin . . .	53,924	768,485	14.25
Kansas Territory	114,798	143,642	1.25
Nebraska . . .	335,866	28,893	.08
New Mexico . . .	210,774	82,063	.38
Utah . . .	187,923	50,000	.26
Washington . . .	123,022	11,624	.09
Columbia District	50	75,321	1506.42
Total . . .	2,738,596	31,671,378*	11.56

\* Including Dakota territory, of which the area is not defined, the total population is 31,676,217.

The total area of the 11 Confederate States is 764,227 square miles, with a population of 9,247,279, or 12.09 inhabitants to a square mile: the other states and territories have an aggregate area of 1,974,369 square miles, with a population of 22,428,096, or 11.35 inhabitants to a square mile.

The area of the 11 Confederate States is equal to the total area of Austria, Prussia, the smaller German States, France, and Italy.

CAPITALS of the CONFEDERATED and NEUTRAL STATES, and the distance of each, in miles, by the Post route from WASHINGTON.

	MILES.
C. Alabama . . . . .	Montgomery . . . . . 833
C. Arkansas . . . . .	Little Rock . . . . . 1,068
C. Florida . . . . .	Tallahassee . . . . . 896
C. Georgia . . . . .	Milledgeville . . . . . 642
C. Louisiana . . . . .	New Orleans . . . . . 1,203
C. Mississippi . . . . .	Jackson . . . . . 1,035
C. North Carolina . . . . .	Raleigh . . . . . 286
C. South Carolina . . . . .	Columbia . . . . . 500
C. Tennessee . . . . .	Nashville . . . . . 714
C. Texas . . . . .	Austin . . . . .
C. Virginia . . . . .	Richmond . . . . . 122
N. Kentucky . . . . .	Frankfort . . . . . 551
N. Maryland . . . . .	Annapolis . . . . . 37
N. Missouri . . . . .	Jefferson . . . . . 980

The following Diagram represents the geographical position of the above fourteen States, with that of the bordering States :—





OFFICIAL CENSUS of the UNITED STATES, 1860.

Names of States, &c.	Free Population.	Slave Population.	Total.	No. of Representatives.
Alabama . . . .	520,444	435,473	955,917	6
Arkansas . . . .	331,710	109,065	440,775	3
California . . . .	384,770	..	384,770	3
Connecticut . . . .	460,670	..	460,670	4
Delaware . . . .	110,548	1,805	112,353	1
Florida . . . .	81,885	63,809	145,694	1
Georgia . . . .	615,336	467,461	1,082,797	7
Illinois . . . .	1,687,404	..	1,687,404	13
Indiana . . . .	1,370,802	..	1,370,802	11
Iowa . . . .	682,002	..	682,002	5
Kentucky . . . .	933,707	225,902	1,159,609	8
Louisiana . . . .	354,245	312,186	666,431	4
Maine . . . .	619,958	..	619,958	5
Maryland . . . .	646,183	85,382	731,565	6
Massachusetts . . . .	1,231,494	..	1,231,494	10
Michigan . . . .	754,291	..	754,291	6
Minnesota . . . .	172,793	..	172,793	1
Mississippi . . . .	407,551	479,607	887,158	5
Missouri . . . .	1,085,590	115,619	1,201,209	9
New Hampshire . . . .	326,072	..	326,072	3
New Jersey . . . .	676,084	..	676,084	5
New York . . . .	3,851,563	..	3,851,563	30
North Carolina . . . .	679,965	328,377	1,008,342	7
Ohio . . . .	2,377,917	..	2,377,917	19
Oregon . . . .	52,566	..	52,566	1
Pennsylvania . . . .	2,924,501	..	2,924,501	23
Rhode Island . . . .	174,621	..	174,621	1
South Carolina . . . .	308,186	407,185	715,371	4
Tennessee . . . .	859,528	287,112	1,146,640	8
Texas . . . .	415,999	184,956	600,955	4
Vermont . . . .	315,827	..	315,827	3
Virginia . . . .	1,097,373	495,826	1,593,199	11
Wisconsin . . . .	768,485	..	768,485	6
Territories & Districts	27,280,070	3,999,765	31,279,835	233
	393,151	3,231	396,382	
Totals—1860 . . . .	27,673,221	4,002,996	31,676,217	
Totals—1850 . . . .	19,987,571	3,204,347	23,191,918	

SUMMARY.

States, &c.	Free.	Slave.	Total.
19 Federal States . . . .	18,942,368	1,805	18,944,173
11 Confederate States . . . .	5,672,222	3,571,057	9,243,279
3 Neutral States . . . .	2,665,480	426,903	3,092,383
6 Territories . . . .	27,280,070	3,999,765	31,279,835
1 District (Columbia) . . . .	321,061	..	321,061
	72,090	3,231	75,321
Total . . . .	27,673,221	4,002,996	31,676,217

## ABSTRACT of the CENSUS, with reference to the Civil War of 1861.

Population, 1860. Names of States.	Federal States.	Confederated States.		Neutral States.	
	Free.	Free.	Slave.	Free.	Slave.
Alabama . . . . .	..	520,444	435,473	..	..
Arkansas . . . . .	..	331,710	109,065	..	..
California . . . . .	384,770	..	..	..	..
Connecticut . . . . .	460,670	..	..	..	..
Delaware . . . . .	110,548*	..	..	..	..
Florida . . . . .	..	81,885	63,809	..	..
Georgia . . . . .	..	615,336	467,461	..	..
Illinois . . . . .	1,687,404	..	..	..	..
Indiana . . . . .	1,370,802	..	..	..	..
Iowa . . . . .	682,002	..	..	..	..
Kentucky . . . . .	..	..	..	933,707	223,902
Louisiana . . . . .	..	354,245	312,186	..	..
Maine . . . . .	619,958	..	..	..	..
Maryland . . . . .	..	..	..	646,183	85,382
Massachusetts . . . . .	1,231,494	..	..	..	..
Michigan . . . . .	754,291	..	..	..	..
Minnesota . . . . .	172,793	..	..	..	..
Mississippi . . . . .	..	407,551	479,607	..	..
Missouri . . . . .	..	..	..	1,085,590	115,619
New Hampshire . . . . .	326,072	..	..	..	..
New Jersey . . . . .	676,084	..	..	..	..
New York . . . . .	3,851,563	..	..	..	..
North Carolina . . . . .	..	679,965	328,377	..	..
Ohio . . . . .	2,377,917	..	..	..	..
Oregon . . . . .	52,566	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania . . . . .	2,924,501	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island . . . . .	174,621	..	..	..	..
South Carolina . . . . .	..	308,186	407,185	..	..
Tennessee . . . . .	..	859,528	287,112	..	..
Texas . . . . .	..	415,999	184,956	..	..
Vermont . . . . .	315,827	..	..	..	..
Virginia . . . . .	..	1,097,373	495,826	..	..
Wisconsin . . . . .	768,485	..	..	..	..
Total . . . . .	18,942,368	5,672,222	3,571,057	2,665,480	426,903

PUBLIC REVENUES and EXPENDITURES of the UNITED STATES.  
RECEIPTS.

	Dollars.
From Customs . . . . .	53,187,511
"    Lands . . . . .	1,778,557
"    Miscellaneous and Incidental Sources . . . . .	1,010,764
"    Treasury Notes, Act of December 23, 1857 . . . . .	19,395,200
"    Loan under Act of June 14, 1858 . . . . .	1,380,000
	76,752,033
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1859 . . . . .	4,339,275
	81,091,308†

or £16,757,865.

## EXPENDITURES.

	Dollars.
For Civil List . . . . .	6,148,655
"    Foreign Intercourse . . . . .	1,163,207
"    Miscellaneous . . . . .	20,658,007
Under direction of the Department of the Interior (Indian and Pensions) . . . . .	3,955,686
"    "    War Department . . . . .	16,409,767
"    "    Navy . . . . .	12,513,150
For Public Debt . . . . .	17,613,628
	77,462,102†
Balance in Treasury, July 1, 1860 . . . . .	3,629,206

or £16,007,874.

\* Delaware has a small slave population of 1805.

† The cents are omitted in the totals.

COMPARATIVE VIEW of the FINANCES of the SEVERAL STATES.

States.	Debt.	Ordinary Annual Expenditure, exclusive of Interest on Debt, and Schools.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Federal States . . .	126,819,828	4,250,000
Confederate States . .	98,634,996	2,055,000
Neutral States . . .	39,466,448	530,000
Total . . .	264,921,272	6,835,000

MILITIA FORCE of the SEVERAL STATES, from the Army Register for 1860.

States and Territories.	For what Year.	Federal States.	Confederated States.	Neutral States.
Alabama . . .	1851	..	76,662	..
Arkansas . . .	1859	..	47,750	..
California . . .	1857	207,730	..	..
Connecticut . . .	1858	51,605	..	..
Delaware . . .	1827	9,229	..	..
Florida . . .	1845	..	12,122	..
Georgia . . .	1850	..	78,699	..
Illinois . . .	1855	257,420	..	..
Indiana . . .	1832	53,913	..	..
Iowa (no return) . .	..	* * *	..	..
Kentucky . . .	1852	..	..	88,979
Louisiana . . .	1859	..	91,324	..
Maine . . .	1856	73,552	..	..
Maryland . . .	1838	..	..	46,864
Massachusetts . . .	1859	157,868	..	..
Michigan . . .	1854	97,094	..	..
Minnesota . . .	1859	23,972	..	..
Mississippi . . .	1838	..	36,084	..
Missouri . . .	1853	..	..	118,047
New Hampshire . . .	1854	33,538	..	..
New Jersey . . .	1852	81,984	..	..
New York . . .	1856	337,235	..	..
North Carolina . . .	1845	..	79,448	..
Ohio . . .	1858	279,809	..	..
Oregon (no return) . .	..	* * *	..	..
Pennsylvania . . .	1858	350,000	..	..
Rhode Island . . .	1858	16,711	..	..
South Carolina . . .	1856	..	36,072	..
Tennessee . . .	1840	..	71,252	..
Texas . . .	1847	..	19,766	..
Vermont . . .	1843	23,915	..	..
Virginia . . .	1858	..	150,000	..
Wisconsin . . .	1855	51,321	..	..
Total . . .	..	2,106,896	699,179	253,890

## ARMY of the UNITED STATES.

THE regular Army of the United States comprises three corps of engineers, &c.; two of dragoons; two of cavalry; one of mounted riflemen; four of artillery, and ten of infantry. On January 1st, 1860, the whole number of commissioned officers in the regular Army was 1,083; of non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, 11,848; total, 12,931.

## VESSELS of WAR of the UNITED STATES NAVY, November, 1860.

	Guns.	Tonnage.
10 Ships of the Line . . . .	872	27,081
10 Frigates . . . . .	500	17,163
21 Sloops of War . . . . .	406	18,751
3 Brigs . . . . .	16	763
8 Screw Steamers, 1st Class . .	268	29,343
6 Do. 2nd „ . . . .	89	11,953
15 Do. 3rd „ . . . .	82	11,148
1 Screw Tender . . . . .	.	217
3 Side-wheel Steamers, 1st Class .	34	6,557
1 Do. 2nd „ . . . .	6	1,446
3 Do. 3rd „ . . . .	9	1,733
2 Side-wheel Tenders . . . . .	1	773
3 Store Vessels . . . . .	7	1,342
6 Permanent Store and Receiving Ships . . . . .	.	6,340
92	2,290	134,610

## POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES, and Extent of POST ROUTES.

Year.	No. of Post Offices.	Extent of Post Routes in Miles.
1790	75	1,875
1800	905	20,817
1810	2,300	36,406
1820	4,500	72,492
1830	8,450	115,176
1840	13,468	155,739
1850	18,417	178,672
1859	28,539	260,052

## LETTERS and NEWSPAPERS EXCHANGED between the UNITED STATES and FOREIGN COUNTRIES in 1860.

COUNTRIES.	LETTERS.		NEWSPAPERS.	
	Received.	Sent.	Received.	Sent.
Great Britain . .	1,686,393	1,534,189	1,254,580	1,557,689
France . . . .	642,805	680,256	142,347	270,565
Bremen . . . .	146,111	127,875	16,263	41,171
Prussia . . . .	392,197	551,836	30,923	83,249

RAILROADS, January 1, 1860.

Names of States.	Federal States.		Confederated States.		Neutral States.	
	Total length of Miles.	Miles in operation.	Total length of Miles.	Miles in operation.	Total length of Miles.	Miles in operation.
Alabama . . . .	..	..	1,822	798	..	..
Arkansas . . . .	..	..	701	38	..	..
California . . . .	308	22	..	..	..	..
Connecticut . . . .	820	665	..	..	..	..
Delaware . . . .	118	118	..	..	..	..
Florida . . . .	..	..	730	289	..	..
Georgia . . . .	..	..	1,617	1,241	..	..
Illinois . . . .	3,500	2,752	..	..	..	..
Indiana . . . .	1,839	1,327	..	..	..	..
Iowa . . . .	1,806	395	..	..	..	..
Kentucky . . . .	..	..	..	..	698	458
Louisiana . . . .	..	..	1,160	419	..	..
Maine . . . .	618	544	..	..	..	..
Maryland and Colum- bia District. . . }	..	..	..	..	889	833
Massachusetts . . .	1,507	1,428	..	..	..	..
Michigan . . . .	1,747	1,132	..	..	..	..
Minnesota . . . .	1,167	..	..	..	..	..
Mississippi . . . .	..	..	445	361	..	..
Missouri . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,337	723
New Hampshire . . .	599	565	..	..	..	..
New Jersey . . . .	658	556	..	..	..	..
New York . . . .	3,610	2,756	..	..	..	..
North Carolina . . .	..	..	1,020	770	..	..
Ohio . . . .	4,084	3,008	..	..	..	..
Oregon . . . .	300	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania . . . .	3,995	3,081	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island . . . .	86	63	..	..	..	..
South Carolina . . .	..	..	1,136	807	..	..
Tennessee . . . .	..	..	1,434	1,062	..	..
Texas . . . .	..	..	2,667	284	..	..
Vermont . . . .	568	537	..	..	..	..
Virginia . . . .	..	..	2,058	1,525	..	..
Wisconsin . . . .	2,224	826	..	..	..	..
Total . . . .	29,554	19,775	14,790	7,594	2,924	2,014

\* \* The aggregate length of the railroads in operation was stated to be, in 1859, 27,857 miles; cost, 961,047,364 dollars. The length of the railroads in operation in 1845 was 4,522 miles; in 1840, 2,197 miles; in 1835, 918 miles; in 1831, 54 miles.

## IMPORTS from and EXPORTS to FOREIGN COUNTRIES, during the Year ending June 30, 1859.

Countries.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Russia, including Colonies . . .	877,835	5,714,355
Sweden and Norway, and Colonies	558,075	1,448,905
Denmark and Colonies . . .	297,718	1,051,877
Hamburg . . . . .	8,071,964	3,604,268
Bremen . . . . .	9,694,377	12,537,948
Holland . . . . .	4,397,232	4,706,983
Dutch Colonies . . . . .	2,466,186	986,039
Belgium . . . . .	3,467,222	4,195,773
England . . . . .	117,915,969	168,786,252
Scotland . . . . .	7,079,905	2,752,045
Ireland . . . . .	758,547	3,407,556
Gibraltar . . . . .	66,261	273,000
Malta . . . . .	47,723	94,123
British America . . . . .	19,727,551	28,154,174
Other British Possessions . . .	12,397,931	12,212,611
France . . . . .	41,301,147	44,299,618
French Possessions . . . . .	145,858	807,456
Spain . . . . .	2,735,517	8,433,005
Canary Islands . . . . .	28,389	112,691
Philippine Islands . . . . .	2,866,754	68,302
Cuba . . . . .	34,054,424	12,268,202
Porto Rico . . . . .	4,820,325	2,035,202
Portugal . . . . .	152,339	678,739
Madeira . . . . .	19,443	44,041
Cape de Verde Islands . . . .	182	31,275
Azores . . . . .	70,877	114,494
Sardinia . . . . .	299,475	2,994,993
Tuscany . . . . .	1,294,350	245,390
Papal States . . . . .	5,390	222,298
Two Sicilies . . . . .	2,180,629	575,771
Austria and Austrian Italy . .	571,178	2,837,992
Greece . . . . .	67,290	15,415
Turkey . . . . .	669,692	447,862
Egypt . . . . .	105,399	13,860
Other Ports in Africa . . . .	1,548,710	1,678,350
Hayti . . . . .	2,666,246	2,484,764
San Domingo . . . . .	193,390	19,788
Brazil . . . . .	22,439,842	6,256,976
Mexico . . . . .	5,339,974	2,992,546
Other States in South America .	15,484,353	8,482,014
Sandwich Islands . . . . .	486,191	1,138,983
Other Islands in the Pacific . .	31,033	46,525
China . . . . .	10,791,381	7,127,199
Whale Fisheries . . . . .	350,654	148,705
Smaller items . . . . .	213,202	41,097
Total . . . . .	338,768,130	356,789,462

VALUE, in DOLLARS, of the EXPORTS and IMPORTS of each STATE, during the Year ending June 30, 1859.

FEDERAL STATES.

States and Territories.	EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.
	American Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.	
California . .	12,405,184	3,514,004	15,919,188	11,163,558
Connecticut . .	1,130,069	14,242	1,144,311	491,067
Delaware . . .	49,511	..	49,511	529
Illinois . . .	1,269,385	..	1,269,385	93,588
Indiana* . . .	..	..	..	..
Iowa* . . . .	..	..	..	..
Maine . . . .	2,774,418	466,421	3,240,839	2,157,086
Massachusetts .	16,036,603	2,122,215	18,158,818	43,184,500
Michigan . . .	3,624,624	..	3,624,624	1,067,339
Minnesota* . .	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire .	9,605	188	9,793	23,227
New Jersey . .	21,938	..	21,938	5,046
New York . . .	104,726,546	12,813,279	117,539,825	229,181,349
Ohio . . . .	263,011	..	263,011	267,846
Oregon . . . .	5,000	..	5,000	2,097
Pennsylvania . .	5,278,635	96,591	5,375,226	14,520,331
Rhode Island . .	292,090	18,723	310,813	1,819,068
Vermont . . . .	295,659	840,906	1,136,565	1,802,668
Wisconsin . . .	699,088	..	699,088	28,946
Washington Territory } Territory	444,352	..	444,352	5,133
Total . . . .	149,325,718	19,886,569	169,212,287	305,813,378

CONFEDERATED STATES.

Alabama . . . .	28,933,662	..	28,933,662	788,164
Arkansas* . . .	..	..	..	..
Florida . . . .	3,128,650	63,712	3,192,362	286,971
Georgia . . . .	15,562,154	..	15,562,154	624,645
Louisiana . . .	100,890,689	775,849	101,666,538	18,349,516
Mississippi* . .	..	..	..	..
North Carolina .	435,409	..	435,409	168,645
South Carolina .	17,972,580	..	17,972,580	1,438,535
Tennessee* . . .	..	..	..	..
Texas . . . .	3,855,879	30	3,855,909	468,162
Virginia . . . .	6,715,133	7,029	6,722,162	1,116,193
Total . . . .	177,494,156	846,620	178,340,776	23,240,831

NEUTRAL STATES.

Kentucky* . . .	..	..	..	..
Maryland . . . .	9,074,511	161,888	9,236,399	9,713,921
Missouri* . . .	..	..	..	..

\* No Return.

QUANTITIES of COTTON, RICE, and TOBACCO, and value of BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS, exported Annually, from 1821 to 1859 inclusive.

Years.	Cotton.	Rice.	Tobacco.	Breadstuffs and Provisions.
	Pounds.	Tierces.	Hogsheads.	Value in Dollars.
1821	124,893,405	88,221	66,858	12,341,901
1822	144,675,095	87,089	83,169	13,886,856
1823	173,723,270	101,365	99,009	13,767,847
1824	142,369,663	113,229	77,883	15,059,484
1825	176,449,907	97,015	75,984	11,634,449
1826	204,535,415	111,063	64,098	11,303,496
1827	294,310,115	113,518	100,025	11,685,556
1828	210,590,463	175,019	96,278	11,461,144
1829	264,837,186	132,923	77,131	13,131,858
1830	298,459,102	130,697	83,810	12,075,430
1831	276,979,784	116,517	86,718	17,538,227
1832	322,215,122	120,327	106,806	12,424,703
1833	324,698,604	144,163	83,153	14,209,128
1834	384,717,907	121,886	87,979	11,524,024
1835	387,358,992	119,851	94,353	12,009,399
1836	423,631,307	212,983	109,042	10,614,130
1837	444,211,537	106,084	100,232	9,588,359
1838	595,952,297	71,048	100,593	9,636,650
1839	413,624,212	93,320	78,995	14,147,779
1840	743,941,061	101,660	119,484	19,067,535
1841	530,204,100	101,617	147,828	17,196,102
1842	584,717,017	114,617	158,710	16,902,876
1843	792,297,106	106,766	94,454	11,204,123
1844	663,633,455	134,715	163,042	17,970,135
1845	872,905,996	118,621	147,168	16,743,421
1846	547,558,055	124,007	147,998	27,701,121
1847	527,219,958	144,427	135,762	68,701,921
1848	814,274,431	100,403	130,665	37,472,751
1849	1,026,602,269	128,861	101,521	38,155,507
1850	635,381,604	127,069	145,729	26,051,373
1851	927,237,089	105,590	95,945	21,948,651
1852	1,093,230,639	119,733	137,097	25,857,027
1853	1,111,570,370	67,707	159,853	32,985,322
1854	987,833,106	105,121	126,107	65,941,323
1855	1,008,424,601	52,520	150,213	38,895,348
1856	1,351,431,701	58,668	116,962	77,187,301
1857	1,048,282,475	64,332	156,848	74,667,852
1858	1,118,624,012	64,015	127,670	50,683,285
1859	1,386,468,562	81,820	198,846	38,305,991
Total.	23,008,011,132	4,289,587	4,434,018	961,679,385

\* \* For some interesting details of the amounts of American cotton bought by Great Britain, see the Article in this year's 'Companion,' "The Cotton Supply, Present and Prospective."



## VI.—STATE OF POPULAR EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

IN 1858 a Commission was appointed by her Majesty, in compliance with an address from the Commons' House of Parliament, "To inquire into the present state of popular education in England, and to consider and report what measures, if any, are required for the extension of sound and cheap elementary instruction to all classes of the people." The Commissioners named were the Duke of Newcastle; Sir John Taylor Coleridge; Rev. William Charles Lake, M.A.; Rev. William Rogers, M.A.; Professor Goldwin Smith; Nassau William Senior, Esq., M.A.; and Edward Miall, Esq. The Commissioners were instructed to make their Report within two years from the date of their appointment, but this period was subsequently extended for another year. The Report of the Commissioners, embodying the facts they had collected, and the recommendations which they suggested, was agreed upon and signed by them on March 18th, 1861, and having been submitted to her Majesty, was presented to both Houses of Parliament, and published for the information of the public.

The Commissioners, in carrying out the objects of their appointment, found it expedient to employ, with the sanction of the Government, ten Assistant Commissioners, to each of whom a specimen district was assigned, into the condition of which, in respect of education, he was directed to examine minutely. Of the ten districts thus submitted to the careful investigation of the Assistant Commissioners, two were agricultural, two manufacturing, two mining, two maritime, and two metropolitan. One of the agricultural districts included parts of the counties of Lincoln, York, Nottingham, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge; the reason of this conjunction of different parts of the country being that in Lincolnshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire farms are generally large, wages high, and poor-rates low, while in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk wages are lower, poor-rates very high, and farms small. The second agricultural district was chosen from the western part of the country, and its characteristics were—low wages, small farms, high poor-rates, and a prevalence of handicrafts carried on by the people in their own homes, as the making of gloves, lace, net, and twine. One of the manufacturing districts included the large cotton and woollen factories of Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire. The other represented the smaller manufacturing establishments of the Potteries and of Warwickshire. One mining district was chosen from the North of England, and the second represents South Wales and Cornwall. For the maritime districts the ports of Bristol and Devonport were chosen on the one hand, and Hull, Yarmouth, and Ipswich on the other, and there was a separate (voluntary) Report on Liverpool. The two metropolitan districts included, in the one case, three populous Unions on the north side of the river, and in the other case, six Unions on the south side. The care which has evidently been exercised in the selection of these specimen districts is an ample guarantee that the results of the inquiries instituted by the Commissioners may be

received with confidence as a fair representation of the average state of popular education throughout the entire community.

The Commissioners have presented their Report in six divisions, embracing, 1, the subjects connected with the education of the independent poor; 2, the education of paupers; 3, the education of vagrants and criminals; 4, naval and military schools connected with the State; 5, educational charities, and charities which may be made applicable to education; 6, statistical returns arranged so as to illustrate the course of the Report. Under these various heads, much valuable information has been collected, and suggestions made, which will well repay the careful study of the political economist and the friend of education. All that we can propose is to present to the general reader a brief summary of the present state of popular education throughout the country, principally collected from the Report of the Commissioners.

For the sake of distinctness we may present our summary under the following heads:—Educational Societies; Training Colleges; Infant Schools; Day Schools for Children above Infancy; Sunday Schools; Evening Schools; Pauper Schools; Military and Naval Schools; Proportion of Scholars to Population; Attendance of Scholars; Quality of Instruction; Subjects of Study at School. Subjoined are some Statistical Tables; Proposals for Half-time Schooling, alternated with Work or Drill Exercise; and a brief abstract of the New Minute of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

*Educational Societies.*—The following Table shows the date of foundation of the several Societies or Boards for the promotion of education, with the amount raised by each in the year 1859, and, so far as ascertained, the total amount expended by them for educational purposes since the commencement of their operations. In the second on the list, the British and Foreign School Society, the total amount is that expended during the ten years preceding 1860, as the total expenditure since the date of foundation was not readily attainable. The last three societies on the list decline Government aid, depending for their support on the operation of the voluntary principle:—

EXPENDITURE OF EDUCATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Name of Board or Committee.	Date of Foundation.	Amount raised in 1859.	Total Amount Expended for Education since Establishment.
		£.	£.
National Society . . . . .	1811	15,811	724,599
British and Foreign School Society	1808	15,947	{ 156,664 (1850-1859) }
Catholic Poor School Committee .	1847	4,745	71,756
Wesleyan Education Committee .	1840	4,441	88,460
Home and Colonial School Society	1836	8,776	116,279
Church Education Society . . .	1853	2,761	10,072
Congregational Board of Education	1843	1,977	173,677
London Ragged School Union . .	1844	5,142	58,325
Voluntary School Association . .	1848		

There are likewise 24 Diocesan Boards of Education, connected with the Church of England. Of these the first, that of Durham, was established in 1811. These Boards have 20 Training Colleges under their superintendence.

*Training Colleges.*—Of Training Colleges there are in England and Wales 34. Two of these, Lichfield and Homerton, do not receive Government aid. Of 30 under Government inspection in 1858, 13 were for male teachers, 13 for female teachers, and 4 for both male and female teachers. The total amount of Government grants to these schools, exclusive of building grants, to the end of 1858, was 225,357*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; the total cost of building, enlarging, and improving the colleges, amounted to 334,981*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, of which Government contributed 101,641*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; the total income in 1858 was 94,734*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, of which 50,518*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* was received from Government. With the exception of female teachers for Infant Schools the supply of teachers from these training institutions is found to be sufficient for the present demand. The Commissioners do not recommend any change in the relation of Training Colleges to the State.

*Infant Schools.*—The honour of founding public Infant Schools belongs to the zealous pastor of the Ban-de-la-Roche, Jean Frederic Oberlin. Among the earliest promoters of the system in this country must be named Robert Owen, who had one in successful operation at Lanark, in 1816. Improvements were subsequently introduced, chiefly by Wilderspin. Since then this class of schools has gradually increased in numbers and importance. The Commissioners say, as the result of their investigations, "It appears to follow, that Infant Schools form a most important part of the machinery required for a national system of education, inasmuch as they lay the foundation, in some degree, of knowledge, and, in a still greater degree, of habits, which are essential to education, while, without them, a child may contract habits and sustain injuries which the best school will afterwards be unable to correct and remedy." Besides these public Infant Schools, there are found in all parts of the country private or dames' schools, which are frequently little more than nurseries, in which the nurse collects the children of many families into her own house instead of attending upon the children of some one family. Here congregate the

"Infants of busy, humble wives, who pay  
Some trifling price for freedom through the day."

The education given in such schools is in general wofully inefficient, as might be expected where the teachers are, in many cases, aged females, or unqualified persons who have taken to teaching as a last resource, and who, in the most favourable circumstances, can expect to realize only a very small income from the school-fees of their pupils. The children are collected together, it may be, in the one room which is the only apartment of the schoolmistress. "Scholars may often be seen sitting round the sides of a four-post bed on low forms, the sides of the bed forming a back to the seat; sometimes on the sides of the bed. . . . The room is often so small that the children cannot stand in a semicircle round the teacher." Trained Infant-school mistresses

are as yet very few in number : the Home and Colonial School Society has for some years directed special attention to this department of training, and some of the recently-instituted Normal Schools are assisting to prepare a larger supply of properly-qualified mistresses for Infant Schools; but more enlarged effort in the direction is urgently needed, and the Commissioners "earnestly recommend that the Committee of Council devote its attention, and give its powerful aid to the supply of this want."

Of 1,895 public schools in the ten specimen districts, 10·8 per cent. were Infant Schools; of the scholars, 31 per cent. were between 3 and 7 years of age, of whom nearly one-half were taught in separate Infant Schools. Taking public and private schools together, the proportion of scholars between 3 and 7 years of age is 39 per cent. Considerable fluctuation appears in the proportion of scholars between 3 and 5 years of age to the whole number of scholars: thus, in 1855 this proportion was 7·57 per cent.; in 1856 it was 13·23; in 1857 it was 14·47; in 1858 it was 12·67; in 1859 it fell to 12·17 per cent.

*Day Schools for Children above Infancy.*—In 1858, according to an estimate made by the Commissioners,—who applied to the schools in the whole country the ratios obtained from the ten specimen districts,—it may be assumed that there were in England and Wales 58,975 Week-day Schools, affording instruction to 2,535,462 children; of which number about one-eighth may be reckoned as belonging to the upper and middle classes, and the remaining seven-eighths to the poorer classes. Of this army of two millions and a-half, of which about a million may be reckoned as infants under 7 years of age, and a million and a-half above infancy, 400,000 are drafted off annually into general society, to take their place in the busy scenes of life.

*Sunday Schools.*—It is now nearly eighty years since Sunday Schools were established in Gloucester by Robert Raikes. The number in England and Wales in 1833 was 16,828, containing 1,548,890 scholars; in 1858 the number was estimated at 33,872, with 2,411,554 scholars. The distribution of Sunday Schools and scholars in the several counties of England and Wales is shown in a Table which will be found in a subsequent part of this Article. This class of schools is of great value in an educational point of view; but their efficiency must depend, to a great extent, on the efficiency of the teachers, who are chiefly voluntary, and in many cases young and inexperienced, or not thoroughly qualified for the work of instruction. In Wales the Sunday scholars comprise adults as well as children: men and women of 60 or 70 years of age are not unfrequently found in the Scripture classes. In some parts of the South Wales district more than half of the population attended the Sunday Schools in 1858, the general average being upwards of one-third, and of these about half were above 15 years of age. This statement will be better understood by comparing it with the fact that in 1858 the number of Sunday scholars in England was about one-eleventh of the population. In Rochdale and Bradford, which may be taken as representatives of the large manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire, the Sunday scholars include a

large proportion of adults. At Bradford about one-fourth, and at Rochdale nearly one-third, of the female scholars were above 15 years of age. In the Welsh Sunday Schools the text-book is the Bible, which is read through chapter by chapter, and verse by verse, and questions and answers as to the meaning of the passage under consideration are freely interchanged between the master or leader and the members of the class, or between the members themselves. At the close of the exercise the teacher usually sums up the opinions which have been expressed, and gives his own views, with his reasons. The younger classes are chiefly occupied in learning to read, and in repeating Psalms and verses of Scripture which they have committed to memory. To the proficient in such exercises prizes are occasionally awarded. The fondness of the Welsh for theological reading and discussion may be accounted for, in some degree, by the prevalence of this kind of Sunday-School instruction, and is shown practically in the circumstance that several attempts to establish a periodical for diffusing useful information on secular subjects have in each case resulted in failure; while the successful local newspapers are generally full of information and discussion on religious topics.

*Evening Schools.*—The opportunities for instruction after the hours of labour are valuable, as they afford the means of improving and securing the more permanent influence of that education which may have been previously received in the Day School. In 1858 it was estimated that there were in England and Wales 2,036 Evening Schools, with 80,966 scholars. Writing is the branch of education most extensively pursued in the Evening Schools; arithmetic ranks second in order. Not only to the mere labourer is evening instruction accessible and useful. The Evening Classes in King's College, London; the Evening Classes for Young Men in the City of London; the Classes in connection with the London Mechanics' Institution; and the Working-Men's College, in which in all about 2,000 students enjoy the benefit of a superior education in the evening, are admirable examples of the adaptation of this class of schools to the wants of modern society.

*Pauper Schools.*—It might be supposed that the chief aim of a workhouse education would be to train the children to habits of industry, so that, when turned adrift into the world, they might be able to earn an honest livelihood. In many cases, however, it is found that pauper children fall into the ranks of the criminal population. In March, 1860, the number of children in Workhouse Schools (including the Separate and District Schools mentioned below) was 30,654. It is estimated by the Commissioners that at least 100,000 out-door pauper children receive no education whatever. Of this aggregate of 130,000, more than 8,000 are annually added to the adult population: the Commissioners say that the most of these "are divided between the gaol and the workhouse; they form the hereditary pauper and criminal class." To some extent the cause of this lamentable circumstance may be found in the kind of training which children in workhouses have been accustomed to receive. They have been allowed to associate freely with the adults,

many of whom have spent years in crime, and, as might be expected, they have been more prone to receive instruction in vice, and to follow examples of wickedness, than to listen to the counsel or walk in the steps of their recognised instructors in useful knowledge and in virtuous conduct. Some of the Assistant Commissioners, however, give emphatic testimony to the efficiency of the instruction given in Workhouse Schools in their districts. Mr. Fraser, who reported in reference to one of the specimen agricultural districts, states that the instruction is "not ambitious in its range, but thoroughly sound of its kind." Mr. Hedley, who had charge of the other agricultural specimen district, remarks that the boys in the Workhouse Schools are superior to the boys in the Elementary Day Schools in their educational acquirements. This may arise from the enforced regular attendance and the smallness of the number of scholars generally under one teacher. Mr. Hedley adds, that "one beneficial effect of industrial training in Workhouse Schools is found in the improved health and spirits of the boys." A promising experiment has been made of late years, which has already justified, to a great extent, the hopes of its promoters. In 1841 the Poor Law Commissioners established a system of District Schools, six of which are in operation, and have been extremely successful. In these schools the children from contiguous parishes or unions are collected together and placed under competent instruction, industrial as well as intellectual, and under efficient superintendence; and it has been found that, whereas from the ordinary Workhouse Schools about 50 or 60 per cent. of the scholars have grown up into paupers or criminals, from the scholars in District Schools the pauper and criminal ranks have received a number equivalent to only 2 or 3 per cent. of the entire number of scholars. Besides these large District Schools, in which, in March, 1860, there were 2,549 scholars, there are what are called Separate Schools. Of these the number, in March, 1859, was 19, educating 4,381 scholars, making a total of 7,063 pauper children under an efficient course of education. An example of a Separate School may be quoted in that of Stepney, which in five years educated and found situations for 229 boys, of whom 216 retained their situations, and were reported as "doing well." The Poor Law Board, in its Thirteenth Annual Report for 1860-61, says:—"Although some difficulties may occasionally arise in the management of separate establishments for children, their maintenance and education in Schools removed from the associations of a workhouse, are so manifestly advantageous, that it appears highly desirable to promote the formation of such Schools in all practicable cases."

*Ragged, Industrial, and Reformatory Schools.*—A considerable space in the 'Companion to the Almanac' for 1861 having been devoted to the special consideration of these classes of schools, we only extract here the general summary given in the Commissioners' Report as follows:—"There are in England and Wales 192 week-day Ragged Schools, containing 20,909 children, of whom 10,308 are males and 10,601 females. The average number of children in each school is 108·9. There are 14 evening Ragged Schools, containing 707 scholars, 493 males and 214 females. The London Ragged School

Union was founded in 1854. Its total income, in 1859, was 5,142*l.* Of the Industrial Schools there are 18 certified under the Acts of Parliament referring to such institutions, which contain 1,193 inmates, of whom 574 are males and 619 females : 171 of the whole number were received under the sentence of magistrates. The income of the schools for 1860 was 20,599*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* Of uncertified Industrial Schools there are 36, with 2,822 children, of whom 1,647 are males and 1,175 females, and a total income of 21,541*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* for 1860. The total number of Reformatories in England and Wales, certified under the Reformatory Acts, was 47 in May, 1860, with 2,594 inmates on the 31st December, 1859, and an aggregate expenditure for 1858 of 74,351*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* About 2,000*l.* in the year is now received from the parents of juvenile criminals for their support in Reformatories. The Commissioners speak highly of the efficiency of the Reformatory Schools : "Upon the whole, none of the institutions connected with education appear to be in a more satisfactory condition than the Reformatories. We have no recommendations to make respecting them, as, apart from the excellent manner in which they appear to be working, their establishment is still so recent, that the time for such alterations as may be required has not yet arrived."

*Naval and Military Schools.*—While the total average number of soldiers, whose names were on the books of Regimental Schools in 1859, was 11,195, the average daily attendance was only 3,934. In the Schools for the Children of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, in 1858, the number of children under instruction was 11,062. In both kinds of schools small fees are charged. At the School for Boys in Woolwich Arsenal, out of 1,300 boys, from 10 to 18 years of age, employed in the Arsenal, the average attendance at the school in 1858 was 621. In the Normal School for Regimental Schoolmasters, in the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, there are 40 students in training. The number of trained schoolmasters at present in the army is 244, and of trained schoolmistresses, 242. In the Royal Military Asylum, or Duke of York's School, there are about 500 boys under instruction. In ships of the navy, having a complement of not less than 300 men, schools are established, but they are not generally very efficient. Besides these there are schools for apprentices and factory boys in the naval dockyards, which had under instruction 441 apprentices and 599 factory boys in 1859 ; schools on board ships in harbours, and Royal Marine Schools, for preparing boys for service in the navy ; and Greenwich Hospital Schools, in which 800 boys, sons of deceased and disabled seamen, receive education, in which nautical studies form a prominent feature.

*Proportion of Scholars to Population.*—In all the specimen districts, and also throughout the kingdom, considerable improvement has taken place with respect to the relative number of children attending school. In the ten specimen districts, taken together, the number of scholars attending public and private Week-day Schools in 1851 was 1 in 9·09 of the whole population ; in 1858 the number was equal to 1 in 7·83 of the population. For England and Wales, in 1858, the proportion was estimated at 1 in 7·7. These figures may be usefully compared with the proportion of scholars to the

population in France, which is 1 in 9; in Holland, 1 in 8·11; and in Prussia, under a system of compulsory education, where the proportion reaches 1 in 6·27.

*Attendance of Scholars.*—From the returns obtained from the specimen districts, it would appear that of every hundred children actually under instruction in public schools 3, and in private schools 5·4, are under 3 years of age; 19·8 in public and 34·7 in private schools are from 3 to 6 years of age; 47·6 in public and 40·8 in private are from 6 to 10 years of age; 24·2 in private and 14·5 in public schools are from 10 to 13 years of age; and 5·4 in public and 4·6 in private schools are above 13 years of age. From a careful consideration of the returns, it would appear that six years is the average attendance at school. The average daily attendance at public Week-day Schools in the specimen districts, and probably throughout the whole country, is about 76 per cent. of the number of scholars on the books. Wales presents the lowest ratio of attendance, being 71·9 per cent.; the highest average is in the Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturing district, where it is 82·4 per cent.—an amount of attendance secured chiefly in consequence of the adoption of the half-time system. The ratio of attendance in private Week-day Schools is much higher, being 84·8 per cent. Sunday Schools show an average attendance of 74·2 per cent.; Evening Schools 67·6 per cent. A remarkable range is observed in the proportions throughout the districts: in the Evening Schools of the north metropolitan district only 54·9 per cent. of the total number attend; while in the maritime districts, represented by Bristol and Devonport, the attendance is 91·4 per cent. The Sunday-School attendance is highest in Wales, being 80·9 per cent.; in Bradford and Rochdale it is lowest, being 67·3 per cent. Taking all classes of schools into account, it is found that the attendance is best in the schools in the Mining districts.

With respect to regularity of attendance at school, it was found that in the ten specimen districts, of 76·1 per cent. of the week-day scholars who, in 1858, attended school, 17·4 per cent. attended less than 50 days; 18·9 per cent. from 50 to less than 100 days; 20·7 per cent. from 100 to less than 150 days; 24·4 per cent. from 150 to less than 200 days; and 18·6 per cent. above 200 days in the year. The greatest number of days in the year on which a child is expected to attend school is 220. It follows from the preceding statements that not more than three-fifths of the scholars attend school 100 days, or 20 weeks in the year, and upwards. One cause of this low average of attendance is the unwillingness of parents to pay for a broken week. The average number of days in the year during which attendance is given at schools appears to have fallen off considerably of late years. Thus the scholars who attended school 176 days and more in the year were 47·4 per cent. of the total number of scholars in 1853; 46·7 per cent. in 1854; 45·5 per cent. in 1855; 42·6 per cent. in 1856; and only 39·4 in 1857. The frequent changing from one school to another, occasioned by removal of parents to other localities, and by other causes, must lessen the amount of benefit received at school; but a slight improvement in this respect appears in the returns for 1859 as compared with 1858.



The following calculation may be taken as a rough outline of the history of the course of education of the typical English schoolboy, deduced from the preceding statements:—he is at school for nearly six years, when he is between 6 and 12 years of age; he attends about seven hours daily for about 150 days in the year, and changes his school every other year. This is exclusive of his Sunday attendance. He thus has about 900 days' schooling, at an average cost to his parents of about 4*d.* a-week, or 2*l.* 10*s.* for the whole period.

*Quality of Instruction.*—The various subjects of education are commonly taught in the common day-schools in a very unpractical way. With respect to reading it was found in the specimen districts that a larger proportion of scholars were being taught reading than any other subject in the week-day and Sunday schools; in the evening schools about an equal proportion were learning reading and writing. A considerable number acquire the mere art of reading with considerable ease, but there is a lamentable want of the faculty of understanding what is read. This it is often not considered within the teacher's province to care for. Writing and arithmetic are also in many cases taught in a very imperfect and mechanical manner.

*Subjects of Study at School.*—The following table shows the proportion of scholars learning the various subjects in the different kinds of schools in the specimen districts:—

Subjects.	Public Week-Day.	Private Week-Day.	Evening Schools.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Religious . . . . .	93·3	71·7	63·2
Reading . . . . .	95·1	93·5	85·1
Writing . . . . .	78·1	43·2	85·2
Arithmetic . . . . .	69·3	33·8	73·7
Geography . . . . .	39·4	20·1	16·0
English Grammar . . . . .	28·0	21·2	9·3
English History . . . . .	19·5	17·9	9·1
Mechanics . . . . .	1·1	1·29	0·7
Algebra . . . . .	1·5	1·35	0·7
Euclid . . . . .	1·4	1·15	0·6
Elements of Physical Science . . . . .	3·1	1·84	1·2
Music from Notes . . . . .	8·6	3·1	1·9
Drawing . . . . .	10·8	2·98	1·9
Needlework . . . . .	78·8	73·8	17·0
Other Industrial Work . . . . .	3·8	3·38	..

In reading, the proportion is high in all the schools. In the Welsh district many more females learn to read than males. In the private schools there is a remarkable range in the proportion of scholars learning religious subjects. In the agricultural districts, comprising part of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Suffolk, it was only 36·6 per cent.; in the metropolitan district north of the Thames it was 89·1 per cent. The returns obtained show that very few of the labourers' children are instructed in such branches of science as are

\* No girls learn these subjects; the proportions are those of males only.

likely to be of service to them in the sphere of active life which they may expect to occupy. About one per cent. of the male scholars only are taught mechanics. Now the greater number of these scholars become labourers: they will be constantly using machines and tools; but in consequence of their ignorance of the mechanical laws which govern matter, an immense amount of their labour will be uselessly expended. Each labourer, in the course of lengthened experience, does contrive means for facilitating his labour, but he very seldom grasps the great principles of the science, and consequently cannot apply the knowledge gained in the use of one kind of machine to the working of other machines which he may have to handle. It does not appear from the returns that political economy is at all taught in these schools. This science forms, however, a part of the course of instruction in several schools of great efficiency, such as the Birkbeck schools, established by the patriotic exertions of Mr. William Ellis.

We subjoin a Table which shows—1, the estimated population of each county in 1858; 2, the number of scholars in the public week-day schools; 3, the number in the Sunday schools; and 4, the number in the evening schools; we are unable to ascertain the number of scholars in the private week-day schools:—

Counties.	Population.	Day Scholars.	Sunday Scholars.	Evening Scholars.
Bedford . . . .	137,417	11,758	24,711	1,361
Berks. . . . .	175,969	19,064	21,621	864
Bucks . . . . .	168,867	16,654	26,900	1,161
Cambridge . . . .	201,449	15,209	24,217	1,004
Cheshire . . . . .	502,654	39,666	66,952	3,318
Cornwall . . . . .	364,912	22,459	56,817	877
Cumberland . . . .	203,526	18,595	18,773	611
Derby . . . . .	303,748	28,512	52,153	1,547
Devon . . . . .	591,742	47,422	54,612	1,163
Dorset . . . . .	190,721	20,951	27,214	1,309
Durham . . . . .	461,684	33,023	53,736	1,043
Essex . . . . .	387,013	44,411	45,148	1,837
Gloucester . . . . .	478,503	49,786	58,915	1,776
Hampshire* . . . .	547,499	50,210	55,449	1,659
Hereford . . . . .	116,959	10,444	10,198	59
Hertford . . . . .	175,010	19,009	22,854	1,374
Huntingdon . . . .	68,383	6,986	9,673	333
Kent . . . . .	666,361	67,721	68,997	1,678
Lancaster . . . . .	2,330,382	174,990	293,937	15,263
Leicester . . . . .	240,765	20,264	36,080	1,177
Lincoln . . . . .	441,277	42,143	64,501	1,114
Middlesex . . . . .	2,137,143	163,929	120,823	6,594
Monmouth . . . . .	175,705	115,502	24,459	506
Norfolk . . . . .	464,613	41,215	50,684	2,221
Northampton . . . .	221,895	22,793	36,592	1,989
Northumberland . .	332,655	22,248	26,730	940
Nottingham . . . .	285,520	21,255	41,624	1,618
Oxford . . . . .	175,589	21,153	23,624	1,266

\* Including the Isle of Wight and the Channel Islands.

Counties.	Population.	Day Scholars.	Sunday Scholars.	Evening Scholars.
Rutland . . . .	24,216	2,812	3,263	163
Salop. . . . .	231,624	20,238	28,693	310
Somerset . . . .	449,417	42,842	57,217	2,498
Stafford . . . .	688,843	57,907	105,721	1,421
Suffolk . . . . .	353,308	33,745	40,997	2,036
Surrey . . . . .	761,545	63,604	53,045	1,994
Sussex . . . . .	364,895	33,192	33,462	1,245
Warwick . . . .	533,661	36,144	50,352	3,358
Westmoreland . .	59,550	7,518	6,612	113
Wilts . . . . .	254,221	32,542	40,883	2,031
Worcester . . . .	298,496	22,605	34,250	1,121
York . . . . .	1,955,997	158,661	268,189	5,886
Isle of Man . . . .	55,687	4,473	5,565	73
Anglesey . . . . .	62,253	4,139	7,645	64
Brecon . . . . .	65,888	3,700	6,692	103
Cardigan . . . . .	72,186	4,333	7,456	482
Carmarthen . . . .	113,645	8,894	10,819	207
Carnarvon . . . .	92,862	8,653	11,217	251
Denbigh . . . . .	95,481	7,337	13,976	320
Flint . . . . .	68,972	6,711	11,088	79
Glamorgan . . . .	286,429	20,675	29,644	652
Merioneth . . . .	38,843	2,841	4,231	238
Montgomery . . . .	67,335	4,761	10,905	182
Pembroke . . . . .	98,566	7,580	11,458	213
Radnor . . . . .	24,716	1,505	1,656	53
Calvinistic Methodist ists in Wales . . .	..	2,474	106,279	..

The annexed Table exhibits the estimated number of scholars in connection with the different religious denominations in England and Wales :—

Religious Denominations.	Public Week-Day Scholars.	Sunday.	Evening.
Church of England . . . . .	1,187,086	1,092,822	54,157
British . . . . .	151,005	..	4,250
Roman Catholic . . . . .	85,866	35,458	8,413
Wesleyan (Old Connection) . . .	59,873	453,702	1,150
Congregational . . . . .	33,163	267,226	6,344
Baptist . . . . .	9,388	159,502	2,952
Unitarian . . . . .	4,088	13,142	1,710
Calvinistic Methodist . . . . .	2,929*	112,740*	..
Jews . . . . .	3,204	88	305
Society of Friends . . . . .	3,026*	..	..
Presbyterian Church in England	2,723*	..	..
Primitive Methodist . . . . .	1,342*	136,929	..
Presbyterian (undefined) . . . .	2,592*	..	..
Methodist (New Connection) . . .	1,851*	51,517	..
United Methodist Free Church . .	1,176*	62,609	..

\* These Returns are taken from Census of 1851.

Religious Denominations.	Public Week-day Scholars.	Sunday.	Evening.
Non-denominational . . . . .	..	2,662	978
Ragged Schools . . . . .	20,909	23,157	707
Orphan and Philanthropic . . . . .	3,762	..	..
Birkbeck Schools . . . . .	1,427	..	..
Factory Schools . . . . .	17,000*	..	..
Workhouses . . . . .	35,303	..	..
Reformatory. . . . .	2,683	..	..
Naval . . . . .	1,491	..	..
Military . . . . .	8,271	..	..
Collegiate and superior or richer endowed Schools . . . . .	35,000*	..	..

\* These Returns are taken from Census of 1851.

### PROPOSALS FOR HALF-TIME SCHOOLING, ALTERNATED WITH WORK OR DRILL EXERCISE.

Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C.B., at the request of Mr. N. W. Senior, a member of the Education Commission, collected a mass of information, and made some important suggestions, with a view to promote the efficiency of the instruction imparted in week-day schools. The result of his investigations was laid before the Commission, and was printed, by order of the House of Lords, for general information. We briefly indicate here the leading features of Mr. Chadwick's plans :

Under the present system of daily instruction it is often found that the ordinary course of a boy's attendance at school obtains for him an indifferent knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. His mental constitution is so overworked that he is unable to concentrate his attention in the afternoon upon the subject before him, and frequently in hot weather he becomes languid and sleepy. His body undergoes no special physical training; his health suffers from badly ventilated and otherwise unhealthy schoolrooms; and when he obtains a situation, he has almost everything to learn respecting its duties.

Mr. Chadwick, and several schoolmasters of great practical experience, maintain that a labouring man's child may, by attending school six hours daily for three years, acquire a thorough knowledge of the elements of instruction. He will be able to read intelligently, to write legibly, and to spell correctly; he will also have a general aptitude for applying the principles of arithmetic as far as decimals and fractions. "Added to these," writes Mr. Chadwick, "would be some education of the hand and eye in drawing for handicrafts, and practice in vocal music for psalmody, or an education of the ear; also the bodily training, or such aptitude for labour and service as are imparted by systematized gymnastics; including swimming, the military and naval drill, imparted while the body is more pliant, better than it is or can be imparted in after-life; and with the drill the mental habits implied by the term discipline, namely, duty, order, prompt obedience to command, self-restraint, punctuality,

patience. With these, with the seeds of congenital disease eradicated, with the body invigorated, and somewhat inured, and made apt, physically as well as mentally, to labour—thus trained, he would enter life with increased assurances of moral and social success, such as have never yet been extensively imparted by public educational arrangement.” Such desirable results, it has been affirmed, may be realized by means such as the following:—

*By the adoption of the Half-time System.*—Long-continued application to study, on the part of children, is objectionable, on account of its impairing the child’s power of concentration, and also on account of the injury thereby inflicted on the child’s bodily health. In cases in which “half-time” has been adopted, the schoolmasters say that the half-time scholars are quite equal to the other scholars in book-knowledge, and considerably their superiors in intelligence and sharpness.

*By Drill and systematized Gymnastics.*—The extra time obtained by adopting the half-time schooling might be profitably employed in imparting a sound physical training. The immediate use of drill is, by assisting to eradicate congenital diseases which may be lurking in the system, to establish a sound, healthy constitution, to strengthen and brighten the intellectual power, and the better to prepare the scholar for the active duties of life, whatever may be the trade or occupation he may eventually pursue. By his tenth or eleventh year, the drilled boy is so superior to the undrilled, that he is eagerly sought after in the labour market, and it is estimated that, as a man, the one is a fifth more valuable than the other. On board ship it is found that a drilled lad is useful the moment he steps on board, his previous training having made him familiar with the use of the different parts of the vessel, while some time must pass before a boy who has not been taught in this way can make himself serviceable in the business of the ship. In certain cases agricultural labour might, with advantage, be substituted for the drill. The accession of wages thus acquired would go far to reconcile the parents to their child’s longer attendance at school. We may here mention that upwards of three centuries ago, Martin Luther was an advocate of the “short-time” system. For in answer to the objection of parents that they wanted their children to work for them, the great reformer said, “And I ask no more than this, namely, that boys shall attend upon such schools as I have in view an hour or two a-day, and none the less spending their time at home, or in learning some trade, or in doing what you will. Thus both these matters will be cared for together.”

*By Economizing the Means of Education.*—Many thousands of pounds sterling are lost to this country as the result of inefficient training and education. A little calculation shows that each individual of the pauper and criminal classes represents a direct loss to the nation of about 400*l.* And in the case of mechanics, the statement of an eminent manufacturer, that he would not exchange his well-ordered set of workmen for the uneducated and ill-conditioned workmen of another manufacturer on the opposite side of the road for less than 7,000*l.*, is significant and suggestive. Mr. Nasmyth, the inventor of the steam-hammer, states that nine-tenths of the bad work in the engineering business is caused by an absence of the

power of comparison and the want of a "correct eye." "The annoyance I meet with," he says, "and the vexation and loss I encounter from the simple matter of crooked work to be drilled into true, is beyond all conception to those who are not practically conversant with the very limited power of workmen in general in this respect." He goes on to say that with a correct eye everything progresses smoothly, and he urges a more extended cultivation of the powers of that organ, as being of the highest commercial value. The operative who requires the assistance of children, as in some factories, prefers the children from the infant school to those from the streets, "because they require less beating, and are sooner taught." Military officers prefer educated and trained men because they are more obedient, more cool, more steady under fire, less liable to panics, and a smaller number are more to be trusted. They also say that one educated soldier as a sapper and miner is worth three ordinary soldiers of the line. With respect to the process of training in schools, it may, as a rule, be stated that the larger a school is, the more efficiently can the children be instructed, because they can be better classified with due regard to their actual educational condition. Time is thus economized, and the powers both of master and the pupils are more concentrated and more effective. In a large school a systematic division of labour in the work of instruction can be adopted with advantage. The social status of teachers may also be improved, because with a system of large schools the salaries of the teachers can be considerably advanced without any increase in the aggregate expenditure. Mr. Chadwick calculates that with a system of small schools (say of 100 scholars) the expense of a boy's instruction would be 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, whereas in a system of large schools (say of 400 scholars) the cost would be only 16*s.* 8*d.* per annum, allowing in each case a sufficient staff of assistant teachers and pupil teachers. Large schools also involve smaller building expenses in the aggregate than small schools.

#### THE NEW EDUCATIONAL MINUTE.

The Commissioners recommend certain alterations in the conditions on which grants are made to the schools of the independent poor, and also in the mode of providing the amount required for maintaining these schools. They recommend that the grants made to such schools shall be regulated by the opinion formed by the inspector as to the discipline, efficiency, and general character of the school, and also on the proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, displayed by the scholars in examinations before the inspector (plain work being added in the case of girls); and to be reckoned only in respect of such children as have attended school at least 140 days in the year preceding the day of examination. Other suggestions and recommendations are made by the Commissioners, some of which, with modifications, have been embodied in the "Minute of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, establishing a revised code of regulations," adopted July 21, 1861, and appointed to come into full operation after 31st March, 1862.

In this code the object of the educational grants is stated (Article 4) to be to promote the education of children belonging to the classes who support themselves by manual labour; and (Article 8) every school assisted from the grant must be either a school in connection with some recognized religious denomination, or a school in which, besides secular instruction, the Scriptures are read daily from the authorized version. By Article 40 the managers of day-schools may claim, per scholar, one penny for every attendance, after the first hundred, at the morning or afternoon meetings, and after the first twelve at the evening meetings, of their school within the year ending on the last day of the month preceding that fixed for the inspector's annual visit. Attendance under Half-time Acts may be multiplied by two to make up the preliminary number. One-third part of the sum thus claimable is forfeited if the scholar fails to satisfy the inspector in reading, one-third if in writing, and one-third if in arithmetic, respectively. Article 46 specifies certain conditions, which, if not satisfied, the school will not receive any grant; and Article 47 specifies certain defects in the efficiency of the school or in its arrangements which will entail a reduction of the grants. Hitherto the teacher has received the amount of the Government grants in addition to his salary from the managers; but by the new code the money will be given to the managers of the school, who will make their own arrangements with the teacher. As the new regulations will make the amount of the grant in each case depend on the proficiency of the scholars, and not on the mere number in attendance, and may thus, in some cases, seriously affect the income of the schoolmaster, considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed by many teachers and friends of education with respect to this part of the new code. The advocates of the new system argue that it will present a greater stimulus to the really meritorious and efficient teacher, and tend to secure to the scholars the best efforts of their teachers in imparting the elements of a sound practical education, and thus to raise the standard of elementary instruction throughout the kingdom. In this, as in most other cases, the different views will probably be reconciled by some compromise, by which the public benefit may be realized without the infliction of private injury.

VII.—HIGHEST and LOWEST PRICES of the PRINCIPAL FUNDS from  
November 1860 to October 1861.

	Bank. Stock.	3 per. Cent. Red.	3 per. Cent. Cons.	New 3 per Cent.	India Stock.	Exchequer Bills. £1000.
1860.						
November . {	235 $\frac{1}{2}$ 231	92 91 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$ 92 $\frac{7}{8}$	92 91 $\frac{1}{4}$	224 $\frac{1}{2}$ 220 $\frac{1}{2}$	par. 6 discount.
December . {	234 $\frac{1}{2}$ 231	93 91 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{8}$ 93 $\frac{5}{8}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$ 91 $\frac{3}{4}$	225 224	par. 6 discount.
1861.						
January . {	233 231	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91	91 $\frac{7}{8}$ 91 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91	221 216	par. 10 discount.
February . {	241 231	92 $\frac{1}{4}$ 91 $\frac{1}{8}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ 91 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$ 91 $\frac{1}{8}$	225 217 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 premium. 8 discount.
March . {	234 231	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ 91	92 $\frac{1}{8}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{5}{8}$ 91	223 220	6 premium. 15 discount.
April . . {	235 226 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$ 89 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$ 91 $\frac{1}{8}$	90 $\frac{5}{8}$ 89	225 220	2 premium. 13 discount.
May . . {	234 232	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 91 $\frac{3}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	228 222	2 , , 10 , ,
June . . {	234 229	90 88 $\frac{3}{8}$	92 89 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	228 226	2 premium. 10 discount.
July . . {	232 228	90 $\frac{1}{8}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{4}$ 89 $\frac{1}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	221 218	7 premium. 12 discount.
August . {	236 231 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$ 89 $\frac{7}{8}$	93 90	92 $\frac{1}{4}$ 89 $\frac{7}{8}$	221 218	8 premium. 15 discount.
September . {	236 ,,	93 90 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 92 $\frac{5}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{8}$ 90 $\frac{3}{4}$	223 220	8 premium. 4 discount.
October . {	233 231	91 $\frac{1}{8}$ 90 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 92	91 $\frac{1}{8}$ 90 $\frac{1}{4}$	224 221 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 premium. par.

*Bank of England Rate of Discount.*—Nov. 29, reduced from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent.; Dec. 31, raised to 6 per cent.; Jan. 7, 1861, raised to 7 per cent.; Feb. 14, raised to 8 per cent.; March 21, reduced to 7 per cent.; April 4, reduced to 6 per cent.; April 11, reduced to 5 per cent.; May 16, raised to 6 per cent.; Aug. 2, reduced to 5 per cent.; Aug. 15, reduced to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; Aug. 29, reduced to 4 per cent.; Sept. 19, reduced to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; Nov. 7, reduced to 3 per cent.

VIII.—AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, per IMPERIAL QUARTER, in ENGLAND  
and WALES, for one Week in each Month.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
1860.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
November 17 .	58 1	41 4	23 5	36 4	50 8	46 9
December 15 .	51 5	38 7	22 1	33 6	45 6	43 8
1861.						
January 15 . .	58 2	41 8	22 4	35 5	35 0	45 3
February 16 . .	55 10	40 6	22 11	35 2	41 5	43 3
March 16 . . .	53 8	38 7	23 9	34 10	40 1	40 0
April 13 . . .	56 10	37 5	24 1	35 11	41 6	40 0
May 11 . . . .	55 0	36 4	25 7	30 0	43 0	40 11
June 15 . . . .	53 9	34 3	25 2	41 2	44 3	44 1
July 13 . . . .	50 0	30 4	24 6	33 0	42 4	42 0
August 17 . . .	50 3	30 0	25 11	37 5	42 7	37 5
September 21 .	55 11	36 9	22 10	34 11	41 11	38 9
October 26 . . .	57 9	36 7	21 11	35 1	42 3	44 8
November 2 . .	59 5	37 1	22 7	37 5	42 3	44 4



## PART II.

LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, ARCHITECTURE  
AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS, AND CHRONICLE OF 1860-61.

## IX.—ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT ACTS

PASSED IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT  
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

## INCLOSURE ACT.

[24 Victoria, cap. 1.—March 22, 1861.]

*An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.*

This Act confirms the orders of the Commissioners for the following twenty-four inclosures :—

*Berkshire*—Brightwalton. *Buckinghamshire* and *Northamptonshire*—Lillingstone Dayrell and Passenham. *Cumberland*—Glassonby; Renwick. *Devonshire*—Bovey Tracy. *Dorsetshire*—Batcombe; Powerstock; Stoborough Heath; Winterbourne Steepleton. *Essex*—Felsted. *Gloucestershire*—Bitton, including Hanham Common; Brookthorp, Harescombe, Harefield, Whaddon, Quedgeley, Tuffleigh, Matson, Upton Saint Leonards, and Hempstead. *Hampshire*—Crofton Marsh Shore Land; Easton Common Fields; Newland Marsh Shore Land. *Lancashire*—Ribblesdale Moor. *Norfolk*—Marlingford Common. *Staffordshire*—Cannock. *Sussex*—Amberley Manor. *Warwickshire*—Arley. *Worcestershire*—Eldersfield; Longdon. *Yorkshire*—Carlton in Craven; Hasgill Fell.

## BANK OF ENGLAND PAYMENTS.

[24 Victoria, cap. 3.—March 22, 1861.]

*An Act to make further Provision respecting certain Payments to and from the Bank of England, and to increase the Facilities for the Transfer of Stocks and Annuities, and for other Purposes.*

The first six clauses regulate and decrease the payments to the Bank of England for the management of the National Debt and the Unredeemed Debt, and also regulate the balances to be retained by the Bank arising from unredeemed dividends and other unclaimed moneys. By § 7 it is provided that, on closing the books for a certain number of days previous to the payment of dividends, the person in whose name the stock stands at the time of closing shall be entitled to the dividends then due, and in any transfer made after the books are so closed, the person accepting the same shall do so exclusive of the half-year's dividend then due. This provision, by § 10, is also to apply to East India Stock. By § 8 the retransfer of stock on which dividends have been unclaimed for ten years to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt may be made by the deputy accountant-general, or the assistant secretary of the Governors, as validly as by the accountant-general or secretary of the Company for the time being.

## EXCHEQUER BILLS.

[24 Victoria, cap. 5.—April 18, 1861.]

*An Act to amend the Law relating to Supply Exchequer Bills, and to charge the same on the Consolidated Fund.*

By § 1 it is enacted that Exchequer bills are to be prepared in a form fixed by the Treasury, to be signed by the comptroller-general or assistant-comptroller, after his authority has been duly notified in the 'London Gazette;' and all moneys raised on such bills (§ 2), with the interest thereon, are to be charged on the Consolidated Fund. The rate of interest (§ 3) is to be fixed by the Commissioners of the Treasury, to be payable half yearly by the Bank of England, but is not to exceed 5*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum. Fourteen days prior to the expiration of each twelve months from the date of issue, and during their legal currency (§ 4), notice is to be given in the 'London Gazette' that payment will be made; and if not then claimed, such bills are to have legal currency for another twelve months, and go on from year to year, but the holder cannot claim payment at any interval between the times fixed by such yearly notices; except that (§ 5) such bills, during any part of the last six months of each year, may be used in payment of all duties or taxes due to the Crown, but they are not to be finally accepted until transmitted to and verified by the comptroller-general; and interest is to be allowed on them (§ 8) up to the day of such payment. Persons so paying (§ 9) are to write their names and the date at full length on them. By § 6 the Treasury are empowered to issue fresh bills in lieu of bills paid off or received for duties or taxes; and also (§ 7) to issue new bills to replace former exchequer bills to any amount not exceeding 13,230,000*l.*; and to this amount (§ 20) the Bank of England is authorised to lend money on such bills notwithstanding the Act of 5 and 6 Wm. and Mary, cap. 20, and other Acts. By §§ 10 and 12 Exchequer bills are to be made with two counterfoils, and such cheques and indents as the Treasury may direct, and the persons having the payment of such bills are to have the use of them in order to guard against forgery, one counterfoil always to remain in the custody of the comptroller-general; and all cheques, indents, and counterfoils to be delivered back to the Exchequer when the bills have been paid off, and the amount audited and allowed. If by accident a bill has been defaced (§ 12), the Treasury may cause a new bill to be issued, bearing the same date and number, and subject to the same rule as the previous one, which is to be cancelled. The forging of an Exchequer bill (§ 13) is punishable as a felony. In case of loss of a bill by fire or otherwise (§ 14), on proof of such loss by one or more credible witness or witnesses before the barons of the Exchequer, a new bill may be granted, on security being given for repayment in case such bill shall be thereafter produced. Fractions of a penny (§ 15) are not payable for interest on bills. §§ 16 and 17 are for the regulation of the manufacture of the paper used for exchequer bills; and § 18 declares it to be a felony to manufacture paper or make plates or dies in imitation of those used for Exchequer bills, or to take, or assist in taking, impressions from them; and persons (§ 19) found in possession of any such are guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years or less than six months.

## CHARITABLE USES.

[24 Victoriae, cap. 9.—May 17, 1861.]

*An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Conveyance of Land for Charitable Uses.*

It is enacted by § 1 that no future deed or assurance of any hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, made for any charitable uses whatever, shall be void by reason of not being indented; nor from such grant containing any reservation or specified stipulation for the donor's benefit; nor, in case of copyhold, from such grant not being made by deed; and that all such reservations shall be continued to the representatives of the donor for their benefit. By § 2, where the charitable uses of any deed are declared in a separate deed or instrument, it is not necessary to enrol the deed of gift as prescribed in 9 Geo. II., cap. 36, but the separate or other deed will be null and void unless enrolled in the court of Chancery within six calendar months of its being perfected; and (§ 3) no past deed, by which any estate or interest is held for valuable consideration, is to be considered void if duly enrolled in the court of Chancery, or shall be so enrolled within twelve months from the passing of this act. By § 4, where the charitable uses of any past deed, under which possession is now held, have been declared by any other deed which has been enrolled, such enrolment shall be deemed sufficient; but where neither deed has been enrolled, the enrolment of such separate deed within twelve months from the passing of this act is requisite to prevent the deed becoming void. This act, however (§ 5), is not to invalidate nor extend to deeds already made good and valid under the provisions of the 9 Geo. IV., cap. 85, nor to deeds already avoided by any suit in law or equity; nor to affect or prejudice any suit actually commenced; nor any deed or instrument thirty years old; and no deed or instrument, heretofore executed, as to which it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the clerk of enrolments that the acknowledgments of the grantor cannot be obtained within twelve calendar months, shall need such acknowledgment prior to enrolment. The act (§ 6) does not extend to Scotland or Ireland, or to the prejudice of either of the two universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or to the colleges of Eton, Winchester, or Westminster.

## POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

[24 Victoriae, cap. 14.—May 17, 1861.]

*An Act to grant additional Facilities for depositing small Savings at Interest, with the Security of the Government for due Repayment thereof.*

In order to facilitate the deposit of small savings, the Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Treasury Commissioners, is authorised (§ 1) to direct such of his officers as he shall see fit to receive deposits for remittance to the principal office, and repay the same, under such regulations as may be prescribed. Every such deposit (§ 2) (which may not be of less amount than one shilling, nor of any sum not a multiple thereof) is to be entered in the depositor's book, attested by the receiving officer and by the dated stamp of his office; the amount received is to be reported on the same day to the Postmaster-General;

the acknowledgment is to be transmitted to the depositor, and this acknowledgment is to be conclusive evidence of his claim to repayment with interest; but for ten days after deposit the signature of the receiving officer is sufficient: if within that time the acknowledgment has not been received, written application must be made to the Postmaster-General; the book then becoming evidence for another ten days. The depositor (§ 3) is entitled to repayment of the whole or any part of the deposit, on making a demand in a prescribed form at any post-office where deposits are received or paid, within ten days at farthest after sending in the demand. The names of depositors (§ 4) are not to be disclosed, nor the amount paid in or withdrawn, to any one except the Postmaster-General and the officers appointed by him to carry this act into effect. The moneys received (§ 5) are to be paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; and all sums withdrawn shall be repaid by them through the Post-office. Any deficiency in the deposit fund (§ 6) is to be made good out of the Consolidated Fund; the rate of interest (§ 7) is to be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on sums not less than 1*l.* or a multiple thereof; the interest (§ 8) to be calculated to Dec. 31 in every year, and to be added to and become part of the principal. The moneys remitted to the National Debt Commissioners (§ 9) are to be invested in the same way as those from Saving Banks; a separate account is to be kept; and a balance sheet from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 of each year to be laid before parliament not later than March 31 of the following year. Depositors wishing to transfer their deposits to a Savings Bank (§ 10), will be furnished with a certificate of the whole amount due to them, and with such certificate an account is opened with the selected Savings Bank, and closed with the Post-office; or the transaction may be reversed, and the depositor in a Savings Bank may have his deposit transferred to the Post-office by a certificate signed by two trustees of the bank. The Postmaster-General is authorised (§ 11) to make regulations from time to time for the effective working of this act, such regulations to be laid before parliament; as are also (§ 12) the accounts annually, not later than March 31; such accounts (§ 13) to be previously examined and audited by the Audit Commissioners. All existing provisions relating to Savings Banks (§ 14) to be deemed applicable to this act, so far as they are not repugnant; and all expenses incurred in the execution of this act (§ 15) are to be paid out of the moneys received.

[This act, of which an outline proposed by Mr. Sikes of Huddersfield was given in the 'Companion to the Almanac' for 1860, p. 190, affords great facilities for every person to invest their minutest savings securely and profitably. It has already been carried into execution with remarkable success.]

## SMOKE NUISANCE (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT ACT.

[24 Victoriae, cap. 17.—June 7, 1861.]

*An Act to amend an Act of the 20 and 21 Vict., cap. 73, for the Abatement of the Nuisance arising from the Smoke of Furnaces in Scotland.*

This short Act merely empowers complaints to be made and penalties to be recovered, under the former Act, without the aid of the Lord Advocate; and in parliamentary boroughs to include the whole parliamentary boundary within the provisions of the said Act.

## COMBINATIONS OF PARISHES IN SCOTLAND.

[24 Victoriae, cap. 18.—June 7, 1861.]

*An Act to make Provision for the Dissolution of Combinations of Parishes in Scotland as to the Management of the Poor.*

By the 8 and 9 Vict., cap., 83, under the sanction of the Board of Supervision, parishes might be combined for the better administration of the affairs of the poor, but no power was given to dissolve such combination after being once effected. The present Act is to supply that power on the application of the parochial board of any such combined parishes; but, in case of refusal, the application cannot be renewed till after the lapse of five years.

## CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE.

[24 Victoriae cap. 20.—June 12, 1861.]

*An Act to continue certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue for the Service of Her Majesty, and to alter and repeal certain other Duties.*

The income-tax, again passed for one year, is reduced by this act to 9*d.* in the pound on incomes above 150*l.* per annum, and to 4½*d.* in England, and 3*d.* in Scotland and Ireland, on farm occupiers to that amount; and on incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* to 6*d.* in the pound; but as the Act was not passed till June, it is made retrospective on all incomes received in the interval. The remainder of the act is to continue the duties on tea, sugar, and certain confectionary, as settled in 1860; to increase the duty on chicory to 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. till April 1, 1862, thenceforward to 1*l.* per cwt.; to repeal the paper-duties, and to provide for the payment of drawback on paper, &c., according to a prescribed mode, on and after Oct. 1, 1861.

## EXCISE AND STAMPS.

[24 Victoriae, cap. 21.—June 28, 1861.]

*An Act for Granting to Her Majesty certain Duties of Excise and Stamps.*

The duties imposed by this act are contained in the annexed schedule, but by § 5 licences to hawkers, if taken for any period not exceeding six months, are to expire on July 31 after the date of taking out, and if for any period exceeding six months, on Jan. 31; these licences (§ 5) may be granted by any authorised officer of Inland Revenue on the certificate of a justice of the peace, or the superintendent or inspector of police, that the applicant is a proper person to be so licensed, but this regulation is not to affect (§ 7) the licences required by law to be taken out by hawkers trading in any other manner than that mentioned in the schedule, nor does it interfere with any of the pains or penalties imposed by previous acts for offences under the acts now in force; such licensed hawkers also may carry and sell tea and coffee (§ 8) under an excise licence; and persons (§ 9) seeking for orders for goods to be afterwards delivered, to be deemed hawkers, but not to extend to commercial travellers, nor to the makers of goods or wares or their agents. All persons (§ 10) who, as agent, shall advertise for sale or to be let, or in expectation of gain shall sell or let any furnished house or part of

such house, of a yearly value exceeding 25*l.*, is to be deemed a house agent; the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, or persons authorised by them (§ 11), are to grant such licences, which are always to expire on June 5 following; and the penalty (§ 12) for acting without a licence is 20*l.*; but no solicitor, conveyancer, or auctioneer (§ 13), having a licence to act as such, is to be required to take out a licence as house agent. The stamp (§ 14) on the agreement for letting or taking a furnished house may be adhesive, but must be cancelled by writing over it the name or one of the names of the person or persons signing it, the penalty (§ 15) for neglect being 5*l.*

#### SCHEDULE.

For and upon every additional Excise Licence to be taken out by any licensed Dealer in Spirits in Great Britain to authorise and empower him to sell by Retail Foreign or British Spirits in any Quantity not less than One reputed Quart Bottle, or as to Foreign Liqueurs in the Bottles in which the same may have been imported, and not to be drunk or consumed on the Premises, the Sum of . . . . . 3*l.* 3*s.*

For and upon every Excise Licence to be taken out by any person for the Sale in any House or Shop of Table Beer, at a Price not exceeding the Rate of One Penny Half-penny the Quart, and not to be drunk or consumed on the Premises where sold . . . 5*s.*

Bill of Exchange (Foreign) for the Payment of Money exceeding 500*l.* drawn out of the United Kingdom, and payable or endorsed or negotiated within the United Kingdom :

For every 100*l.* and Part of 100*l.* of the Money thereby made payable . . . . . 1*s.*

Lease or Tack of any Furnished Dwelling House for any Term or Period of Time less than a Year, or any Agreement, Minute or Memorandum of Agreement, containing the Term and Conditions on which any such House is let, occupied, or held for any such Term or Period of Time, where the Rent for such Term or Period of Time shall exceed 25*l.* . . . . . 2*s.* 6*d.*

And where the same, together with any Schedule, Receipt, or other Matter put or endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, shall contain 2,160 Words or upwards, then for every entire Quantity of 1,080 Words therein contained over and above the first 1,080 Words, the further progressive Duty of 2*s.* 6*d.*

And for any Duplicate or Counterpart thereof, the same Duty or Duties.

Licence to be taken out by any Hawker, Pedlar, or Petty Chapman in Great Britain who shall travel and trade on Foot, without any Horse or other Beast bearing or drawing Burden, and who shall carry his Goods, Wares, or Merchandise to, and sell or expose for Sale the same at, other Men's Houses only, and not in or at any House, Shop, Room, Booth, Stall, or other Place whatever belonging to or hired or occupied or used by him for selling or exposing the same for Sale in any Town to which he may travel :

Where such Licence shall be granted for any period not exceeding Six Months . . . . . 1*l.*

And where the same shall be granted for any Period exceeding Six Months and not exceeding a Year . . . . . 2*l.*

Licence to be taken out by any such trading Person in Great Britain who shall travel with One Beast of Burden only, that is to say,

an Ass, or a Mule, or a Horse not exceeding in Height Thirteen Hands, of Four Inches to each Hand :

Where such Licence shall be granted for any Period not exceeding Six Months . . . . . 2*l*.

And where the same shall be granted for any Period exceeding Six Months and not exceeding a Year . . . . . 4*l*.

The several Stamp Duties hereinbefore contained in this Schedule to be in lieu of the Stamp Duties now payable upon the like Matters under any other Act now in force.

Licence to be taken out yearly after July 5, 1861, by every Person who shall use or exercise the Business, Occupation, or Calling of a House Agent . . . . . 2*l*.

## COMMONS INCLOSURE, No. 2.

[24 and 25 Victoriae, cap. 38.—July 22, 1861.]

*An Act to authorise the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners.*

This, the second act of the session, sanctions the inclosure, according to the Report of the Commissioners of the following twenty-six places :—

*Berkshire*—Spencer's Wood Common; Swallowfield. *Brecknockshire*—Garthbrengy Common; Llanddew Common; Llanfihangel-fechan; Merthyr Cynog; Talachddhu; Talwen Common. *Cumberland*—Loweswater. *Dorsetshire*—East Orchard. *Essex*—Upshire; Writtle and Roxwell. *Herefordshire*—Dilwyn. *Norfolk*—Thorpe Low Common. *Oxfordshire*—Whichwood (Pudlicot). *Radnorshire*—Llanfihangel Rhydithon; Radnor Forest. *Shropshire*—Cleeton. *Surrey*—Chaldon Common. *Sussex*—Walderton Down. *Warwickshire*—Bedworth. *Westmoreland*—Ambleside; High and Low Hartsopp Pastures. *Worcestershire*—Armscote Field. *Yorkshire*—Linton; Thoraby.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPLEMENTAL.

[24 and 25 Victoriae, cap. 39.—July 22, 1861.]

*An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act (1858) relating to the Districts of Brighton, East Cowes, Preston, Morpeth, Bromsgrove, and Durham; and for other Purposes in relation thereto.*

By this act the Provisional Orders for the improvement and better management of the above-named places are sanctioned and legalised; and they are empowered to raise money to carry the provisional orders into effect.

## LONDON COAL AND WINE DUTIES CONTINUANCE.

[24 and 25 Victoriae, cap. 42.—July 22, 1861.]

*An Act to continue the Duties levied on Coal and Wine by the Corporation of London.*

By this act the duty of 4*l*. per tun on wine granted by the 5 and 6 Wm. and Mary, cap. 10, and the duties of 1*s*. 1*d*. per ton on coals, granted by various acts, portions of which would expire in 1861 and 1862, the

same are continued ; to be levied as heretofore on all wine, and on all coal, culm, and cinders, brought to any place within the Port of London westward of Gravesend, or brought by railway or inland navigation, or any other mode of conveyance to any place within the metropolitan police district, until July 5, 1872. The duty on wine, and 9*d.* of the duty on coals, after the charges on the London Bridge approaches have been satisfied, are to be paid to an account to be opened in the name of the Commissioners of the Treasury at the Bank of England, to be intituled, The Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund, which fund is to be applied in such manner as may hereafter be determined by parliament. The duty of 4*d.* per ton on coal is to be applied to the payment of the charges for the improvement of Cannon-street, and other improvements in the city ; after discharging which it is to be applied in such manner as parliament may direct. The drawback on coals sent to places beyond the limits of the port of London, or beyond the metropolitan police district, to be allowed as heretofore. All moneys, stock, funds, and securities standing to the account of the Metropolis Improvement Fund, or to the account of the London Bridge Approaches Fund, shall, as soon as the charges on them are satisfied, be carried to and form part of the Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund.

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## HARBOURS.

[24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 47.—August 1, 1861.]

*An Act to facilitate the Construction and Improvement of Harbours by authorising Loans to Harbour Authorities ; to abolish Passing Tolls ; and for other Purposes.*

This Act is divided into eight Parts. The first provides for the manner in which loans may be raised for the purposes of improving or constructing harbours, and for the scale of dues to be levied.

The second Part declares that from January 1, 1862, "all tolls and rates ordinarily known by the name of passing tolls, leviable in respect of any harbours on ships which pass but do not enter such harbours, or on any goods carried in any such ships, shall cease to be levied." The remaining clause provides for the payment of debts legally incurred before March 15, 1861, out of the Consolidated Fund ; but any income or other property (except in the cases of Whitby and Bridlington harbours) that may be charged with the said debts in common with the tolls, shall be liable to make good any payments made in pursuance of this Act for the indemnity of the creditors.

The third Part abolishes, from the said period, all rates, dues, and imposts, known as shipping dues, leviable by the charitable authorities of the Trinity House of Kingston-upon-Hull, the Trinity House of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Fraternity of Hostmen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Society of Keelmen on the river Tyne, the Trinity Corporation of Leith, the Guildry Corporation of Perth, and the Fraternity of the Masters and Seamen of Dundee, except when required for the execution of shipping purposes hitherto provided from such dues, and whenever such dues are not for the benefit of ships or goods carried in them at the place at which such dues are levied. Shipping purposes are defined to be anything that conduces to the safety or convenience of ships, or that facilitates the shipping or unshipping of goods, and the management of the same ; and also the maintenance of



a life-boat or other means of preserving life from shipwreck. Provision is then made for the payment of pensions, &c., granted before March 15, 1861, and for the application of any surplus.

Part IV. abolishes all differential duties from the same date : these duties are defined to be "any dues, rates, or taxes levied on foreign ships, or on goods carried in foreign ships, which are not levied under like circumstances on British ships or goods carried in British ships ; and shall also include any excess of dues, rates, or taxes levied on foreign ships, or on goods carried in foreign ships over the dues or taxes levied on British ships, or on goods carried in British ships ; excepting always such duties as the Commissioners of Customs may be empowered to levy for the use of her Majesty, under any act of parliament in the events therein mentioned." The remaining clauses of the Part provide for compensation for loss, or for the commutation of the same on payment of a gross sum.

Part V. empowers Corporations, &c., to transfer the Shipping Dues to the Harbour Authorities.

Part VI. abolishes the special dues and taxes payable on ships in Dublin Harbour from and after January 1, 1862.

Part VII. provides for the maintenance of the harbours of Ramsgate, Dover, Whitby, and Bridlington ; Ramsgate is to be transferred to the Board of Trade from Jan. 1, 1862, and a scale of charges is given. The Board has power to make compensation to persons deprived of their offices, and the town dues on coals imported are to cease on coal used by vessels in the harbour, or by railways having access to the tramway of the harbour, or when conveyed beyond the precincts of the town. Dover Harbour is made over to a trust, to be called the Dover Harbour Board, from the same date ; and they are to have power to impose rates for the maintenance of the harbour ; the members of the Board are to be the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, two burgesses of Dover to be elected every three years, but eligible for re-election, one each to be appointed by the First Lord of the Admiralty and the President of the Board of Trade, and one each by the South Eastern Railway and the London Chatham and Dover Railway Companies ; four to form a quorum ; the members of the board are prohibited from holding places of profit under or from being concerned in contracts for the service of such Board, under a penalty of 100*l.*, and all such contracts are declared void. No new debts are to be contracted without the permission of the Treasury till all old debts are paid. The Corporation of Dover are empowered to transfer the harbour dues to the above constituted Board. The trustees of Whitby and the Commissioners of Bridlington retain their offices, and the town Commissioners are empowered to transfer to them the harbour dues ; they are empowered to levy rates not to exceed those of the Burgh Harbours Act of Scotland.

Part VIII. is miscellaneous, vesting property in the Board of Trade, giving it power to purchase lands for the public service, &c.

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## UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

[24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 53.—August 1, 1861.]

*An Act to provide that Votes at Elections for the Universities may be recorded by means of Voting Papers.*

After the returning officer has given notice of the day for proceeding

to the election of members of parliament for the Universities, any voter may record his vote in a prescribed form, to be testified to before a magistrate who is to sign the attestation, and then transmit it to the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University for which the election is to be held, or the Provost of Dublin University, or any one deputed by them to act for them; and these papers are to be received as votes; but no person is to sign more than one paper, nor name more burgesses than there are to be elected. The person tendering the voting-paper is to sign an attestation on the back of the same, that he is personally acquainted with the voter, and verily believes that it is the paper by which he intends to vote; the person signing may, however, vote in person if his voting-paper has not been already tendered at the poll. These voting-papers may be inspected by any person now entitled to object to votes, who may object to their reception on the ground that the person whose vote is tendered is not entitled to vote, or that the person tendering is not duly qualified, or that the claimant has already voted in person, or that the voting-paper bears date anterior to the notice of proceeding to election, or that the voting-paper is forged or falsified. The returning officer or his assessor is to decide on such objections, but in case the objection is that of the voting-paper being forged, or falsified, he is to receive and record the paper, having first written on it "objected to as being forged" or "falsified," with the name of the person making the objection. The forging or falsifying of any such paper is declared to be a misdemeanour punishable by fine or imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year.

### EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

[24 and 25 Victoriæ, cap. 54.—August 1, 1861.]

*An Act to confirm certain Appointments in India, and to amend the Law concerning the Civil Service there.*

Appointments made by the authorities in India are declared valid by § 1, although not in accordance with the 33 Geo. III., cap. 52. Vacancies in offices enumerated in a schedule (§ 2) are to be filled up by the appointment of covenanted civil servants, except that others may (§ 3), under special circumstances, be so appointed, provided such persons have resided for at least seven years in India; and if appointed to any office in the revenue or judicial departments, they must pass an examination in the vernacular language of the district to which they may be appointed; every such appointment (§ 4) to be provisional only, and to be reported to the Secretary of State, with the special reasons for such appointment, and unless approved of by the Secretary of State in Council such appointment is to be cancelled. All vacancies in offices not enumerated in the schedule are to be filled up (§ 5) without regard to the qualifications or restrictions prescribed in the before-mentioned act of Geo. III.; but (§ 6) this is not to apply to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of any part of her Majesty's dominions in India, or to any office for which provision has been made by any other act of the present Session of Parliament. By § 7 so much of the 33 Geo. III., cap. 52, as requires seniority as a condition or qualification for the holding of office, is repealed.

## IRREMOVEABLE POOR.

[24 and 25 Victoriae, cap. 55.—August 1, 1861.]

*An Act to amend the Laws regarding the Removal of the Poor and the Contribution of Parishes to the Common Fund in Unions.\**

After March 25, 1862, "the residence of a person in any part of a union shall have the same effect in reference to the provisions of § 1 of 9 & 10 Vict., c. 66, as a residence in any parish;" that is to say, provided the poor person shall have resided in any one or more parishes in the same union for a period of three years without relief from the poor-rates, he shall be irremovable from the union so long as he shall continue to reside therein without an interruption of his residence having taken place. Under the former law, if the parents, or surviving parent, of a child had acquired irremovability, such privilege was not transmitted to the child on the death of the surviving parent, if it had not itself resided for five years in the parish of chargeability; but now (§ 2) where a child under the age of sixteen years, residing with its surviving parent, shall be left an orphan, and such parent shall at the time of death have acquired an exemption from removal by reason of a continued residence, such orphan shall, if not otherwise irremovable, be exempt from removal in like manner and to

\* "Whereas it is desirable that the Laws for the Removal of the Poor shall be amended." Such is the opening of the preamble of the Act of the 1st of August, 1861.

The Editor of the '*Companion to the Almanac*' was on a visit at St. John's, Ilketshall, in Suffolk, when this brief statute, whose twelve clauses constitute one of the most important, however imperfect, reforms of our time, came to his hand. He had just been turning over the Register of the parish, which dates from 1538. Five farm-houses and ten labourers' cottages were probably sufficient then, as they are sufficient now, for an agricultural population of between seventy and eighty souls. In a dreamy reverie over the life of a generation from the cradle to the grave, his attention was arrested by the following entry in the register:—"Nicholas Smyth, sent by St. Henry Gaudy from Claxton unto Parham by cart from Cunstable to Cunstable, being very weak, in his travail dyed at St. John's, and was buried March the 9, anno 1609." Two hundred and fifty-two years have passed since this fact was recorded—a solitary fact amongst thousands, of the manifold sorrows growing out of "the Laws for the Removal of the Poor."

Of Nicholas Smyth we learn nothing from this record but that, "being very weak," he was sent by Sir Henry Gaudy from Claxton by cart, being passed from constable to constable. After he had been carted ten miles, he reached St. John's, and there he died and was buried. Parham was twenty-three miles farther. The Law of Settlement of the 13 and 14 Charles II. had not then systematized the principle of interrupting the exchange of labour with capital, by dragging away the labourer from the parish where he sought employ to the parish where he was "last legally settled," in the apprehension that he might become chargeable where he was earning his bread. The Poor Law of Elizabeth, which provided by taxation of every inhabitant for setting the poor on work, and for relief of the lame, blind, old, and impotent, had, in 1609, been in operation eight years. The taxed parishioners throughout the country had begun to look narrowly at their expenditure. The able-bodied person refusing to work for the ordinary wages, was, by the statute of 1598, to be whipped, and forthwith sent from parish to parish, the most strait way to the parish where he was born. How, if that able-bodied person who had honestly earned his wage fell sick, and became "very weak," and was likely to be chargeable? Nicholas Smyth was probably some such person. He was to be taken "home," as the phrase was. The cart and the constable shortened his journey, and he found a final "home" amongst strangers, who gave him Christian burial. But the minuteness of the entry in the register of St. John's appears to imply that this was an exceptional case. Many a "poor Tom, whipped from tything to tything," had no doubt crawled along this road. The "sturdy beggar," the "rogue and vagabond," tramped through the miry ways with few to pity or relieve him. There probably was some stretch of authority in removing Nicholas Smyth by cart from constable to constable, he being very weak—an exercise of power which is duly chronicled. When the Law of Settlement of Charles II. had been in full operation during nine reigns, the people of England had become quite familiar with the forcible removal of the sick and the dying.

the same extent as if it had then acquired for itself an exemption from removal by residence. Again, under the former law, a married woman could never acquire the privilege of irremovability in her own right, unless temporarily sick; but now (§ 3), where a married woman shall have been, or shall be, deserted by her husband, and shall after his desertion reside for three years in such a manner as would, if she were a widow, render her exempt from removal, she shall not be liable to be removed from the parish wherein she shall be resident, unless her husband return to cohabit with her.

This Act makes perpetual the temporary provisions of the several statutes whereby the costs of the relief, burial, and maintenance of certain paupers have been made chargeable upon the common fund of unions, and makes further provision with respect to the chargeability to such fund of wayfarers, wanderers, or foundlings, and of non-settled persons being chargeable to the poor-rates by reason of temporary sickness (§§ 4 & 5). With regard to pauper lunatics, whether they are irremovable or not, settled or non-settled, the statute enacts (§ 6) that the cost of the examination, removal, and maintenance of all such in any asylum, licensed house, or registered hospital, shall be borne by the common fund of the union, and also provides (§ 7) that orders in lunacy may be obtained by or appealed against by boards of guardians; but appeals now pending are to be determined by the provisions of the previous Act. The chargeability of union paupers on the common fund, imposed temporarily by previous statutes for their relief, burial, and maintenance, is now (§ 8) made perpetual.

With regard to the "common fund" of unions, an alteration has been made as to the manner in which parishes shall contribute towards it, which will have the effect of equalising the burden, as betwixt rich and poor parishes in the same union, and of doing away—at any rate to a considerable extent—with the close parish system. Under the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 (4 & 5 Wm. IV., c. 76), the common fund was apportioned amongst the several parishes in the union according to averages based upon the annual expenditure, for the relief of the poor of each parish, as declared by the Poor Law Board, so that the parishes which had incurred the largest expenditure for the relief of their own poor during the three years over which the calculation of the averages extended, bore the largest amount of the charge of the maintenance of irremovable poor residing in other parishes. The result of this was, that in many parishes the poor were maintained out of private funds raised by subscription, and that the poor were driven into other parishes to seek relief.

There being no basis for the declaration of averages for parishes in which such practices were adopted, they consequently, under the popular designation of "close parishes," escaped all contributions to the common fund of the union in which they were situated, to the manifest injury of the other parishes. In order to provide a remedy for this state of things, (§ 9) enacts, that the several parishes comprised in any union under the provisions of the 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 76, shall contribute to the common fund thereof, "in proportion to the annual rateable value of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments in such parishes respectively assessable by the laws in force, for the time being, to the relief of the poor, and in no other manner, whether the lands, tenements, and hereditaments shall be actually rated or not, and whether the rate levied shall be collected in full or upon any composition." In computing the amount of contribution to the common fund from the several parishes, the guardians of every town, (§ 10) are

to take the annual rateable value of such property in every parish therein from the valuation upon which such parish was assessed to the county rate, or where there is no county rate, to the borough or ward rate, or other rate in the nature of a county rate, in the last assessment made not less than one month next preceding the day when the order for the contribution is made; and no order for contribution (§ 11) is to be deemed void by reason of error in the estimate of rateable value; but the error is to be rectified at the audit.

## VACCINATION.

[24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 59.—August 1, 1861.]

*An Act to facilitate Proceedings before Justices under the Acts relating to Vaccination.*

“The Vaccination Acts Amendment Act, 1861,” (§ 1) empowers (§ 2) the guardians of any union or parish, or the overseer of “any parish where the relief to the poor is not administered by any guardian,” to appoint some person to compel obedience to the provisions of the preceding Acts relating to Vaccination within their union or parish, and to enforce the penalties imposed upon defaulters by these Acts; the expense, if any, to be paid out of the rates for the relief of the poor.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AMENDMENT ACT.

[24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 61.—August 1, 1861.]

*An Act to amend the Local Government Act.*

Ratepayers or owners (§ 1) making a requisition for a meeting to decide as to the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858, may be required to give sureties for repayment of the costs of such meeting and of the taking of a poll, the amount to be settled by agreement, or, in case of disagreement by a justice of the peace for the district. Every Local Authority invested with powers of town government may (§ 2) adopt any part of the Local Government Act; but whenever any members of such Local Authority are elected for life, they shall adopt, in lieu of the provisions for elections contained in the Local Act, the provisions for elections prescribed by the Public Health Act, 1848, and the Local Government Act, 1858, and within one month of such adoption one-third of the members shall retire, the order of retirement to be fixed by the Local Authority, and the election of members shall be governed in all respects by the Public Health Act of 1848 and the Local Government Act of 1858, but this is not to affect the tenure of office of ex-officio members. The accounts of every Board of Improvement Commissioners (§ 3) acquiring rating or borrowing powers under the Local Government Act, are to be subjected to the provisions of that Act relating to audit. Local Boards (§ 4) may exercise the powers of the Public Health Act outside of their district, for the purpose of outfall or distribution of sewage on making due compensation, to be settled as provided in the Public Health Act, § 134, but not so as to discharge any sewage or filthy water into any natural watercourse or stream until it has been freed from all excrementitious or noxious matter. Previous notice (§ 5) of at least three months must be given by advertisement in newspapers of the construction of any sewer or

other work, describing the nature thereof, and the names of all the parishes or places through which it is to pass, and naming the place where a plan is open for inspection; and a written copy of such notice is to be served on the owners, lessees, or occupiers of the lands, and on the overseers of parishes, and the trustees or surveyors of highways, and others having the care of the roads or streets affected by the works. In case any objection be made (§ 6) by any of the parties above mentioned, within the said three months, the proposed work is not to be executed without the sanction of the Secretary of State, or unless the objection be withdrawn. On the application of any Local Board (§ 7) the Secretary of State may appoint an inspector to make inquiry on the spot as to the propriety of the proposed work, to hold meetings, to hear all persons desirous of being heard on the subject, and report the result to the Secretary of State. Where any premises (§ 8) outside the district of the Local Board shall have any drain by which the sewage flows into the sewer of the Local Board, the owner of such premises shall pay a proportionate yearly sum as long as the connection continues (except where he has a legal right to use the sewer), such payment to be charged on the premises as Private Improvement Expenses, and the amount to be settled by agreement or by the decision of two justices, and to be recoverable as if the premises were within the district. § 37 of the Local Government Act is repealed by § 9, and it is enacted that where part of a township or place is not comprised within any district in which the Local Government Act is in force, and which previously was liable to contribute to the highway rates, it shall for all purposes connected with the repairs of the highways be deemed a part of the district; but the ratepayers may decide in a public meeting that such part shall be formed into a separate highway district, and shall thenceforward be considered as a township maintaining its own highway; such meeting to be held within six months from the passing of this act, or within six months from the adoption of the Local Government Act; but parts of any parish or place already maintaining its own highways are excepted. Local Boards (§ 10) may act instead of the inhabitants assembled in vestry of any parish or place within their districts in all matters arising under the provisions of the 5 and 6 Wm. IV. cap. 50. Notices for alterations (§ 11) may, at the option of the Local Board, be served upon owners instead of occupiers, or upon owners as well as occupiers, and the costs of works may be recovered from the owners, or, if recovered from occupiers, they may be deducted from the rent, where the work is done in respect of such cost as they are entitled to make in respect of Private Improvement Rates by the Public Health Act. Where special district rates (§ 12) are levied over the same area as general district rates, the Local Board may authorise this levy on such rates, but so as not to affect any mortgages made upon the special rate. Debts due from any Local Board of Health on special district rates (§ 13) for or about any works of a permanent nature, may, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, of the mortgagees if any, and of the owners and ratepayers, be repaid; and money may be raised for the repayment on the credit of the general district rate. In all cases (§ 14) where hitherto the sanction of the General Board of Health (which has now ceased to exist) was necessary, the authority of the Secretary of State is substituted. At least seven clear days before the day fixed for the audit of accounts of any Local Board (§ 15) the rate books are to be made up and balanced, and be forthwith deposited at the office of the Board for the inspection of the owners and ratepayers,

and the notice of audit shall include a notice of such deposit, any officer altering, or suffering to be altered, the accounts, or refusing to allow of their inspection, incurs a penalty of 40s.; any ratepayer or owner may attend at the audit, and object to the accounts, and shall have the same right of appeal against allowances as they have against disallowances. The form of notice (§ 17) given in a schedule to this act, may be used for any of the purposes of § 69 of the Public Health Act and § 38 of the Local Government Act, for which such form is applicable. In the construction of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act (§ 18), conferring powers for the taking of land otherwise than by agreement, the term Special Act shall mean the act confirming the provisional order. The powers (§ 19) granted by § 78 of the Local Government Act, respecting the borrowing of money, are extended to cases in which any Local Board or Board of Improvement Commissioners have contributed to or executed any permanent work at a cost exceeding one year's assessable value of the premises assessable within the district. In districts where no water companies are established by act of parliament (§ 20) Local Boards may make agreement for the supply of water to persons on such terms as may be agreed upon, and shall have the same powers for recovering water-rents as they have for the recovery of water-rates. All Local Boards of Health constituted Burial Boards (§ 21) may repair and uphold fences surrounding burial grounds which have been discontinued, and take the necessary steps for preventing the desecration of such burial grounds, and placing them in a proper sanitary condition; and where such Burial Boards are Local Boards of Health, they may regulate and preserve all burial grounds within their limits; the expenses to be defrayed out of any rates authorised by them to be levied. Local Boards (§ 22) are to have the same powers with regard to any lands purchased by them for the purposes of the Local Government Act, as they have now for the purpose of making or enlarging streets. The expenses incurred by any Local Board of Health (§ 23) for Private Improvement Expenses, as also those stated in § 62 of the Local Government Act, are to be charges on the premises, with 5*l.* per cent. interest, and may be declared payable by annual instalments during a period not exceeding thirty years; such payments to be recoverable from the owner or occupier in the same manner as the general district rates, and if paid by the tenant may be deducted from the rent in the same proportion as allowed in the Public Health Act; and proceedings for the recovery of sums below 20*l.* (§ 24) may, at the option of the Local Board, be taken in the County Court. The Local Board (§ 25) "may make bye-laws for licensing and regulating horses, ponies, mules, or asses standing for hire in the district, and for prescribing and regulating the stands, and fixing the rates of hire, and ordering the conduct of the drivers or attendants thereof, and also for licensing, regulating, and fixing the rates of hire, of pleasure boats or vessels, and the persons in charge of the same." Where a Board of Improvement Commissioners (§ 26) maintains and repairs the highways within its jurisdiction, the act of 5 and 6 Wm. IV. cap. 50 shall be held to apply to all encroachments on such highways. The provision (§ 27) for the repayment of costs and expenses incurred by the Secretary of State in relation to any provisional order, is extended to all provisional orders under the said act. No house or building forming part of any street (§ 28) within the district of any Local Board, shall hereafter be brought forward beyond the front wall of any house or building on either side of it, nor any addition be made beyond the front of such house or building,

without the sanction of the Local Board. All the provisions (§ 29) of the Local Government Acts, 1858, as amended by this act, and of the Nuisances Removal Acts for England, 1855, and the Disease Prevention Act, 1855, as amended by the Act to amend the Acts for the Removal of Nuisances and Prevention of Diseases, shall extend and apply to all Local Boards of Health constituted under or by virtue of local acts, except when opposed to the provisions of general acts, or when the general acts and the local acts contain provisions for effecting the desired object by different means, in which case the Local Board may proceed under either; and future acts amending or repealing any general act shall also extend and apply to every such Local Board of Health. This act (§ 30) is to be deemed as incorporated with the Local Government Act, 1858, and is to be cited (§ 31) as the Local Government Act (1858) Amendment Act (1861).

### CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS OATHS RELIEF.

[24 and 25 Victoriae, cap. 66.—August 1, 1861.]

*An Act to give Relief to Persons who may refuse, or be unwilling from alleged conscientious Motives, to be sworn in Criminal Proceedings.*

Persons called as witnesses in any Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in England or Ireland, or who are required to make, or may be desirous of making, an affidavit or deposition in such proceedings, who may refuse or be unwilling to be sworn, may (§ 1) make an affirmation in a prescribed form, which is to be held of equal force and effect with an oath; and if the affirmation be wilfully or corruptly false (§ 2) the person making it is liable to the penalties imposed for the committal of perjury.

### LOCOMOTIVES.

[24 and 25 Victoriae, cap. 70.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act for regulating the Use of Locomotives on Turnpike and other Roads, and the Tolls to be levied on such Locomotives and on the Waggon and Carriages drawn or propelled by the same.*

As "the use of locomotives is likely to become common on turnpike and other roads," a scale of tolls is prescribed which are to be regulated according to the weight carried on each pair of wheels, the width of the wheel or of the shoe or bearing on which it may rest, and whether or not the carriage be constructed with springs on the axle; locomotives of greater width than seven feet, or of greater weight than twelve tons, are not to be used without special permission; but the regulation as to weight is not to apply to carriages carrying one log of timber, one block of stone, one cable of rope, or a block or vessel of iron or other metal. The Secretary of State has the power to prohibit the use of any locomotive which may be deemed destructive to the road or dangerous to the public; they are not to be used on suspension or other bridges without previous consent of the persons liable for the repair of the bridge, and the owners of the locomotive are answerable for any damage it may cause to such bridge. Each locomotive must also consume its own smoke, and it, with the carriage driven by it, must be attended by at least two persons for the locomotive, and one person for the carriages; and lights must be borne in front during the hours of night when it travels. The speed is never to exceed ten



miles an hour on any public highway, nor five miles in towns and villages. The exemptions from tolls on carriages carrying certain materials is to apply to locomotives, and the provisions of the general or local acts relating to turnpike roads are to apply to locomotives. The owner of any locomotive causing a public or private nuisance may be proceeded against by indictment or action notwithstanding this act. Infringement of the provisions of this act are punishable by pecuniary penalties.

### COPYRIGHT OF DESIGNS.

[24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 73.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Copyright of Designs.*

The former Act (5 & 6 Vict. cap. 100) provided that the owner of a design "should have the sole right to apply the same to any articles of manufacture, provided the same were done within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The present Act removes the restriction, and confers the copyright "whether the application thereof be done within the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and whether the inventor or proprietor of such design be or be not a subject of her Majesty."

### REMOVAL OF IRISH POOR.

[24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 76.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Removal of Poor Persons to Ireland.*

By § 1 it is enacted that no application for a warrant to remove any poor person from England to Ireland, shall be heard and determined except by two or more justices in petty sessions, or by a stipendiary magistrate or police magistrate sitting in his court; the person or persons to be removed must be seen by the justices or magistrate, and the warrant is not to be granted unless the person or persons to be removed are in such a state of health as not to suffer bodily or mental injury from such removal. The warrant (§ 2) is to contain the name, reputed age, the place in Ireland found to be the proper settlement, and a statement of the examination as to health, of every individual who may have become chargeable to a parish in England, and for whom application for a warrant is made, a copy of which is to be given to the person or the head of the family about to be removed; provided that any pauper absent from Ireland less than twelve months, may, with his own consent, be removed to any place other than his settlement; and also, if his place of settlement cannot be ascertained, to such port in Ireland as the justices may deem most convenient. The guardian obtaining the warrant (§ 3) is to send a copy by post to the clerk of the board of guardians of the Union in Ireland to which the removal is to be made, and also a copy of the depositions, if the same shall be required, within three months. The warrant (§ 4) is to order the poor person to be removed safely to the place mentioned in it, and is to be delivered at the workhouse of the Union containing the port nearest to the pauper's ultimate destination; and the guardians of that Union (§ 5), if not the place of destination, are to forward the pauper to it, and may recover the costs from the Board of Guardians in England of the Union from

which the removal was made. No woman or child under fourteen years of age (§ 6) is to be removed as a deck passenger during the period between October 1 and March 31. § 6 of the 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 117, is repealed by § 7; and § 8 directs that that act and this shall be construed together.

### ANNOYANCE JURORS (WESTMINSTER).

[24 and 25 Victoriae, cap. 78.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to repeal certain Enactments relating to Nominating and Appointing the Householders of Westminster to serve as Annoyance Jurors, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.*

By this Act the householders of Westminster are relieved from the duty of serving as annoyance jurors, and the Dean and Chapter with the Court of Burgesses are empowered instead to appoint an inspector of weights and measures, who is to visit shops and warehouses, and inspect the weights and measures of vendors in the streets, with powers to seize or break the fraudulent weights and measures, and to summon the offenders before the said Court of Burgesses, by whom fines may be inflicted to any amount not exceeding 5*l.* for each offence, and by whom the defective weights and measures may be ordered to be destroyed. A penalty not exceeding 40*s.* is to be inflicted on any one obstructing the inspector, and the inspector is liable to a fine not exceeding 5*l.* for asking or demanding any gratuity under pretence of excusing any one. The penalties are to be paid to the High Bailiff and the Court of Burgesses, the High Bailiff taking one half to his own use, and the Court of Burgesses the other towards defraying the expenses of carrying out this Act.

### METROPOLIS GAS ACT AMENDMENT.

[24 and 25 Victoriae, cap. 79.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to amend the Metropolis Gas Act.*

This act merely transfers the powers conferred by previous Acts from the justices of the peace in quarter sessions to the Metropolitan Board of Works, so far as relates to the metropolis, exclusive of the City of London.

### CONJUGAL RIGHTS (SCOTLAND).

[24 and 25 Victoriae, cap. 86.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to amend the Law regarding Conjugal Rights in Scotland.*

The provisions of this act are in effect the same as those of the 20 and 21 Vict., cap. 85 ('Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act'), adapted to the Scottish law and the Scottish law courts, except § 16, which enacts that "when a married woman succeeds to property, or acquires right to it by donation, bequest, or any other means than by the exercise of her own industry, the husband or his creditors, or any other person claiming under or through him, shall not be entitled to claim the same as falling within the *communio bonorum*, or under the *jus mariti* or husband's right of administration, except on the condition of making therefrom a reasonable provision for the support and main-

tenance of the wife, if a claim therefor be made on her behalf." Any dispute as to the amount of provision is to be settled by the Court of Session. But no claim can be made by or for the wife after such property shall have come fully and entirely into the husband's possession, nor if a creditor, before such claim is made, shall have attached the property by decree of adjudication or arrestment.

## INLAND REVENUE.

[24 and 25 *Victoriæ*, cap. 91.—August 6, 1861.]

### *An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Inland Revenue.*

A great number of generally important regulations are contained in this act. The first six sections relate to the sale of methylated spirit. They impose a licence duty of 2*l.* 2*s.*, to be renewed annually, on Oct. 1, on retailers of methylated spirit not being distillers or rectifiers, or retailers of beer, spirits, or wines, but they must not sell more than one gallon at a time nor have more than fifty gallons in their possession, under a penalty of 50*l.* and forfeiture of the spirit. Distillers making methylated spirit may supply such retailers, subject to the regulations as to permits, &c. Any one selling such spirit without a licence incurs a penalty of 50*l.*; and any person preparing in any way, or endeavouring to prepare, such methylated spirit as a beverage, or mixing it with anything used as a beverage, incurs a penalty of 100*l.*, with forfeiture of the spirit.

By § 7 the drawback now payable on beer exported is fixed at 4*s.* per barrel of 36 gallons, when brewed from wort of not less than 1040°, with an additional sixpence for every 5° of additional gravity up to 1125°, subject to the provisions of the former laws.

By §§ 8 and 9 refreshment houses not kept open after ten (substituted for nine in the previous act) o'clock at night, are not required to take out a licence. When licensed, if the house be under the rent or value of 30*l.* a year, the duty is to be 10*s.* 6*d.*; if above that value, 1*l.* 1*s.* But if any person take out a licence for a refreshment house, not open after ten at night, and also apply for and obtain a wine licence, an abatement of 7*s.* 4*d.* is to be made on such licence if the rent or value of the house be under 30*l.*, of 17*s.* 10*d.* if the house be valued between 30*l.* and 50*l.*, and of 1*l.* 1*s.* if above that value. The keeping open or selling wine however after ten o'clock incurs all the penalties for keeping a refreshment house, or selling wine without a licence.

Persons licensed to retail beer (§ 10) are not precluded from taking out wine-licences; and persons so licensed to retail wine (§ 11) are not to be subjected to any penalty or forfeiture under any act relating to the sale of beer, for having wines or sweets in possession. In Scotland, to remove doubts, it is enacted (§ 12) that no person shall sell beer in quantities less than four and a half gallons, or two dozen reputed quart bottles, without a retailer's licence, under a penalty of 20*l.* By § 13 it is declared that the exemptions as to the sale of beer and spirits at law-ful and accustomed fairs and races, are not repealed by the 23 and 24 *Vict.*, caps. 113 and 114. All licences for retailing of beer (§ 14) are to expire annually on Oct. 10.

The duty on race-horses (§ 15), paid on and after Jan. 1, 1862, is to free the horse till the following December 31 in that and any subsequent year, and no longer. § 16 removes all penalty for letting a horse or carriage for hire for the purpose of conveying a prisoner to gaol.

Persons dealing in game without an excise licence (§ 17) are subject to a penalty of 20*l.*, whether they have or have not obtained the justice's licence.

Illicit distillation in Ireland is the subject of the next six clauses. § 18 declares that the penalties imposed under the Illicit Distillation Act (1 and 2 Wm. IV., cap. 55) were not repealed by the 20 and 21 Vict., cap. 40; while § 19 gives the right of appeal to persons considering themselves aggrieved by the judgment of justices under any of the previous acts; and the justices are empowered (§ 20) to mitigate penalties for offences under § 19 of the 23 and 24 Vict., cap. 114 [100*l.*, which might be mitigated to 25*l.*], to any sum not less than 6*l.* Pending an appeal against an order of the justices refusing a certificate to authorise the renewal of an excise licence to sell beer, spirituous liquors, &c., the appellant (§ 21) is required to deposit the amount of the excise duty with the proper collector of the Inland Revenue; if ultimately the licence is refused, the money is to be returned, deducting for the proportion of time during which the trade has been carried on; and if the licence be granted, to be deemed a payment for it. By § 22 the powers now possessed by excise officers for the searching for and seizure of private stills, the materials for illicit distillation, or malt made without a licence, are extended to officers of customs; and the officers of excise are empowered (§ 23) to examine the stills and retorts of persons not being distillers or rectifiers of spirits, or makers of vinegar, who may be licensed to keep a still or retort for other purposes.

By § 24 the charging of the excise duty on sugar used for brewing is deferred until July 1, 1862.

In lieu of the stamp duties now payable on protests and other notarial costs, there are to be paid (§ 25)—

*s. d.*

Protest of any bill of exchange or promissory note, where the stamp duty does not exceed 1*s.*, the same duty as on the bill or note.

Protest of any other bill of exchange or promissory note, and protest of any other kind, or any other notarial act . . . . . 1 0

And a progressive duty on every sheet after the first . . . . . 1 0

The stamp duty on proxies for voting (§ 26) is reduced from 30*s.* to sixpence, for which (§ 27) adhesive stamps may be used; and all stamp duties imposed by this act (§ 28) or by any future act, are to be collected under the laws now in force. By § 29 the duty upon insurance of life or against injury by accident is repealed. On the appointment of new trustees, where the property is the subject of one and the same settlement, or the trusts are created for the benefit of the same parties, and several deeds are required (§ 30), one only is to be charged with the full duty of 1*l.* 15*s.*, and the others as duplicates. The duties on duplicates and counterparts, and progressive duties (§ 31), in the absence of any express provision, are to be chargeable under the provisions of the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 97. An authorised officer of the Inland Revenue (§ 32) may affix an adhesive stamp to an instrument chargeable with stamp duty, and cancel the stamp by any means the Commissioners may direct, the instrument to be then deemed well and sufficiently stamped, provided it be not one not allowed to be stamped after being made, signed, and issued, that it be not beyond the time limited for such stamping, and that it do not affect the law requiring the payment of a penalty on the stamping. Stamps may be cancelled (§ 33) by writing or stamping with ink the initials of the name,

obliterating the stamp so as to prevent any further use of it; and in case of a foreign bill, an effectual obliteration is to be deemed sufficient, and, if not cancelled, the *bonâ fide* holder of the bill may cancel it, but this is not to exonerate the person who ought to have cancelled it from any penalty incurred by the omission. No copy of a bill of sale or of any deed or instrument (§ 34) can be filed unless the original, duly stamped, be produced to the proper officer. Licences and certificates to joint-stock bankers (§ 35) need not specify the names of more than six persons, to whom the licence is to be granted for the whole of the company, or the licence may specify only the name or style of the company or copartnership, but this not to affect the provision as to making a return of the names of all the members.

By § 36 the provision made for assessing the income-tax on the interest and dividends payable in the United Kingdom arising out of foreign companies is made to include also colonial companies. By § 37 the inspector or surveyor is to certify to the Commissioners within three calendar months from April 5 after such change any case in which the person assessed under schedule D, shall within the year transfer his trade or business to another; the Commissioners shall then give notice to the parties to attend at an appointed place, and after examination the Commissioners are to apportion the assessment, charging the successor with a fair proportion thereof. The award of the Commissioners (§ 38) to be final, and if one party has already paid more than his due, he is to be repaid when the Commissioners have recovered it from the party liable.

All surplus land-tax (§ 39) collected in any parish or place, is to be paid to the receiver-general of Inland Revenue, and by him into the Bank of England, to 'The Account of Surplus Land Tax;' such surplus (§ 40), when sufficient, to be applied in the redemption of the land-tax chargeable on the parish or place in which it has arisen. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue (§ 41) having transmitted their certificate to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, are also to certify to the Commissioners of the Land Tax the amount of the sum so applied, and the amount of the land-tax so redeemed, and thereupon the parish or place is to be exonerated from the amount redeemed; and (§ 42) so much of the 6 Geo. IV., cap. 32, as directs any other appropriation is repealed; but (§ 43) this is not to repeal the 4 and 5 Wm. IV., cap. 60, § 6, authorising the deduction of the remuneration to the assessors for making assessments of the land-tax. § 44 defines parish or place to mean any city, borough, town, or ward as well. Every collector of the said land, assessed, and income taxes (§ 45), is to deliver to the Commissioners a duplicate of the assessment for the year and tax to which such accounts relates, together with the book of receipts and counterfoils, or in default, to forfeit 50*l*.

Persons in prison (§ 46) against whom informations are exhibited for offences against the Inland Revenue, are to be brought up by writ of habeas corpus, to be issued at the suit of the Inland Revenue Commissioners, at the hearing of such informations; and the magistrate before whom the information has been brought, shall refuse to proceed on satisfactory proof being given that the person charged is confined in prison.

## STAMP DUTIES ON PROBATES.

[24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 92.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to amend the Law for the Collection of the Stamp Duties on Probates, Administrations, Inventories, Legacies, and Succession.*

This act is mainly to facilitate proceedings for enforcing the payment of duties, and to extend to Ireland certain provisions relating to summary proceedings in England. By the last section (§ 3) no return of stamp duty paid upon any probate or letters of administration is to be made or allowed in respect of any voluntary debt due from any person dying after June 28, 1861, payable on the death of such person, or under any instrument which shall not have been *bonâ fide* delivered to the donee three months before the death of such person.

## CONSOLIDATION OF PENAL LAWS.

[24 and 25 Victoria, caps. 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to Accessories to and Abettors of Indictable offences (cap. 94).**An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to Larceny and other Offences (cap. 96).**An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to Malicious Injuries to Property (cap. 97).**An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to Indictable Offences by Forgery (cap. 98).**An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of the United Kingdom against Offences relating to the Coin (cap. 99).**An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to Offences against the Person (cap. 100).*

No material alteration is made in the law by the above acts, which merely consolidate the existing provisions. They all came into operation on November 1, 1861.

[24 and 25 Victoria, caps. 95, and 101.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to repeal certain Enactments which have been consolidated in several Acts of the present Session, relating to Indictable offences and other Matters (cap. 95).**An Act for promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing divers Acts and Parts of Acts which have ceased to be in force (cap. 101).*

By cap. 95, which is mainly complementary to the six Acts of which we have given the titles above, 106 Acts or sections of Acts are repealed. By cap. 101, which includes many obsolete acts and provisions in acts, no less than 883 Acts or portions of Acts are repealed, extending from the 11 Geo. III. to the 16 and 17 Vict.

## SALMON FISHERIES.

[24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 109.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to amend the Laws relating to Fisheries of Salmon in England.*

This act is to be cited as the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861; it is not to extend to Scotland and Ireland; it came into operation on Oct. 1861; and in the definition of terms it includes, under the name of Salmon,

every description, old or young, of the genus *Salmo*, under whatever name known, provincially or otherwise.

The law of fishing commences with § 5, which imposes a penalty not to exceed 5*l.* on the first offence of knowingly putting, or permitting to be put, or allowing to flow into any waters containing salmon, or into any tributaries of them, any poisonous substances to such an extent as to poison the fish; the second offence to be punishable by a penalty not exceeding 10*l.*, and an additional penalty not exceeding 2*l.* for every day the offence is continued; on the third and any subsequent conviction, a penalty not exceeding 20*l.* for every day, commencing from the date of the conviction, on its continuance. No person, however, to be subject to these penalties if in the exercise of a legal right, and he prove that he has used reasonable means to render the matter harmless that flows or is put into the water. Power of appeal (§ 6) is given; and (§ 7) the costs before the justices to be costs in the cause, and the verdict of the jury to be final, unless a new trial is granted. By § 8 the use of lights; or of any spear, gaff, or other like instrument; or having such lights or instruments with the intent to use them in catching of salmon, is subject to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* and forfeiture of the instruments; but a gaff may be used as auxiliary to angling. A penalty (§ 9) not exceeding 2*l.* is imposed on any one using fish roe for the purpose of fishing; or for buying, selling, or exposing to sale, or having in possession any salmon roe, except for the purpose of artificial propagation or other scientific purposes. No person (§ 10) shall use a net for salmon with a net having a mesh of less dimensions than two inches from knot to knot when wet, under penalty of forfeiting the net and tackle, and a fine not exceeding 5*l.*; placing nets behind or near to each other to be deemed a contravention of this section. No fixed engine (§ 11) of any sort is to be used for catching salmon in any inland or tidal waters; engines so placed are to be taken possession of and destroyed, the salmon so taken to be forfeited, and the owner is subjected to a penalty not exceeding 10*l.* for each day of using the same; nets placed with anchors are to be deemed fixed engines; this, however, not to affect ancient rights or modes of fishing by virtue of any grant or immemorial usage, nor to apply to fishing-weirs or fishing mill-dams. With respect to dams (§ 12), they are not to be used unless by virtue of a grant or charter or immemorial usage; any person catching salmon in contravention of this clause incurs a penalty of 5*l.* for each offence, and a further penalty of 1*l.* for each salmon caught; all traps, nets, &c., in connection with the dam, and all salmon caught, are to be forfeited; all fishing-weirs, even if lawful, are to have a free gap; and all fishing mill-dams must have a free pass of such form as shall be approved by the Home Office, such pass to have constantly running through it such a flow of water as will enable the salmon to pass up and down; no person, except with rod and line, is to take salmon in the head or tail race of any mill, or within fifty yards below any dam, unless the dam be provided with a pass, under a penalty not exceeding 2*l.* for each offence, and 1*l.* for each salmon caught, with forfeiture of the salmon, the nets, and whatever other instrument may have been used. Where water is led from a main stream (§ 13) for the supply of any town with water, or for other purposes, the Company or persons having the control over such artificial stream are, within six months from the commencement of this act, to put up, at their own cost, a grating to prevent the ingress of salmon or its young, in such form as shall be approved of by one of the inspectors under this act, under a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for every day in which

it is neglected, and not exceeding 1*l.* for every day for failing in maintaining the same ; but no grating is to be placed so as to interfere with the passage of boats on any navigable river or canal. No person (§ 14) is wilfully to take an unclean or unseasonable salmon ; or to buy, sell, or expose for sale any such, under penalty of forfeiting the fish and a fine not exceeding 5*l.* for each ; except when taken accidentally and returned to the water again, or kept for artificial propagation or other scientific purposes. No person (§ 15) shall wilfully take or destroy, or buy, sell, or expose for sale, or have in possession, or place any device to obstruct the passage of or injure the young of salmon, or wilfully disturb any spawning-bed, under a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* and the forfeiture of the young of salmon found in his possession, with all the instruments used in committing the offence ; except when taken for the purpose of propagation, and excepting the legal right of any owner to take materials from a stream. The penalty (§ 16) for wilfully disturbing fish when spawning is any sum not exceeding 5*l.*, subject to the exception mentioned above.

The Close Time (§ 17), in which fishing is prohibited, is fixed from Sept. 1 to Feb. 1 following, both inclusive ; but the rod and line may be used between Sept. 1 and Nov. 1 ; offences against this clause are punishable by a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*, and a further penalty of 2*l.* for each salmon caught, with forfeiture of the fish. The Home Office (§ 18) may, however, extend or vary the close time on application from the justices assembled in quarter sessions, such alteration to be notified in the 'London Gazette.' No person (§ 19) to have in possession for sale, or buy, sell, or expose for sale, any salmon between Sept. 3 and Feb. 2 following, under a penalty not exceeding 2*l.* for each fish : salmon cured, pickled, or dried, and salmon caught beyond the limits of this act, are excepted, but the proof of its having been so caught is to rest with the person having the same in his possession. After the commencement of the close season (§ 20) every proprietor or occupier of a salmon fishery is to remove from his waters all temporary fixtures for the taking of salmon, so as to admit the free passage of the fish in or through the cruives, cribs, and boxes within his fishery, under a penalty of 10*l.* for every day the obstruction has continued, with forfeiture of all engines not so removed. No person (§ 21) except with rod and line, is to take salmon in any way between 12 at noon of Saturday and 6 a.m. on the following Monday under a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*, with 1*l.* additional for each salmon caught, and forfeiture of the fish and instruments used ; putts need not be removed if means are taken, approved of by the Home Office, to prevent the salmon entering them ; during this weekly close time (§ 22) a free passage is to be left through all cruives, cribs, or traps, of not less than four feet in width from the bottom to the top, under a penalty, on the owner or occupier of the fishery, not exceeding 5*l.* for each offence, and 1*l.* for each salmon taken, with forfeiture of the fish.

Fish Passes (§ 23) may be attached to an existing dam by the proprietor of a fishery, with the written consent of the Home Office, so that no injury be done to the milling power, or to the supply of water to any canal or navigable river ; obstructing a person in the erection of such pass, legally authorised, incurs a penalty not exceeding 10*l.* ; and any person injuring the same, if wilful, incurs a similar penalty of 5*l.* ; and if not wilful, the cost of the repairs of the injury may be recovered by summary process ; and persons taking salmon when passing through, or doing anything to prevent their passing through, incur a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for the first offence, nor 10*l.* for any sub-



sequent offence, with forfeiture of the fish ; but if injury is done to a dam by affixing a pass, the person sustaining the loss shall recover compensation from the persons by whom the pass has been affixed. The Home Office (§ 24) is not to grant consent until after the proprietor has given notice of his intention to the owner of the dam, and furnished him with a plan and specification of the fish-pass he intends to erect, and if the owner think fit he may state his objections thereto to the Home Office, by which such objections shall be taken into consideration. After the passing of this act (§ 25) every new dam constructed shall have a sufficient and approved fish-pass affixed and maintained under a penalty for not doing so not exceeding 5*l.*, and the Home Office may direct such work to be done, and the cost to be recovered by summary process ; but nothing is to be done so as to affect injuriously any navigation, and the fish-pass may be removed for the purpose of repairing the dam if within a reasonable time it be effectively restored. When the water is not required for milling purposes (§ 26), it is to be allowed to flow through the fish-pass, a neglect of which incurs a penalty not exceeding 5*s.* per hour, except in cases of flood, when necessary for purposes of navigation, or for cleaning or repairing the dam or mill.

Where any fishing-weir extends more than half way across any stream at its lowest state of water (§ 27), it shall have a fish-gap or opening in the deepest part of the water between the points where it is intercepted by the weir ; this is to be in a line parallel with the direction of the stream ; the bottom is to be level with the natural bed of the stream ; and the width of the gap shall not be less than one-tenth of that of the stream, so as not to be wider than forty feet nor less than ten feet. Where a weir (§ 28) is without a legal free gap at the commencement of this act, the owner is, within twelve months, to make such a gap, under a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for every day it is neglected ; if, after having been made, it is not maintained in order, a penalty not exceeding 1*l.* a day is incurred ; no alteration may be made in the bed of the river so as to reduce the water flowing through a free gap under a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*, and a further penalty of 1*l.* a day until restored to its original state ; and no person is to place any obstruction or prevent in any way the free passage of the fish up and down during all seasons of the year, under a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for the first offence, nor 10*l.* for the second and any subsequent offence ; but a temporary bridge or board for crossing the gap may be used, if immediately removed after crossing. Boxes and cribs (§ 29) are to have the upper surface of the sill level with the bed of the river ; the bars of the up-stream side must be placed perpendicularly and not nearer each other than two inches ; any existing box or crib must be altered within six months from the passing of this act, and a contravention of these provisions incurs a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for every day the neglect continues, and of 1*l.* for every day in which it is not maintained in good order. No spur, tail-wall, or outrigger (§ 30) more than twenty feet in length is to be attached to any box or crib under a penalty not exceeding 1*l.* per day.

The general superintendence (§ 31) is vested in the Home Office, who are to appoint two inspectors for three years, to define their duties, and assign them such salaries as may be determined by the Treasury ; the inspectors may be removed from time to time, and others appointed. The inspectors (§ 32) are to present an annual report, which is to be laid before parliament. Justices at quarter sessions (§ 33) are to appoint conservators of rivers, to carry the provisions of this act into

execution; and (§ 34) they may grant warrants to any of their officers to enter suspected places. §§ 35 to 38 relate to the legal proceedings for recovering penalties; and § 39 repeals wholly twenty-two acts and parts of eleven others relating to salmon fisheries.

### ‡ OLD METAL DEALERS ACT.

[24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 110.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act for regulating the Business of Dealers in old Metals.*

By this act dealers in old metal are brought under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act (17 and 18 Vict. cap. 104), respecting marine stores; they are required to keep a register of purchases and sales; they must give notice of change of place of business; they must not buy except between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., nor of any person under sixteen years of age; they must give notice to the police without delay of the purchase of any article of which information has been given that it has been stolen or embezzled; and they must not alter the form in any way of articles purchased for a period of forty-eight hours after being received. All these provisions are enforced by penalties, extending to imprisonment with hard labour.

### APPROPRIATION OF SEATS.

[24 & 25 Victoria, cap. 112.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act for the Appropriation of the Seats vacated by the Disfranchisement of the Boroughs of Sudbury and St. Albans.*

After the dissolution of the present parliament, the West Riding of Yorkshire is to be separated into the Northern and Southern Divisions, each to return two members; the Southern Division of Lancashire was empowered to elect an additional member on the passing of the Act; and Birkenhead is to elect a member after Dec. 1, 1861. Provisions are made for the forming registers of the electors, the appointment of polling places, and other matters, in conformity with the existing regulations applicable to other counties and boroughs.

### LACE FACTORIES.

[24 & 25 Victoria, cap. 117.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to place the Employment of Women, young Persons, Youths, and Children in Lace Factories under the Regulations of the Factories Acts.*

The object of this act is sufficiently shown by its title, the hours of labour, however, for youths between sixteen and eighteen, may extend to any period between 4 a.m. and 10 p.m., so that they are not employed more than nine hours; and agents or workmen may be summoned and penalties inflicted on them for transgressing the provisions of the Factories Acts without the knowledge of their employer. A register of time is to be kept in a prescribed form.

### WILLS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

[24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 121.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to amend the Law in relation to the Wills and Domicile of British Subjects dying whilst resident Abroad, and of Foreign Subjects dying whilst resident within her Majesty's Dominions.*

It is enacted by § 1 that whenever a convention shall be made with any foreign state that the provisions of this act shall be mutually

applicable to the respective subjects of each, her Majesty, by Order in Council, may direct that no British subject dying in a foreign country shall be deemed to have acquired a domicile unless resident there for one year immediately preceding his death, and shall also have lodged in some public office a declaration in writing of the intention to become domiciled in such foreign country, and for all purposes of testate or intestate succession as to moveables, the domicile previously possessed shall remain; by § 2 the like restrictions are made, under the like circumstances, as to any foreigner dying within England, Scotland, or Ireland. § 3 exempts from the operation of the act foreigners who may have obtained letters of naturalisation in the United Kingdom. After a convention made (§ 4) a foreigner dying within the United Kingdom, leaving no person present rightfully entitled to administer to the estate, the consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the place where such foreigner may die, is empowered to take possession of the property of the deceased, to apply the same in payment of debts and funeral expenses, and to hold the remainder for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto, and may obtain letters of administration from the proper Court, limited in such manner as the Court deem fit.

### VOLUNTEER TOLLS EXEMPTION.

[24 and 25 Victoriae, cap. 126.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to exempt the Volunteer Horses of Great Britain from the Payment of Tolls.*

By § 1 Volunteer officers and soldiers, in the uniform of their corps, are exempted from all dues at any pier, wharf, quay, or landing-place, or at any turnpike or other gate, bar, or bridge, with any horse, cart, or carriage employed solely for the conveyance of volunteers, when on duty, or when going to or returning from exercise, inspection, or review, or other public duty. Carts or other carriages are also exempt on returning empty after having conveyed volunteers. Toll collectors demanding or taking dues or tolls from volunteers or vehicles so engaged, are subject to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for each offence; and any one fraudulently personating a volunteer, with intent to evade the payment of a toll, is liable to a like penalty. The exemption does not apply to the tolls or dues on canals from boats or barges employed for the conveyance of volunteers, or any vehicle or baggage belonging to them.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT (No. 2).

[24 and 25 Victoriae, cap. 128.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act (1858) relating to the Districts of Plymouth, Weston-super-Mare, Llanelly, and Llandilo; and for other Purposes relating thereto.*

This act is merely to confirm the provisional orders from the Home Office, for the improvement of the above-named towns. In Plymouth it is for the widening of certain streets; in Weston-super-Mare for consolidating the debts, altering the powers of rating, and for altering the boundaries of the district; in Llanelly and Llandilo it extends the borrowing powers of the local board.

**OFFICERS OF RESERVE, ROYAL NAVY.**

[24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 129.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to enable her Majesty to accept the Services of Officers of the Merchant Service as Officers of Reserve to the Royal Navy.*

After enabling her Majesty, in § 1, to accept the offers of persons who are or have been masters or mates in the merchant service, to serve as officers of reserve in the royal navy, § 2 empowers the Admiralty to enrol so many as may seem to them expedient, under such rules and regulations as may be established, and with such rank in respect to the officers of the royal navy as the Admiralty may direct; and when called out for training or exercise or for actual service, such officers are to be subject to all the laws and regulations in force for the government and discipline of the royal navy. Persons so enrolled as officers of reserve (§ 3) are to be entitled to such pay and allowance as the Admiralty may direct; but if disabled by hurts or wounds while in actual service, they are to receive the like allowances or pensions as are received by officers of corresponding rank in the royal navy; and if killed in action, or dying from wounds or accidents in the performance of duty, their widows are to receive pensions as the widows of officers of the royal navy.

**GUNPOWDER ACT AMENDMENT.**

[24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 130.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to amend an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament to amend the Law concerning the making, keeping, and carriage of Gunpowder and Compositions of an explosive Nature, and concerning the Manufacture, Sale, and Use of Fireworks.*

The power of granting licences for the making and keeping of gunpowder, ammunition, &c., and for the sale of fireworks, is transferred from the justices in quarter-sessions to justices in petty sessions; who, with the sanction of the Home Office, are to regulate the mode of application for licences and issue a table of fees. The provisions of the previous act (23 and 24 Vict., cap. 139, § 18) are extended to the manufacturers of safety fuses.

**DRAINAGE OF LAND.**

[24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 133.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to amend the Law relating to the Drainage of Land for Agricultural Purposes.*

This long act, which applies to England only, contains minute details of forms of proceeding in all cases; but the main objects are to enable the Inclosure Commissioners to recommend the appointment of commissioners of sewers for such new areas within any part of England as may have, in their opinion, levels and other facilities for drainage; such recommendation to be obtained by petition of the owners of at least one-tenth of the land within the proposed boundaries; the petition to state the proposed limits, and the petitioners to give security for the costs in the event of the petition being unsuccessful. If the Inclosure Commissioners assent, notice is to be given of the time

and place at which they will hear all proprietors desirous of being heard, and of a further time, not less than fourteen days, when they will hear all persons intending to dissent. The Inclosure Commissioners are to dismiss the petition if the owners of one-third of the lands proposed to be included shall dissent, which dissent may be made in writing to the Commissioners in London; but if no such dissent is made, and the Commissioners approve, the commission of sewers is to be appointed. If the petition is dismissed, the petitioners are to pay all the costs; if carried into effect, the expenses are to be defrayed by a rate. The powers of the Commissioners of Sewers are to extend "to cleansing, repairing, or otherwise maintaining in a due state of efficiency, any existing water-course or outfall for water, or any existing wall or other defence against water; to deepening, widening, straightening, or otherwise improving, any existing water-course or outfall for water, or removing mill-dams, weirs, or other obstructions to water-courses or outfalls for water, or raising, widening, or otherwise altering any existing wall or other defence against water; to making any new water-course or new outfall for water, or erecting any new defence against water, to erecting any machinery or doing any other act not hereinbefore referred to, required for the drainage, necessary supply of water for cattle, warping or irrigation of the area comprised within the limit of their jurisdiction." But they are not to interfere with any mill-dam or weir whereby the water is raised above its level for milling or other purposes, without the consent of the owner, unless the right to do so has been determined, or compensation is made. The amount of compensation to be ascertained by the means provided in the Land Clauses Consolidation Act [*i.e.* by a jury]. Nor are they to interfere injuriously with any sewer or other works used, under any local or private act of parliament, for draining, irrigating, or improving land; nor with any river, canal, dock, or harbour, or the towing-paths, so as to affect injuriously the navigation; nor to interfere with the supply of water to towns or places; nor to execute any works through or under any wharves, quays, docks, basins, &c., where by any act of parliament tolls or payments are received, without the consent in writing of the proprietors. With the consent of the Inclosure Commissioners separate drainage districts may be formed, in which the land-owners are to be electors of the drainage board according to a scale graduated according to the value of their property. Private owners also may procure outfalls for their drainage with the assent of adjoining owners if they pass through their property; and if they dissent, the decision is left to the justices in petty sessions. In all cases compensation is to be made for any damage that may be done, and the amount in cases of disagreement is to be referred to arbitrators [though full of minute details, this is a most important act for agricultural purposes, as it is the first attempt to secure a system of general drainage, and to remove by degrees the impediment to such drainage offered by mills and mill-dams].

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### BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

[24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 134.—August 6, 1861.]

*An Act to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in England.*

This long act of 232 clauses, and the last of the Session, so particularly affecting the commercial and trading classes, has perhaps a more general interest than any other passed during the Session. From its

length we can hardly give a detailed abstract, but we subjoin a careful condensation of its objects, and the means adopted for effecting its purpose, which we adopt from 'The English Cyclopædia.'

*The Court of Bankruptcy* will henceforth consist of the present Commissioners in Bankruptcy, and to them is confided all needful powers of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity and of the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors. The county court judges are henceforth to exercise in the country all the powers of the present district commissioners, and vacancies in the country district commissionerships will not henceforth be filled up; and the London commissioners are, as vacancies occur, to be reduced to three. The Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors is abolished, and the jurisdiction of the County Courts in insolvency is discontinued. The present Court of Appeal in Chancery is preserved, and appeals lie to it from the County Courts in bankruptcy as well as from the Court of Bankruptcy proper.

Questions of fact may, under the directions of the Court of Appeal, be tried in bankruptcy by juries, or issues may be sent to be tried at law. Sworn short-hand writers may be appointed; and these will certainly form a novel feature in our administration of justice.

The principal feature of the recent act is that non-traders are brought within the privileges and liabilities of bankruptcy, although the distinction between a trader and a non-trader is still for some purposes preserved. This distinction will appear from the following summary of the alterations introduced as to acts of bankruptcy.

*Acts of Bankruptcy* by traders are continued as hitherto, subject to such additions and alterations as are here noticed. Any person, whether a trader or non-trader, may be adjudged a bankrupt for lying in prison for debt or after a detainer for debt, or in the case of a trader for *fourteen days*, instead of twenty-one days as heretofore, and in the case of a non-trader for *two months*, unless he is prepared with sufficient security for the debts in respect of which he is so imprisoned or detained; or for escaping from prison where detained for debt.

*A Trader Debtor*, whose goods are seized and sold under judgment for a debt or money demand exceeding 50*l.*, is held to have committed an act of bankruptcy at the time of the seizure; notwithstanding which the sheriff may, unless a petition for adjudication intervene, proceed to sell the goods seized; but he must retain the proceeds for seven days, after which period he may pay them over to the execution creditor, who, however, has to pay them back, subject to deduction of the costs of action and execution, to the assignees in bankruptcy if the execution trader debtor is adjudicated a bankrupt within fourteen days from the day of sale. A *non-trader* may be made bankrupt by departing or remaining out of this realm with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, or by making some fraudulent gift or conveyance of any of his property, or by filing in court a declaration of insolvency followed, within two months, by a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy.

*Acts of Bankruptcy after Judgment Debtor Summons.*—Every judgment creditor for a debt of 50*l.* or upwards, may sue out against his debtor at the end of *one week* from the date of the judgment, if he be a *trader*, or at the end of *one calendar month* if he be a *non-trader*, a judgment debtor summons requiring him to appear and be examined touching his ability to pay the debt. In the same way disobedience to a peremptory order in equity, in bankruptcy, or lunacy, directing payment of money on a day certain may be followed by a similar judgment debtor summons after the expiration, in the case of a *trader*, of *seven days*, or in the case of a *non-trader*, of *two calendar months*, from

the day fixed for payment. Trader debtor summonses should be served personally, except in the case of persons in custody, when service may be made on the sheriff, or other person in whose custody the debtor is. Where personal service cannot be effected, and the debtor is keeping out of the way, the summons may be advertised as directed by the act. The procedure upon the return of the summons is particularly provided, and the court may, upon non-payment of the debt, and whether the debtor appears or not, adjudge him a bankrupt without any petition for adjudication; but a debtor thus adjudicated upon in his absence may, within seven days from receiving notice of the adjudication, appear and show cause against it.

*Proceedings to obtain Adjudication.*—A debtor may himself petition for adjudication without filing any previous declaration of insolvency; but he must file a statement upon oath of his debts and liabilities, and of the causes of his embarrassments. In the case of *non-traders*, in order to support a petition for adjudication, or a judgment summons, the debt must have accrued after Aug. 6, 1861 (the date of the passing of this act). Debtors in prison may petition in *formâ pauperis*, upon making affidavit of poverty. Jailers are to make monthly returns of all their prisoners detained for debt; and a registrar of the court for the district is monthly to visit all jails within the jurisdiction of his court, and to examine touching their estate and dealings all such prisoners included in such return who have been in custody *fourteen days* in the case of *traders*, or *two calendar months* in the case of *non-traders*. Prisoners not submitting to such examination may be committed to jail for a month, with hard labour, and also be adjudicated bankrupts. But prisoners detained solely under County Court or Small Debt warrants are not within these latter provisions, nor are they entitled to petition in *formâ pauperis*.

*Procedure after Adjudication.*—The official assignee must forthwith take possession of the bankrupt's estate, and must hold it until the appointment of a creditors' assignee. The first meeting of creditors and the president thereof are to be appointed by the court; and the majority in number and value of the creditors may transfer the proceedings to any County Court out of the metropolitan district; and a majority in value may then determine upon any allowance to be made the bankrupt up to the time of his passing his last examination. The proceedings in bankruptcy may be superseded, and an arrangement for winding up and administering the estate out of bankruptcy may be come to by due majorities of the creditors; and the debtor may then, upon making a full discovery, be entitled to an order of discharge. Some important provisions are made as to sale of real estate belonging to bankrupts, and particularly as to the settled real estate of non-traders; but these are of too technical a nature for discussion here.

*Creditors' Assignee.*—The majority in value of creditors who have proved may choose their assignee, in whom, upon confirmation and certificate by the court, the estate and effects of the bankrupt are to be exclusively vested; and the official assignee is thereupon forthwith to render to such creditors' assignee a full account of the bankrupt's estate, and of all dealings therewith, which account is to be formally audited and furnished to every creditor who has proved. The creditors' assignee may be required to give security; and he may be removed by the court at the instance of the creditors, and a new assignee may be chosen. The duties of the creditors' assignee are similar to those hitherto discharged by the official assignee; but to the latter is still intrusted the collection of all debts under 10*l*. The creditors' assignee

must, from three months to three months, account to the official assignee for his dealings with the estate; and his accounts are to be printed and furnished to the creditors.

*Dealings with the Estate.*—Assignees may occupy leasehold premises of a bankrupt up to some day on which rent is payable not beyond six months from the adjudication, and may then elect to decline any lease or agreement for a lease under which the premises had been held. Creditors' meetings may authorise the mortgage or pledge of the bankrupt's estate.

*Proof of Debts.*—Creditors may prove their debts by forwarding through the General Post to the assignee a statement thereof, verified by their own declaration of its truth. False proofs entail the punishment of perjury. Landlords may prove for rent *pro ratâ* in respect of current periods. Unliquidated damages may be ascertained by the verdict of a jury before, or under the direction of, the court. Contingent liabilities may be determined and valued by the court at the instance of the person claiming the benefit of such liability.

*Orders of Discharge.*—The classification of certificates is abolished. Where a bankrupt is charged with any misdemeanour under this Act, he may be tried by the court, or, if the bankrupt require it, by a jury either in the Court of Bankruptcy, or, in the option of that court, in any "of the ordinary courts of criminal justice." If the bankrupt be convicted of such misdemeanour, his discharge may be refused, or suspended, absolutely or conditionally. If he be not convicted of any such misdemeanour, his conduct is still to be inquired into by the court, and his order of discharge may be granted, or refused, or suspended, either absolutely or conditionally; and the bankrupt may be imprisoned by the court (without trial by jury) for any period not exceeding one year. Misdemeanours under this act, and their penal consequences, are defined by § 221 as follows:—"From and after the commencement of this act, any bankrupt who shall do any of the acts or things following, with intent to defraud or defeat the rights of his creditors, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable, at the discretion of the court before which he shall be convicted, to punishment by imprisonment for not more than three years, or to any greater punishment attached to the offence by any existing statute:—

"1. If he shall not, upon the day limited for his surrender, and before three of the clock of such day, or at the hour and upon the day allowed him for finishing his examination, after notice thereof in writing, to be served upon him personally or left at his usual or last known place of abode or business, and after the notice herein directed in the 'London Gazette,' surrender himself to the court (having no lawful impediment allowed by the court), and sign or subscribe such surrender, and submit to be examined before such court from time to time.

"2. If he shall not, upon his examination, fully and truly discover, to the best of his knowledge and belief, all his property, real and personal, inclusive of his rights and credits, and how and to whom, and for what consideration, and when he disposed of, assigned, or transferred any part thereof, except such part as has been really and *bonâ fide* before sold or disposed of in the way of his trade or business, if any, or laid out in the ordinary expense of his family, or shall not deliver up to the court, or dispose, as the court directs, of all such part thereof as is in his possession, custody, or power, except the necessary wearing-apparel of himself, his wife, and children, and deliver up to the court all books, papers, and writings in his possession, custody, or power relating to his property or affairs.



" 3. If he shall, after adjudication, or within sixty days prior to adjudication, with intent to defraud his creditors, remove, conceal, or embezzle any part of his property to the value of ten pounds or upwards.

" 4. If, in case of any person having, to his knowledge or belief, proved a false debt under his bankruptcy, he shall fail to disclose the same to his assignees within one month after coming to the knowledge or belief thereof.

" 5. If he shall, with intent to defraud, wilfully and fraudulently omit from his schedule any effects or property whatsoever.

" 6. If he shall, after the filing of the petition for adjudication, with intent to conceal the state of his affairs, or to defeat the object of the law of bankruptcy, conceal, prevent, or withhold the production of any book, deed, paper, or writing relating to his property, dealings, or affairs.

" 7. If he shall, after the filing of the petition for adjudication, or within three months next before adjudication, with intent to conceal the state of his affairs, or to defeat the objects of the law of bankruptcy, part with, conceal, destroy, alter, mutilate, or falsify, or cause to be concealed, destroyed, altered, mutilated, or falsified, any book, paper, writing, or security, or document relating to his property, trade, dealings, or affairs, or make or be privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry or statement in or omission from any book, paper, document, or writing relating thereto.

" 8. If, within the like time, he shall, knowing that he is at the time unable to meet his engagements, fraudulently and with intent to diminish the sum to be divided amongst the general body of his creditors, have made away with, mortgaged, encumbered, or charged any part of his property, of what kind soever, or if after adjudication he shall conceal from the court or his assignee any debt due to or from him.

" 9. If, being a trader, he shall, under his bankruptcy, or at any meeting of his creditors within three months next preceding the filing of the petition for adjudication, have attempted to account for any of his property by fictitious losses or expenses.

" 10. If, being a trader, he shall, within three months next before the filing of the petition for adjudication, under the false colour and pretence of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary course of trade, have obtained on credit from any person any goods or chattels with intent to defraud.

" 11. If, being a trader, he shall, with intent to defraud his creditors within three months next before the filing of the petition for adjudication, pawn, pledge, or dispose of, otherwise than by *bonâ fide* transactions in the ordinary way of his trade, any of his goods or chattels which have been obtained on credit and remain unpaid for."

Orders of discharge are in their effect analogous to certificates of conformity under the previous law.

*Arrangements under the Control of the Court.*—Creditors may, by a due majority, resolve that the proceedings in bankruptcy be stayed, and that the bankrupt's estate be wound up under a deed of arrangement; and such resolution may, if approved by the court, be carried into effect; and when after such stay of proceedings the deed of arrangement has been duly certified to have been executed by three-fourths in number and value of all the creditors, and when it has been approved by the court, it must be registered, and the proceedings in bankruptcy may then be annulled, and such deed of arrangement will thereupon

become binding upon all the creditors. The jurisdiction of the court is not however ousted by the deed of arrangement, and recourse for direction and assistance may still be had to it by all parties as in ordinary bankruptcy.

*Trust and Composition Deeds* are to be binding upon all creditors, when certain conditions are fulfilled; and such deeds must be registered, and notice thereof must be duly advertised. Proceedings in bankruptcy may be stayed during twenty-eight days from the execution of any such deed by a debtor. Provision is made for the case of unknown holders of bills of exchange, &c., and of absent or incapable creditors; and a very curious form of trust-deed is given in schedule D, and its use is rendered imperative.

Seven acts relating to bankruptcy are either wholly or in part repealed; but the 7 & 8 Vict., c. 70, and the 23 and 24 Vict., c. 147 (the Secret Arrangement Acts), are strangely enough retained, notwithstanding their mischievous and anomalous character.

Such is a brief outline of some of the principal features of this very important statute, which is to be cited as "The Bankruptcy Act, 1861," and to be construed, together with so much of "The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849," and "The Bankruptcy Act, 1854," as remains unrepealed, as *one* act.

It only remains to be noticed that this act provides (§ 74) that in *all* cases of executions levied upon goods in respect of judgments for claims exceeding 50*l.* exclusive of costs, such goods must, unless the court otherwise orders, be sold by *public auction* and not otherwise, and such auction must be advertised for three days next preceding the day of sale; but what this provision has to do with bankruptcy, or what are to be the consequences of disobedience, does not very clearly appear.

The following are the officers named in a schedule under this new act, with their annual salaries:—the chief registrar 1,400*l.*, the registrars acting in London, each, 1,200*l.*; the registrars acting in the country, each, 1,000*l.*; the registrar in attendance upon the chief judge [whose appointment was removed from the act] 1,200*l.*; the taxing master 1,400*l.*; the accountant in bankruptcy 1,500*l.*; and the registrar of meetings 250*l.* The clerks in the several offices now in use are to receive the same salaries as heretofore. On the first vacancy the office of accountant in bankruptcy is to be abolished, and the duties of the office are to be performed by the chief registrar; the number of official assignees is to be reduced as vacancies occur, in London to five, and in all country districts to one; they are to be paid by salaries in London of 1,000*l.*, in the country of 800*l.*; messengers in bankruptcy are in London to be reduced to two, and in all country districts to one; but their remuneration is in no case to exceed 500*l.* per year in London, or 400*l.* in the country. The clerks and other officers of the Insolvent Debtors Court are to be transferred to the London court, and are to receive their salaries during their lives, or during good behaviour. Superannuation and retiring pensions are to be paid in certain cases, and compensation to be made to the patentee of bankrupts, the former commissioners of bankrupts, the clerk of the panages, and other officers of the Lord Chancellor and the Court of Chancery.

The act does not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

## MEMORANDUM.

[The following List contains the Titles of the Public Acts of the Session of 1861, not included in the foregoing Abstracts.]

2. To apply the Sum of 4,000,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year 1861.

4. For amending the Red Sea and India Telegraph Act, 1859.

6. To apply the Sum of 3,000,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year 1861.

7. For punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

8. For the Regulation of her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore.

10. To extend the Jurisdiction and improve the Practice of the High Court of Admiralty.

11. To afford Facilities for the better Ascertainment of the Law of Foreign Countries when pleaded in Courts within her Majesty's Dominions.

12. For the Abolition of Contributions by Counties for the Relief of Prisoners in the Queen's Prison, and for the Benefit of Bethlem Hospital.

13. To enable the Admiralty to acquire Property for the Enlargement of the Royal Marine Barracks at East Stonehouse in Devonshire.

15. To enable her Majesty to settle an Annuity on the Princess Alice Maud Mary.

16. To render valid Marriages heretofore solemnized in Trinity Church, Rainow, and in other Churches and Chapels.

19. To apply the Sum of 10,000,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the year 1861.

20. For confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for certain Charities in Burford in Oxfordshire.

23. For confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for certain Charities in Reading.

24. For confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the Hospital of Lady Katherine Leveson at Temple Balsall in Warwickshire.

25. To enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India.

26. To amend the Dublin Improvement Act, 1849.

27. To declare the Limits within which increased Assessments are authorised to be raised in Edinburgh, under the Provisions of the 23 and 24 Vict., cap. 50.

28. To relieve certain Trusts on the Holyhead Road from Debts.

29. To authorise the Removal of the Infirmary for the County of Cork from Mallow to Cork.

30. To declare the Validity of an Act passed by the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled An Act to provide for the Establishment of new Provinces in New Zealand.

31. For the Prevention and Punishment of Offences committed by her Majesty's Subjects within certain Territories adjacent to the Colony of Sierra Leone.

32. For confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for The Hospital of the Blessed Trinity at Guildford in Surrey, and its subsidiary Endowments, with certain Alterations.

33. To enable the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works to acquire additional Land for the Purposes of the Public Offices Extension Act of 1859.

34. To extend the Provisions of the Acts to facilitate the Improvement of Landed Property in Ireland, and to further provide for the Erection of Dwellings for the Labouring Poor in Ireland.

35. To increase the Facilities for the Transfer of Stocks and Annuities transferable at the Bank of Ireland, and to make further Provision respecting the mutual Transfer of Capital in certain Public Stocks or Funds transferable at the Banks of England and Ireland respectively, and for other Purposes.

36. To amend the Boundaries of Burghs Extension (Scotland) Act.

37. To simplify the Mode of raising the Assessment for the Poor in Scotland.

40. To make further Provision for the Management of her Majesty's Forest of Dean, and of the Mines and Quarries therein, and in the Hundred of St. Briavels in Gloucestershire.

41. To enable the Admiralty to acquire property for the enlargement of the Dockyard at Chatham in Kent, and to embank part of the Medway; and for other Purposes connected therewith.

43. To facilitate the Remedies on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes in Ireland by the prevention of frivolous or fictitious Defences to Actions thereon.

44. To remove Doubts respecting the Authority of the Legislature of Queensland, and to annex certain Territories to South Australia; and for other Purposes.

45. To facilitate the Formation, Management, and Maintenance of Piers and Harbours in Great Britain and Ireland.

46. To confirm certain Provisional Orders made under an Act of the 15 Vict., to facilitate Arrangements for the Relief of Turnpike Trusts, and to extend the Provisions of the said Act.

48. To provide for the Costs of certain Proceedings to be taken under the Landlord and Tenant Law Amendment (Ireland) Act (1860).

49. To enable Justices in Ireland to commit to local Bridewells Persons convicted of Drunkenness.

50. For facilitating the transfer of Mortgages and Bonds granted by Railway Companies in Scotland.

51. For granting Pensions to some Officers and Men in the Metropolitan Police Force; and for other Purposes.

52. To empower the Governors of the several Australian Colonies to regulate the number of Passengers to be carried in Vessels plying between Ports in those Colonies.

56. To make Provision for Salaries for the Revising Barristers for the City of Dublin.

57. To continue an Act of the 5 and 6 Vict. relating to private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

58. An Act to continue an Act of the 11 and 12 Vict. relating to the Collection of County Cess in Ireland.

60. To amend the Act of the 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 69, so far as relates to the Time thereby limited for the Publication of the List of Voters objected to in Ireland.

62. To amend the Act of the 9 Geo. IV., cap. 16, for quieting Possessions and Titles against the Crown, and also certain Acts for the like Object relating to Suits by the Duke of Cornwall.

63. To enable Grand Juries in Ireland to increase the Remuneration of County Surveyors; and for other purposes.

64. To continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain.
65. To continue the Survey of Great Britain, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the Isle of Man.
67. To make better Provision for the Constitution of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and for the Local Government of the several Presidencies and Provinces of India, and for the temporary Government of India in the event of a Vacancy in the Office of Governor-General.
68. To amend the Laws relating to Attorneys and Solicitors in Ireland.
69. To provide for the Formation of Tramways on Turnpike and Statute Labour Roads in Scotland.
71. To provide for the Performance of Duties heretofore performed by the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland in relation to Advances and Repayments of Public Moneys for Public Works.
72. To make further Provision for the Regulation of the British White Herring Fishery in Scotland.
74. To render Lawful the Enlistment of Persons transferred from the Indian to the General Forces of her Majesty, and to provide in certain respects for the Rights of such Persons.
75. For amending the Municipal Corporations Act.
77. To indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those Purposes respectively.
80. To authorise Advances of Money out of the Consolidated Fund for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries for employment of the Poor, and for facilitating the Construction and Improvement of Harbours; and for other Purposes.
81. To repeal the Provisions in certain Statutes relative to the Salary of the Lord Clerk Register in Scotland.
82. For making Provision for the good Government and Extension of the University of Durham.
83. To amend the Law regarding the Registration of County Voters in Scotland.
84. To amend the Law in Scotland relative to the Resignation, Powers, and Liabilities of gratuitous Trustees.
85. To authorise for a further Period the Application of Money for the Purposes of Loans for carrying on Public Works in Ireland.
87. To amend the Metropolitan Building Act (1855).
88. To vest in the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings a Portion of Saint James's Park as a Site for Public Offices.
89. To increase the Amount payable out of the Revenues of India in respect of the Retiring Pay, Pensions, and other Expenses of that Nature, of her Majesty's British Forces serving in India.
90. To make Arrangements as to the Disposal and Management of Property belonging to the University of Edinburgh; and to regulate the Appropriation and Application of the Annuity of 2,500*l.* payable from the Revenues of the Harbour and Docks of Leith, under the Authority of the 1 and 2 Viet., cap. 55.
93. To provide for the Preparation, Audit, and Presentation to Parliament of annual Accounts of the Appropriation of the Moneys voted for the Revenue Departments.
101. For promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing divers Acts and Parts of Acts which have ceased to be in force.
102. To amend the Tramways (Ireland) Act (1860).
103. To apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the Surplus

of Ways and Means to the Service of the year 1861, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

104. For establishing High Courts of Judicature in India.

105. To prevent future Grant by Copy of Court Roll and certain Leases of Lands and Hereditaments in England belonging to Ecclesiastical Benefices.

106. To enable the Admiralty to close the Harbour of Portpatrick in Scotland during the Execution of certain Works in such Harbour sanctioned by Parliament.

107. To alter and amend the Law relating to Parochial and Burgh Schools, and to the Test required to be taken by Schoolmasters in Scotland.

108. To provide for the winding up the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society.

111. To amend the Probates and Letters of Administration Act (Ireland), 1857.

113. For amending and consolidating the Law relating to Industrial Schools.

114. To amend the Law with respect to Wills of Personal Estate made by British Subjects.

115. For the Government of the Navy.

116. For the Appropriation in favour of the Military Knights and the Churches of Windsor of two of the Canonries suspended in the Chapel of Windsor, and for making certain Provisions respecting the Naval Knights of Windsor.

118. To enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India.

119. To defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and Contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in Great Britain and Ireland; to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, and Surgeons' Mates of the Militia; and to authorise the employment of the Non-commissioned Officers.

120. To suspend the making of Lists and the Ballots for the Militia of the United Kingdom.

122. To continue the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854).

123. An Act to reduce and alter the Rate of Duty payable on Proceedings under the 21 and 22 Vict., cap. 72, § 88; and for other Purposes. [This merely alters some of the duties payable in the Landed Estates Court of Ireland.]

124. For amending the Law relating to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District; and for other Purposes.

125. To enable Overseers in populous Parishes to provide Offices for the proper Discharge of Parochial Business.

127. For limiting and regulating the Treasury Chest Fund.

131. To continue the Act concerning the Management of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in England, and further to amend certain Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

132. For consolidating and amending the Law relating to Industrial Schools in Scotland.

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## X.—ABSTRACTS OF PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS, &amp;c.

I. FINANCE.		Page	V. POPULATION, POOR LAWS, &c.		Page
1.	Income and Expenditure, Dec., 1860	176	54.	Poor Relief, Scotland . . . . .	192
2.	The Revenue to Sept. 30, 1861 . . . . .	177	55.	Poor Relief, Ireland . . . . .	192
3.	Customs Duties on principal Articles . . . . .	178	56.	Summary of amounts expended in England, &c. . . . .	192
4.	Revenue, Duchy of Cornwall . . . . .	178	57.	Statistics of Relief to the Poor . . . . .	194
5.	Ditto Duchy of Lancaster . . . . .	178	58.	Births, Deaths, and Marriages, England . . . . .	194
6.	Ditto India . . . . .	179	59.	Ditto, Scotland . . . . .	194
7.	Taxes imposed, repealed, and reduced . . . . .	179	60.	Marriages, Ireland . . . . .	194
8.	Income Tax . . . . .	179	61.	Lunatics, England . . . . .	195
9.	Malt Duty . . . . .	179	62.	Pauper Lunatics, Scotland . . . . .	195
10.	Paper Duty . . . . .	179			
11.	National Debt . . . . .	179			
II. CURRENCY.			VI. EMIGRATION AND COLONIAL STATISTICS.		
12.	Statement of Bank of England . . . . .	180	63.	Emigration . . . . .	195
13.	Note Circulation . . . . .	180	64.	Emigration, Ireland . . . . .	196
14.	Coinage . . . . .	180	65.	New South Wales . . . . .	196
15.	Bullion . . . . .	180	66.	Queensland . . . . .	196
III. TRADE.			67.	Victoria . . . . .	196
16.	Imports and Consumption . . . . .	181	68.	South Australia . . . . .	196
17.	Exports of Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise . . . . .	184	69.	Western Australia . . . . .	197
18.	Exports of Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce, &c. . . . .	184	70.	Tasmania . . . . .	197
19.	British Shipping . . . . .	186	71.	New Zealand . . . . .	197
20.	Vessels built . . . . .	186	72.	Canada . . . . .	197
21.	Steam Vessels registered . . . . .	186	73.	New Brunswick . . . . .	197
22.	Coasting Trade . . . . .	186	74.	British Columbia . . . . .	197
23.	Returns of Shipping employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom . . . . .	187	75.	Jamaica . . . . .	197
24.	Colonial Trade . . . . .	188	76.	Mauritius . . . . .	197
25.	British Fisheries . . . . .	188	77.	Ceylon . . . . .	197
26.	Wrecks . . . . .	188	78.	Exports to Colonies, &c., in 1861 . . . . .	198
27.	Lighthouses . . . . .	188	79.	Military Forces stationed in British dependencies . . . . .	198
28.	Sugar . . . . .	188			
29.	Rum . . . . .	189	VII. MISCELLANEOUS.		
30.	Coffee . . . . .	189	I. Education and connected Matters.		
31.	Cocoa . . . . .	189	80.	National Collections . . . . .	199
32.	Tea . . . . .	189	81.	British Museum . . . . .	199
33.	Cotton . . . . .	189	82.	National Education, Ireland . . . . .	199
34.	Wool . . . . .	189	83.	Education, Science, and Art, Grants for . . . . .	199
35.	Spirits . . . . .	189	84.	Civil Service Examinations . . . . .	199
36.	Hops . . . . .	189	85.	Visitors to Museums, &c. . . . .	200
37.	Malt . . . . .	189	2. Social Condition.		
38.	Brewers . . . . .	189	86.	Savings Banks . . . . .	200
39.	Beer Licences . . . . .	190	87.	Military Banks . . . . .	200
40.	Refreshment Houses . . . . .	190	88.	Seamen's Banks . . . . .	200
41.	Coals . . . . .	190	89.	Merchant Seamen's Fund . . . . .	200
42.	Copper . . . . .	190	3. Public Health.		
43.	Tin . . . . .	190	90.	National Vaccine Report . . . . .	200
44.	Zinc . . . . .	190	91.	Accidents in Factories . . . . .	200
45.	Lead and Lead Ore . . . . .	190	92.	Accidents on Railways . . . . .	201
IV. CRIME, POLICE, AND LAW.			4. Intercommunication.		
46.	Criminal Offences, Scotland . . . . .	190	93.	Post Office Packet Service . . . . .	201
47.	Criminal Offences, Ireland . . . . .	191	94.	Railway Traffic, Receipts and Expenditure . . . . .	201
48.	Prisoners . . . . .	191	95.	East Indian Railways . . . . .	202
49.	Police . . . . .	191	5. Agriculture.		
50.	Metropolitan Police . . . . .	191	96.	Agriculture, Ireland . . . . .	202
51.	Police, Scotland . . . . .	191	6. Other Subjects.		
52.	Constabulary, Ireland . . . . .	191	97.	Public Works and Buildings . . . . .	202
53.	Reformatory Schools, Ireland . . . . .	191	98.	Duty on Rags . . . . .	202

\* \* *Fractional Sums are omitted in some instances.*

# I.—FINANCE.

I. AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Year ended Dec. 31, 1860, and of the EXPENDITURE for the same period.

## INCOME OR REVENUE.

ORDINARY REVENUE.		£.	s.	d.
Customs . . . . .		23,032,394	16	3
Excise . . . . .		19,069,000	0	0
Stamps . . . . .		8,285,257	14	4
Taxes (Land and Assessed) . . . . .		3,126,000	0	0
Property Tax . . . . .		12,901,816	7	9
Post Office . . . . .		3,420,000	0	0
Crown Lands (Net). . . . .		289,568	4	7
OTHER RECEIPTS.				
Produce of Sale of Old Stores, and other extra Receipts		802,367	17	11
Money received from the Revenues of India . . . . .		60,000	0	0
Imprest and other Moneys . . . . .		420,825	4	1
Unclaimed Dividends received . . . . .		63,879	9	9
Amount received from Spanish Government for War Stores supplied in 1834-8 . . . . .		496,385	0	0
Total Income . . . . .		71,967,494	14	8
Excess of Expenditure over Income . . . . .		611,137	11	10
		<u>£72,578,632</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

## EXPENDITURE.

FUNDED DEBT.		£.	s.	d.
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt . . . . .		23,746,978	1	8
Unclaimed Dividends paid. . . . .		142,114	3	5
Terminable Annuities . . . . .		2,541,197	12	6
Interest of Exchequer Bonds, 1855, &c. . . . .		100,000	0	0
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Supply . . . . .		300,880	2	6
Ditto ditto Deficiency . . . . .		2,299	13	9
CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND.				
Civil List. . . . .		403,585	0	0
Annuities and Pensions . . . . .		347,538	10	0
Salaries and Allowances . . . . .		156,264	9	1
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions . . . . .		168,553	11	7
Courts of Justice . . . . .		701,530	3	4
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund . . . . .		178,426	7	2
Drawback on Wine, per Act 23 Vict. c. 22 . . . . .		284,000	0	0
SUPPLY SERVICES.				
Army . . . . .		14,168,621	4	2
Navy . . . . .		12,991,668	3	11
Miscellaneous Civil Services . . . . .		7,808,620	8	0
Salaries, &c., of Revenue Departments . . . . .		4,509,401	15	5
Packet Service, from 1st April, 1860. . . . .		725,000	0	0
China, Naval and Military Operations . . . . .		3,301,953	0	0
Total Expenditure . . . . .		<u>£72,578,632</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>



2. THE REVENUE.—AN ABSTRACT OF THE GROSS PRODUCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, in the under-mentioned periods, ended September 30, 1861, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding Year.

	Quarters ended				Year ended Sept. 30, 1860.	Quarters ended				Year ended Sept. 30, 1861.
	Dec. 31, 1859.	March 31, 1860.	June 30, 1860.	Sept. 30, 1860.		Dec. 31, 1860.	March 31, 1861.	June 30, 1861.	Sept. 30, 1861.	
Customs	£. 6,225,000	£. 5,550,618	£. 5,732,777	£. 5,888,000	£. 23,396,395	£. 5,861,000	£. 5,824,000	£. 5,821,000	£. 5,982,000	£. 23,488,000
Excise	5,300,000	4,507,000	5,114,000	5,089,000	20,070,000	4,359,000	4,873,000	5,171,000	4,221,000	18,624,000
Stamps	2,018,000	2,128,016	2,068,242	2,053,000	8,267,358	2,036,000	2,191,170	2,186,000	2,013,000	8,426,170
Taxes	1,424,000	313,000	1,354,000	166,000	3,257,000	1,293,000	314,000	1,363,000	160,000	3,130,000
Property Tax	938,000	6,002,000	1,083,816	2,281,000	10,309,816	3,510,000	4,024,000	2,588,000	991,000	11,133,000
Post Office	830,000	915,000	825,000	800,000	3,370,000	880,000	893,000	825,000	66,479	3,470,000
Grown Lands	83,000	75,000	66,000	65,568	289,568	83,000	76,000	67,000	66,479	292,479
Miscellaneous	214,830	729,173	570,339	315,598	1,849,940	228,348	338,816	377,594	297,753	1,242,511
Totals	17,112,830	20,219,807	16,819,174	16,658,166	70,809,977	18,270,348	18,535,986	18,398,594	14,601,232	69,806,160

AN ACCOUNT showing the REVENUE and other RECEIPTS of the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1861, the Application of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.

	£.	£.	£.
Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund, for the Quarter ended June 30, 1861, viz.:—Ireland	839,748	Net Amount applied out of the Income for the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1861, in redemption of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) for the Quarter ended June 30, 1861	2,065,934
Income received in the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1861, as shown above	14,601,232	Amount applied out of the Income to Supply Services, in the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1861	10,485,835
Amount raised per Act 23-24 Victoria, cap. 109, on account of Fortifications, &c.	240,000	Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1861, viz.:—	
Received in the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1861, in repayment of Advances for Public Works, &c.	288,490	Interest of the Permanent Debt	5,528,862
Balance, being the deficiency on Sept. 30, 1861, upon the Charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the Dividends and other Charges payable in the Quarter to December 31, 1861, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued in that Quarter	3,962,612	Terminable Debt	653,732
		The Civil List	100,897
		Other Charges on Consolidated Fund	521,349
		Advances for Public Works, &c.	300,438
		Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund in Ireland, for the Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1861	7,105,328
			274,985
			£19,932,082

### 3. GROSS AMOUNT produced by CUSTOMS DUTIES upon the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, in the Year 1860.

	£.		£.
Butter . . . . .	†23,881	Spirits:—Geneva . . . . .	117,520
Caoutchouc, Manufactures of . . . . .	*720	Sugar, unrefined:—From British Possessions in America . . . . .	2,204,682
Cheese . . . . .	†7,399	From Mauritius . . . . .	625,049
Clocks . . . . .	*1,556	From British Possessions in the East Indies . . . . .	532,565
Cocoa . . . . .	14,505	From Foreign Countries . . . . .	2,357,240
Coffee:—From British Possessions out of Europe . . . . .	398,452	Refined, and Sugar Candy:—From British Possessions out of Europe . . . . .	554
From Foreign Countries . . . . .	47,547	From Foreign Countries . . . . .	243,341
Corn:—Wheat . . . . .	295,314	Melasses:—From British Possessions out of Europe . . . . .	62,006
Barley . . . . .	106,103	From Foreign Countries . . . . .	68,636
Oats . . . . .	115,416	Tallow . . . . .	†7,893
Peas . . . . .	15,876	Tea . . . . .	5,444,157
Beans . . . . .	22,044	Timber and Wood:—Not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn—Of British Possessions . . . . .	28,823
Indian Corn or Maize . . . . .	92,784	Foreign . . . . .	57,380
Wheatmeal and Flour . . . . .	96,364	Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood, sawn or split:—Of British Possessions . . . . .	68,405
Other kinds of Grain and Meal . . . . .	7,145	Foreign . . . . .	139,526
Eggs . . . . .	†3,356	Firewood . . . . .	6,139
Embroidery and Needlework . . . . .	*1,371	Lathwood . . . . .	4,179
Fruits:—Currants . . . . .	233,897	Tobacco:—Stemmed . . . . .	2,902,827
Figs . . . . .	25,620	Unstemmed . . . . .	2,626,572
Lemons and Oranges . . . . .	†14,511	Manufactured, and Snuff . . . . .	144,654
Raisins . . . . .	103,196	Watches . . . . .	*2,448
Hops . . . . .	9,672	Wine:—Of British Possessions . . . . .	62,045
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes . . . . .	*539	Foreign . . . . .	1,112,058
Boot Fronts . . . . .	*541	Woollen Manufactures wholly or in part made up . . . . .	*789
Gloves . . . . .	†21,705	Yarn, Worsted, Dyed or Coloured, or fit for Embroidery or other Fancy purposes . . . . .	†353
Rice, not in the Husk . . . . .	†4,824	Other Articles . . . . .	150,920
Silk Manufactures of Europe:—Broad Stuffs of all kinds . . . . .	*5,517		
Ribbons of all kinds . . . . .	*7,601	Total Gross Produce . . . . .	23,165,764
Plush for making Hats . . . . .	*591		
Of India:—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Romals, and Tafeties . . . . .	*181	The drawbacks and allowances on quantities over-estimated, damaged, &c., was . . . . .	313,381
Of Europe and India, indiscriminately:—Other descriptions of Silk Goods . . . . .	*2,686	Total Net Produce . . . . .	£22,852,383
Spices:—Cassia Lignea . . . . .	†58		
Cinnamon . . . . .	†36		
Cloves . . . . .	†232		
Ginger . . . . .	†315		
Mace . . . . .	†199		
Nutmegs . . . . .	†784		
Pepper . . . . .	98,431		
Pimento . . . . .	†112		
Spirits:—Rum . . . . .	1,692,280		
Brandy . . . . .	721,639		

\* To 3rd March only: from 3rd March "duty free."

† To 7th March only: from 7th March "duty free."

‡ To 1st August only: from 1st August "duty free."

4. CORNWALL, DUCHY OF.—The revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860, was 68,547*l.* of which 39,634*l.* arose from the profits of courts, royalties of coal-mines, mines, quarries, sale of wood, &c.; 16,216*l.* from the Consolidated Fund in lieu of tin coinage duties, &c.; and 2704*l.* from dividends and interest on stock. The expenditure was 59,273*l.* of which 45,073*l.* were paid to the treasurer of the Prince of Wales, 1,779*l.* in superannuations, charities, law charges, &c., 6,314*l.* for expenses of management, 2,624*l.* for repairs and permanent improvements, 3,483*l.* for property

tax allowed to tenants, for annuities, &c., and the balance remains in hands of bankers or agents.

5. DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—The receipts in the year 1860 were 45,310*l.*, arising from rents and profits of courts, royalties, &c. The disbursements were 39,302*l.*, of which 25,000*l.* were paid over to the Queen's use, 6,724*l.* in salaries, &c., 1,586*l.* in charities and donations, 6,008*l.* were in hand. The remainder is made up by miscellaneous items.

**6. INDIA, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**—In the year ending April 30, 1861, the total receipts in India were 39,952,791*l.*, of which 18,146,551*l.* were derived from the land revenue, 5,638,699*l.* from opium, 803,550*l.* from the income tax, and 213,980 from trade taxes. The expenditure for the same year was 39,646,895*l.*, of which 15,279,005*l.* was on account of the military establishments, 7,705,431*l.* were the charges and expenses of collecting the revenue, including repayments, the post-office, &c., 4,084,001*l.* were for buildings, roads, and other public works, 3,168,819*l.* were for payment of the interest on the debt, and the remainder for the various items of the law and other departments of Government. The home accounts show a receipt in the same year of 22,225,541*l.* on account of India, the chief portions arising from two loans, 12,804,529*l.*, and the instalments from railway companies, 5,787,450*l.* The expenditure was 18,029,447*l.*, of which 3,636,081*l.* were for bullion sent to India, 1,953,000*l.* debenture loan paid off, 2,511,829*l.* for engineering and other expenses on railways, 1,168,220*l.* for guaranteed interest on railway and irrigation capital, 1,516,643*l.* for military and other stores, with several other smaller items for military purposes. A balance in hand is left of 4,196,093*l.*

**7. TAXES IMPOSED, REPEALED, OR REDUCED.**—In 1859 the property and income tax was re-imposed to the amount of 4,340,000*l.*; there were none repealed or reduced. In 1860, customs duties were repealed to the amount of 981,250*l.*, the articles released being butter, cheese, eggs, rice, leather boots, shoes, and gloves, oranges and lemons, silk manufactures, tallow, and a few others. Duties were reduced on currants, raisins, foreign spirits, wine, wood, and timber, and a few other minor articles, to the amount of 1,859,681*l.* The excise duty on hops was reduced by 105,000*l.* There were imposed customs duties on British Colonial spirits to the amount of 357,966*l.*, and on general rates and charges, &c., to the amount of 219,938*l.* Of excise duties there were imposed an additional charge on spirits of 650,000*l.*, on chicory of 5,000*l.*, for licences to refreshment houses, and retailers of wine, &c., 75,000*l.*, and game certificates were transferred from the excise to the stamp department, with an addition of 10,000*l.*, and the income-tax was increased by 1,060,000*l.* The total amount remitted was 3,085,931*l.*, and the total amount imposed 2,680,904*l.*

**8. INCOME TAX.**—In Great Britain, in the year ending April 5, 1860, under schedule D 273,745 persons were assessed, of whom 16,978 were for incomes under 100*l.* a year; 128,570 between 100*l.* and 150*l.*; 41,687 between 150*l.* and 200*l.*; 36,535 between 200*l.* and 300*l.*; 16,608 between 300*l.* and 400*l.* The largest amount

from any class is 395,832*l.* from incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.*; the next largest is 371,619*l.* from 512 persons with incomes between 10,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* In Ireland 17,457 persons were assessed under schedule D, to the amount of 167,907*l.*; and the largest number of contributors 8,011, with the largest amount of contributions 24,971*l.*, were furnished by persons with incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* a year; but the next largest amount, 20,743*l.*, is furnished by 2,451 contributors with incomes between 200*l.* and 300*l.*; and there are only 24 with incomes between 10,000*l.* and 50,000*l.*, and but one above 50,000*l.* The number of persons assessed had decreased by 42.

Under schedule E, 98,437 persons were charged in Great Britain, and 5,310 in Ireland, a decrease of 100. In Great Britain the most numerous class are those assessed having incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.* per year: they number 38,519, and contribute 119,088*l.*; those under 100*l.* a year number 22,121, and contribute only 30,181*l.*; the next largest amount is 105,429*l.*, furnished by 12,037 persons with incomes between 300*l.* and 400*l.* The total amount under schedule E was, in Great Britain, 636,269*l.*; in Ireland, 37,419*l.*

The net receipts of the year were, under schedule A, 4,816,518*l.*; under B, 573,795*l.*; C, 1,113,799*l.*; D, 3,247,087*l.*; and under E, 673,688*l.*; making a total of 10,424,887*l.* The impost for the year was at the rate of 9*d.* in the pound.

In the year ended Dec. 31, 1860, the net amount of Property Tax paid into the Exchequer was 12,696,655*l.*

In the financial year 1860-61, the amount of revenue estimated to have been received was 10,923,000*l.*, but the details and the actual amount have not yet been published; the rate for this year was 10*d.* in the pound.

**9. MALT DUTY.**—In the year ending March 31, 1861, the amount of malt duty charged was 5,065,825*l.*, and the amount collected 6,383,147*l.*

**10. PAPER DUTY.**—The amount of paper duty charged in the year ending March 31, 1861, was 1,506,108*l.*, and the amount then collected 1,462,825*l.*

**11. NATIONAL DEBT.**—On March 31, 1860, the national debt amounted to 785,961,998*l.*, and the interest to 23,579,340*l.* It consisted of 2,981,038*l.* at 2½ per cent. interest, 418,300*l.* at 2½ per cent., 779,258,542*l.* at 3 per cent., 2,630,769*l.* at 3½ per cent., 240,746*l.* at 3½ per cent., and 432,603*l.* at 5 per cent. The unfunded debt at the end of 1860 was 16,183,100*l.* At the end of 1860 the funded debt was 785,294,641*l.*, and the unfunded debt 16,183,100*l.*, total 801,477,741*l.*

## II.—CURRENCY.

## 12. STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the BANK of ENGLAND from the Weekly Returns of the undermentioned dates in 1860 and 1861.

	Nov. 15, '60.	Feb. 7, '61.	May 9.	July 25.	Sept. 26.
<b>ISSUE DEPARTMENT.</b>	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
DR.—Notes issued . . . . .	26,997,655	25,488,315	26,490,700	25,517,480	28,081,495
CR.—Government Debt . . . . .	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities . . . . .	3,459,900	3,459,900	3,459,900	3,634,900	3,634,900
Gold Coin and Bullion . . . . .	12,522,655	9,744,970	11,302,248	10,667,480	13,431,495
Silver Bullion . . . . .	—	1,268,345	713,452	—	—
Total . . . . .	26,997,655	25,488,315	26,490,700	25,517,480	28,081,495
<b>BANKING DEPARTMENT.</b>					
DR.—Proprietors' Capital . . . . .	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest . . . . .	3,191,718	3,485,705	3,244,842	3,401,174	3,796,020
Public Deposits . . . . .	4,804,022	4,186,479	6,083,595	4,123,460	5,810,424
Other Deposits . . . . .	12,603,792	11,927,130	12,070,911	11,984,227	11,957,808
Seven Days' and other Bills . . . . .	778,797	655,381	636,172	626,526	691,468
Total . . . . .	36,931,329	34,807,785	36,588,520	34,688,387	36,808,720
CR.—Government Securities . . . . .	9,490,273	8,444,776	10,272,938	9,606,279	10,450,800
Other Securities . . . . .	20,310,515	19,934,408	19,141,648	18,854,783	17,439,259
Notes . . . . .	6,338,385	5,609,080	6,316,015	5,374,715	8,107,915
Gold and Silver Coin . . . . .	792,156	819,521	857,919	852,610	810,746
Total . . . . .	36,931,329	34,807,785	36,588,520	34,688,387	36,808,720

## 13. NOTE CIRCULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM for the Months ending at the following dates in 1860 and 1861.

	Nov. 17, '60.	Feb. 9, '61.	May 4.	July 27.	Sept. 21.
Bank of England . . . . .	21,203,959	20,074,511	20,199,961	20,202,800	19,915,400
Private Banks . . . . .	3,501,808	3,350,959	3,358,126	3,030,202	3,035,809
Joint Stock Banks . . . . .	3,048,128	2,940,755	3,067,043	2,753,068	2,755,327
Scotland . . . . .	4,574,077	4,094,767	3,987,945	4,077,331	4,052,388
Ireland . . . . .	7,148,779	6,918,944	6,524,185	5,617,044	5,590,370
Total . . . . .	39,476,751	37,379,936	37,137,260	35,680,445	35,369,394

## 14. COINAGE.—In 1860 there were coined—

	Gold.	No.	Value.	£.	s.	d.
Sovereigns . . . . .	2,555,958	2,555,958	0	3		
Half-Sovereigns . . . . .	1,131,500	565,750	9	9		
Silver.						
Florins . . . . .	635,580	63,558	0	0		
Shillings . . . . .	1,671,120	83,556	0	0		
Sixpences . . . . .	1,100,880	27,522	0	0		
Fourpences . . . . .	4,158	69	6	0		
Threepences . . . . .	3,410,088	42,626	2	0		
Twopences . . . . .	4,752	39	12	0		
Pence . . . . .	7,920	33	0	0		
Copper Bronze.						
Pence . . . . .	5,053,440	21,056	0	0		
Halfpence . . . . .	6,630,400	13,813	6	8		
Farthings . . . . .	2,867,200	2,986	13	4		

In the year there were 357,902 ounces of worn silver purchased at the nominal value, and recoined, upon which there was a loss of 14,576*l.* 16*s.*

15. BULLION.—During the year 1860 the Bank of England bought gold in bar and foreign coin to the amount of 2,954,923*l.*, and silver to the amount of 1,658,670*l.* In the same period the Bank sold, in the same forms, gold to the amount of 5,155,990*l.*, and silver to the amount of 204,950*l.* It also paid in British gold coin 3,517,735*l.* in excess of the amount received, and was furnished with 3,121,687*l.* from the Mint. The total amount of gold imported was 12,584,684*l.* and of silver 10,393,512*l.* The export of gold amounted to 15,641,578*l.*, and of silver to 9,893,190*l.*

## III.—TRADE.

## 16. IMPORTS and CONSUMPTION of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDISE into the UNITED KINGDOM in the Year ended 31st December, 1860.

	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Computed Real Value.
<b>Animals, Living:—Oxen, Bulls, and</b>			£.
Cows . . . . . number	77,010	Free.	..
Calves . . . . . „	27,559	„	..
Sheep and Lambs . . . . . „	320,219	„	..
Swine and Hogs . . . . . „	24,452	„	..
Ashes, Pearl and Pot . . . . . cwts.	141,087	„	..
Bark for Tanners' or Dyers' use . . . . . „	418,069	„	..
Bones (whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal) . . . . . tons	62,321	„	..
Brimstone . . . . . cwts.	1,007,503	„	..
Bristles . . . . . lbs.	2,534,217	„	..
Caoutchouc . . . . . cwts.	43,039	„	..
Clocks and Watches:—Clocks . . . . . number	343,362	*50,476	..
Watches . . . . . „	154,024	*14,665	..
Cocoa . . . . . lbs.	9,009,839	3,481,463	274,541
Coffee . . . . . „	82,767,746	35,674,381	2,543,211
Corn:—Wheat . . . . . qrs.	5,880,958	5,875,963	16,554,083
Other sorts . . . . . „	7,125,667	7,044,361	10,558,162
Wheat Meal and Flour . . . . . cwts.	5,080,220	5,139,253	4,320,558
Other kinds . . . . . „	71,343	„	43,282
Cotton, Raw:—From United States . . . . . „	9,963,309	Free.	..
Brazil . . . . . „	154,347	„	..
Egypt . . . . . „	392,447	„	..
British East Indies . . . . . „	1,822,689	„	..
Other countries . . . . . „	86,304	„	..
<b>Total of Raw Cotton . . . . . „</b>	<b>12,419,096</b>	„	<b>35,756,889</b>
Cotton Manufactures, not made up . . . . . value £.	716,470	„	718,150
Cream of Tartar . . . . . cwts.	31,276	„	..
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal . . . . . „	22,486	„	..
Indigo . . . . . „	77,321	„	2,528,828
Lacdye . . . . . „	7,634	„	..
Logwood . . . . . tons	26,918	„	..
Madder and Madder Root . . . . . cwts.	283,295	„	697,627
Garancine . . . . . „	38,344	„	..
Shumac . . . . . tons	13,993	„	..
Terra Japonica . . . . . „	9,554	„	..
Cutch . . . . . „	2,164	„	..
Valonia . . . . . „	18,856	„	..
Elephants' Teeth . . . . . cwts.	10,523	„	..
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Flax . . . . . „	1,464,810	„	3,836,770
Fruit:—Currants . . . . . „	755,415	642,529	852,860
Lemons and Oranges . . . . . bushels	1,154,412	*435,183	..
Raisins . . . . . cwts.	242,770	284,077	400,807
Guano . . . . . tons	141,435	Free.	1,537,893
Hair:—Goats' Hair or Wool . . . . . lbs.	2,821,480	„	..
Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool, wholly or in part made up . . . . . value £.	453,289	†4,199	453,289
Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Hemp . . . . . cwts.	787,283	Free.	1,203,869
Jute and other vegetable substances of the nature of Hemp . . . . . „	821,892	„	660,913
Hides, Untanned:—Dry . . . . . „	236,923	„	948,072
Wet . . . . . „	611,405	„	1,971,173
Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed (except Russia Hides) . . . . . lbs.	4,707,272	„	377,267

\* To 3rd March only: from 3rd March "Free of Duty."

† To 7th March only: from 7th March "Free of Duty."

		Imported.	Entered for Home Con- sumption.	Computed Real Value. £.
Hops . . . . .	cwts.	68,918	4,298	..
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes of all kinds . . . . .	pairs	393,072	†21,146	..
Boot Fronts . . . . .	„	476,093	*63,283	..
Gloves . . . . .	„	5,318,397	‡2,591,512	..
Mahogany . . . . .	tons	44,710	§34,534	..
Metals:—Copper Ore . . . . .	„	76,285	Free.	2,211,558
Copper Regulus . . . . .	„	21,032	„	
Copper, unwrought and part wrought . . . . .	cwts.	235,060	„	
Iron, in Bars, unwrought . . . . .	tons	54,061	„	1,138,701
Steel, unwrought . . . . .	„	3,788	„	659,620
Lead, Pig and Sheet . . . . .	„	22,171	„	468,435
Spelter . . . . .	„	23,481	„	499,636
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots, Bars, or Slabs . . . . .	cwts.	58,220	„	387,307
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti . . . . .	tuns	17,029	„	878,868
Palm . . . . .	cwts.	804,326	„	1,796,465
Cocoa Nut . . . . .	„	194,309	„	458,145
Olive . . . . .	tuns	20,859	„	1,247,902
Seed Oil, of all kinds . . . . .	„	12,995	„	..
Oil Seed Cakes . . . . .	tons	108,826	„	910,840
Potatoes . . . . .	cwts.	560,762	„	136,576
Provisions:—Bacon and Hams . . . . .	„	326,106	„	878,808
Beef, Salt . . . . .	„	261,259	„	..
Pork, Salt . . . . .	„	173,009	„	..
Butter . . . . .	„	840,112	†96,387	4,078,017
Cheese . . . . .	cwts.	583,283	†59,085	1,597,569
Eggs . . . . .	number	167,695,200	†20,135,400	478,658
Lard . . . . .	cwts.	198,030	Free.	587,079
Quicksilver . . . . .	lbs.	2,966,588	„	..
Rice, not in the Husk . . . . .	cwts.	1,534,167	†257,242	1,023,108
Saltpetre . . . . .	„	329,206	Free.	663,729
Cubic Nitre . . . . .	„	745,559	„	502,086
Seeds:—Clover . . . . .	„	264,902	„	824,784
Flax and Linseed . . . . .	qrs.	1,330,623	„	3,391,938
Rape . . . . .	„	269,403	„	761,273
Silk:—Raw . . . . .	lbs.	9,178,647	„	9,985,641
Waste, Knubs, and Husks . . . . .	cwts.	17,435	„	..
Thrown . . . . .	lbs.	224,335	„	336,991
Silk Manufactures of Europe:—Broad Stuffs:—Silk or Satin . . . . .	„	451,588	*20,720	2,636,517
Gauze, Crape, and Velvet . . . . .	„	88,389	*782	
Ribbons, of all kinds . . . . .	„	530,796	*25,514	
Plush for making Hats . . . . .	„	90,730	*11,810	
Silk Manufactures of India:—Ban- dannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffeties . . . . .	pieces	233,910	*5,321	162,620
Skins:—Sheep, undressed . . . . .	No.	1,784,965	Free.	177,152
„ tanned, tawed, or dressed . . . . .	„	1,472,953	„	56,266
Lamb, undressed . . . . .	„	1,186,090	„	72,458
„ tanned, tawed, or dressed . . . . .	„	8,502	„	707
Seal, in the hair, undressed . . . . .	„	561,666	„	229,680
Goat, undressed . . . . .	„	595,550	„	68,676
„ tanned, tawed, or dressed . . . . .	„	1,512,721	„	122,321
Spices:—Cassia Lignea . . . . .	lbs.	580,560	†13,551	22,142
Cinnamon . . . . .	„	782,486	†4,085	52,585
Cloves . . . . .	„	981,308	†25,575	16,582
Ginger . . . . .	cwts.	24,704	†1,255	..
Nutmegs . . . . .	lbs.	532,221	†15,589	42,157
Pepper . . . . .	„	12,803,027	3,749,923	236,600
Pimento . . . . .	cwts.	21,127	†448	..
Spirits:—Rum . . . . .	proof galls.	7,353,114	3,729,419	757,981

\* To 3rd March only: from 3rd March "Free of Duty."

† To 7th March only: from 7th March "Free of Duty."

‡ To 1st August only: from 1st August "Duty Free."

§ From 7th March only: previously "Duty Free."

	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Computed Real Value. £.
Spirits:—Brandy . . . . . proof galls.	2,342,540	1,463,636	1,088,177
Geneva . . . . . „	635,408	261,208	76,341
Sugar, Unrefined:—First Quality (equal to White Clayed) . . . . . cwts.	86,516	48,505	134,911
Second Quality (not equal to White, but equal to Brown Clayed) . . . . . „	3,743,286	3,464,999	5,423,576
Third Quality (not equal to Brown Clayed) . . . . . „	4,977,784	5,184,093	6,283,856
Sugar, Refined, and Sugar Candy . . . . . „	345,041	266,064	590,096
Cane Juice . . . . . „	18,286	12,026	..
Melasses . . . . . „	606,765	†559,953	378,112
Tallow . . . . . „	1,430,108	*105,247	4,014,280
Tar . . . . . „	13,609	Free.	..
Tea . . . . . lbs.	88,946,532	76,859,428	6,944,042
Timber and Wood:—Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood Sawn or Split . . . . . loads	1,452,806	1,793,629	4,428,331
Staves, not exceeding 72 in. long . . . . . „	76,341	†62,855	605,007
Not Sawn or Split, or otherwise Dressed, except Hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty . . . . . „	1,273,137	1,432,153	4,853,523
Tobacco:—Stemmed . . . . . lbs.	23,717,042	18,430,638	755,093
Unstemmed . . . . . „	25,226,597	16,676,003	739,424
Manufactured, and Snuff . . . . . „	2,727,254	306,205	283,201
Turpentine, Common . . . . . cwts.	185,474	Free.	..
Wine:—Of British Possessions in South Africa . . . . . gallons	678,897	426,556	92,893
Of other British Possessions . . . . . „	6,094	1,142	6,549
From Holland . . . . . „	373,243	222,725	256,871
„ France . . . . . „	2,445,159	1,125,599	1,036,620
„ Portugal . . . . . „	2,535,760	1,776,138	898,336
„ Madeira . . . . . „	60,868	28,942	40,603
„ Spain . . . . . „	5,325,948	2,975,769	1,734,613
„ Canaries . . . . . „	16,191	4,070	4,109
„ Naples and Sicily . . . . . „	253,444	205,084	58,278
„ Other Countries . . . . . „	787,758	315,158	72,502
Various Countries, mixed in Bond for consumption (without intermixture of sorts) . . . . . „	..	277,009	..
Total of Red . . . . . „	5,218,101	3,001,413	1,563,231
Total of White . . . . . „	7,265,261	4,356,779	2,638,203
Total . . . . . „	12,483,362	7,358,192	4,201,434
Wool, sheep and lambs':—From Hanse Towns and other Parts of Europe . . . . . lbs.	38,840,961	Free.	2,839,017
British Possessions in South Africa . . . . . „	16,574,345	..	1,187,748
British East Indies . . . . . „	20,214,173	..	699,861
Australia . . . . . „	59,165,939	..	5,387,078
Other Countries . . . . . „	10,706,233	..	591,218
Total . . . . . „	145,501,651	..	10,704,922
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe . . . . . „	2,894,926	..	326,557
Woollen Manufactures:—Not made up value £.	918,927	..	918,927
Articles wholly or partially made up:—Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs . . . . . lbs.	446,176	†33,971	..
Yeast, Dried . . . . . cwts.	84,652	Free.	..

The total computed value of imported articles was . . . £210,648,643

\* To 7th March only: from 7th March "Duty Free."

† From 7th March only: previously "Duty Free."

‡ To 3rd March only: from 3rd March "Duty Free."

# 17. EXPORTS of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE in the Year ended December 31, 1860.

Cheese . . . . .	cwts.	8,208	Silk Manufactures of Europe:—		
Cocoa . . . . .	lbs.	2,421,320	Broad Stuffs: Silk or		
Coffee:—			Satin . . . . .	lbs.	8,743
Of British Possessions . . . . .	"	36,253,479	Broad Stuffs: Gauze,		
Foreign . . . . .	"	9,408,041	Crape, and Velvet . . . . .	"	959
Corn:—			Ribbons of all kinds . . . . .	"	8,157
Wheat . . . . .	qrs.	4,995	Push for making Hats . . . . .	"	140
Wheat-meal or Flour . . . . .	cwts.	8,167	Silk Manufactures of India, pieces		112,993
Cotton, Raw . . . . .	"	2,235,970	Spices:—		
Cotton Manufactures not			Cassia Lignea . . . . .	lbs.	619,857
made up . . . . .	value £.	138,928	Cinnamon . . . . .	"	691,846
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—			Cloves . . . . .	"	709,854
Cochineal . . . . .	cwts.	16,775	Ginger . . . . .	cwts.	6,263
Indigo . . . . .	"	59,365	Nutmegs . . . . .	lbs.	64,796
Lac dye . . . . .	"	4,066	Pepper . . . . .	"	9,131,827
Logwood . . . . .	tons	2,189	Pimento . . . . .	cwts.	24,043
Terra Japonica . . . . .	"	699	Spirits:—		
Cutch . . . . .	"	1,048	Rum . . . . .	prf.galls.	2,428,882
Fruit:—			Brandy . . . . .	"	608,099
Currents . . . . .	cwts.	97,365	Geneva . . . . .	"	116,240
Raisins . . . . .	"	91,596	Sugar:—		
Gnano . . . . .	tons.	20,243	Unrefined . . . . .	cwts.	286,333
Hides, Untanned—Dry	cwts.	141,169	Refined, & Candy . . . . .	"	30,839
Wet . . . . .	"	110,472	Melasses . . . . .	"	49,972
Hops . . . . .	"	1,935	Tallow . . . . .	"	9,127
Leather Manufactures:—			Tea . . . . .	lbs.	8,388,530
Gloves . . . . .	pairs.	230,845	Tobacco:—		
Metals:—			Stemmed . . . . .	"	221,787
Copper, Unwrought			Unstemmed . . . . .	"	8,149,517
and part wrought . . . . .	cwts.	73,516	Manufactured,		
Tin, in Blocks, Ingots,			and Snuff . . . . .	"	1,482,581
Bars, or Slabs . . . . .	"	10,163	Wine:—		
Oil:—			Red . . . . .	galls.	790,974
Palm . . . . .	"	184,211	White . . . . .	"	1,437,055
Cocoa Nut . . . . .	"	141,459	Mixed in Bond . . . . .	"	47,278
Olive . . . . .	tons.	1,406	Wool:—		
Quicksilver . . . . .	lbs.	2,364,414	Sheep and Lambs', of		
Rice, not in the Husk . . . . .	cwts.	1,173,489	British Possessions . . . . .		25,854,041
Saltpetre . . . . .	"	28,825	Foreign . . . . .		4,782,662
Seed:—			Alpaca and the Llama		
Flax and Linseed . . . . .	qrs.	123,824	Tribe . . . . .	"	25,164
Rape . . . . .	"	119,448	Woollen Manufactures,		
Silk:—			not made up . . . . .	value £.	26,130
Raw . . . . .	lbs.	3,153,993			
Waste, Knubs, and					
Husks . . . . .	cwts.	1,506			
Thrown . . . . .	lbs.	426,866			

# 18. EXPORTS of the PRINCIPAL and OTHER ARTICLES of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES in the Year ended 31st December, 1860.

[The Quantities and Value in this Account for the year 1859 having undergone a final revision and correction on the making up of the Registry for the annual period, will not exactly correspond with an aggregate of the Twelve Monthly Returns rendered successively within the Year. The Quantities and Value inserted for the year 1860 are liable to future alterations when revision of the Registry for that year has been made.]

		Quantities.	Declared Value.
		—	£.
Apparel and Slops . . . . .	value £		2,156,348
Beer and Ale . . . . .	barrels	534,618	1,863,998
Books, Printed . . . . .	cwts.	35,067	494,915
Butter . . . . .	"	124,529	633,280
Candles, Stearine . . . . .	lbs.	4,947,769	238,309
Cheese . . . . .	cwts.	28,571	118,850
Coals and Culm . . . . .	tons	7,348,328	3,321,539



	Quantities.	Declared Value.
	—	£.
Cordage and Cables . . . . .	cwts. 98,939	179,592
Cottons:—Calicoes, Cambrics, and Muslins, . . . . .	ydls. 2,775,450,905	40,342,819
Fustians and Mixed Stuffs . . . . .	value . . . . .	344,156
Lace and Patent Net . . . . .	doz. pairs 1,056,793	313,135
Stockings . . . . .	value . . . . .	397,423
Counterpanes and Small Wares (except Stockings) . . . . .	lbs. 6,266,722	740,876
Thread for Sewing . . . . .	197,364,947	9,875,073
Cotton Yarn . . . . .	value . . . . .	1,440,998
Earthenware and Porcelain . . . . .	barrels. 341,475	476,959
Fish:—Herrings . . . . .	value . . . . .	102,297
Other sorts . . . . .	value . . . . .	221,883
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares . . . . .	cwts. 79,390	221,452
Glass:—Flint . . . . .	33,091	44,928
Window . . . . .	630,742	324,550
Common Bottles . . . . .	value . . . . .	62,294
Plate . . . . .	value . . . . .	4,011,277
Haberdashery and Millinery . . . . .	cwts. 779,118	3,772,025
Hardwares and Cutlery . . . . .	lbs. 45,925	403,233
Leather, Tanned:—Unwrought . . . . .	lbs. 6,473,826	1,407,557
Wrought . . . . .	value . . . . .	318,304
Saddlery and Harness . . . . .	yards 143,557,449	4,432,823
Linens:—Cloths of all kinds and Cambrics . . . . .	value . . . . .	11,587
Lace of Thread . . . . .	lbs. 3,230,377	339,236
Thread . . . . .	value . . . . .	18,557
Tapes and Small Wares . . . . .	lbs. 31,152,026	1,800,927
Linen Yarn . . . . .	value . . . . .	1,230,628
Machinery:—Steam Engines . . . . .	tons 342,567	974,270
Other sorts . . . . .	311,021	2,385,956
Metals:—Iron, Pig . . . . .	453,477	3,414,335
Bar, Bolt, and Rod . . . . .	13,916	249,737
Railway, of all kinds . . . . .	74,814	833,277
Wire . . . . .	213,119	3,114,459
Cast . . . . .	32,153	986,321
Wrought, of all kinds . . . . .	139,360	749,047
Steel, Unwrought . . . . .	cwts. 344,432	1,803,592
Copper, Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c. . . . .	38,551	237,787
Sheets and Nails (including Mixed or Yellow Metal) . . . . .	36,642	211,566
Wrought, or other sorts . . . . .	tons 23,643	541,347
Brass of all sorts . . . . .	5,917	158,301
Lead, Pig, Rolled and Sheet, and Lead Shot . . . . .	cwts. 54,799	363,469
Lead Ore, Red and White, and Litharge . . . . .	value . . . . .	1,498,681
of Lead . . . . .	gallons 9,288,225	1,132,324
Tin, Unwrought . . . . .	value . . . . .	475,810
Tin Plates . . . . .	value . . . . .	240,345
Oil, Seed . . . . .	value . . . . .	564,217
Painters' Colours . . . . .	tons 696,714	358,090
Pickles and Sauces . . . . .	lbs. 576,830	729,867
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches . . . . .	value . . . . .	289,654
Salt . . . . .	value . . . . .	557,480
Silk Manufactures:—Stuffs, Handkerchiefs, and Ribbons (of Silk only) . . . . .	lbs. 435,212	529,413
Other Articles (of Silk only) entered at value . . . . .	456,661	294,878
Silk Manufactures mixed with other Materials . . . . .	cwts. 194,988	249,695
Silk, Thrown . . . . .	2,044,572	962,906
Silk Twist and Yarn . . . . .	gallons 2,058,157	286,651
Soap . . . . .	value . . . . .	750,271
Soda . . . . .	cwts. 86,009	239,762
Spirits, British . . . . .	value . . . . .	250,655
Stationery . . . . .	lbs. 11,673,844	868,781
Sugar, Refined . . . . .	pieces 579,135	3,003,441
Telegraphic Wire and Apparatus . . . . .	yards 93,079,584	4,405,603
Wool, Sheep and Lambs' . . . . .	value . . . . .	
Woolens:—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseymeres . . . . .	pieces 579,135	3,003,441
Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets, and Carpets . . . . .	yards 93,079,584	4,405,603

	Quantities.	Declared Value. £.
Woollens :—		
Entered at value . . . . . value		493,526
Stockings . . . . . doz. pairs	272,332	163,669
Worsted Stuffs . . . . . pieces	2,616,756	4,097,622
Woollen and Worsted Yarn . . . . . cwts.	245,839	3,843,396
Total Declared Value	Enumerated Articles . . . . .	126,766,762
	Unenumerated Articles . . . . .	9,076,055
	All Articles . . . . .	£135,842,817

19. **BRITISH SHIPPING.**—On December 31, 1860, the number of sailing vessels registered in the various ports of England and Wales was 7,064 under 50 tons, the tonnage of which was 219,022; and 12,437 above 50 tons, the tonnage 3,151,571. In Scotland the number was 1,167 under 50 tons, the tonnage 35,538; and 2,005 above 50 tons, the tonnage 516,674. In Ireland the vessels under 50 tons numbered 1,017, the tonnage 30,150; and those above 50 tons 1,086, the tonnage 181,435. In the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, there were 513 vessels under 50 tons, tonnage 12,715; and 374 above 50 tons, tonnage 57,219. Total of sailing vessels, 25,663; total amount of tonnage 4,204,324,—a small decrease over the preceding year. The steam vessels were,—in England, 684 under 50 tons, tonnage 15,513; and 822 above 50 tons, tonnage 323,509. In Scotland, 83 under 50 tons, tonnage 2,003; above 50 tons, 231, tonnage 69,576. In Ireland, 35 under 50 tons, tonnage 955; above 50 tons, 133, tonnage 40,796. In the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, the number of steam vessels was 12, all above 50 tons but two, tonnage 1,975. Total of steam vessels 2,000, tonnage 454,327, a small increase above that of 1859, the chief increase being in Ireland. The number of vessels registered in the year, in various British colonies and possessions, was,—in Africa, 291 sailing vessels, tonnage 26,494, and 5 steamers of 437 tons; in Australia, 1,428 sailing vessels, and 104 steamers, of which 213 sailing vessels and 4 steamers belong to New Zealand, the tonnage of the whole 146,613; in the North American colonies, 6,857 sailing vessels, and 165 steam vessels, tonnage 639,612, an increase of more than 30,000 tons over 1859. In the British West Indies there were 664 sailing vessels and 3 steamers, tonnage 23,018. There was a slight decrease in all the colonies. The total number of British and colonial vessels, sailing and steamers, was 37,180, and the total tonnage 5,494,825.

20. **VESSELS BUILT, &c.**—In 1860 there were built and registered in the United Kingdom, 686 timber sailing vessels, tonnage 112,097, and 46 timber steam vessels, tonnage 2,391; 32 iron sailing vessels, tonnage 13,584, and 151 iron steam vessels, tonnage 51,363; a total of 915 vessels, tonnage 179,435; a small decrease from 1859. The ships built in British possessions, and registered as British, numbered 651, with a tonnage of 105,793. The number of colonial-built ves-

sels, registered in British ports, was 23, tonnage 11,689, all from North American colonies. Of foreign-built vessels registered, there were 54, tonnage 19,271. There were 718 sailing vessels, and 26 steam vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, of which the total tonnage was 172,784, wrecked in the year 1860, an increase on the previous year; and 75 vessels were broken up, tonnage 12,668.

21. **STEAM VESSELS.**—The total number on the registry on Jan. 1, 1861, was 1,945, of which the registered tonnage was 440,880, and the amount of gross tonnage 686,417.

22. **COASTING TRADE.**—The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared coastwise, during the year 1860, was, to various ports in England, including their repeated voyages, *inwards*, British, 90,171 sailing vessels, tonnage 7,227,577; steam vessels, 16,038, tonnage 3,925,404; foreign sailing vessels, 594, tonnage 96,020; steam vessels, 3, tonnage 354. In Scotland, British, sailing vessels, 14,043, tonnage 890,541; steam vessels, 6,590, tonnage 1,386,454; foreign, sailing vessels, 62, tonnage 4,877; steam 1, tonnage 324. In Ireland, British, sailing vessels, 19,238, tonnage 1,487,997; steam vessels, 7,039, tonnage 1,996,738; foreign, sailing vessels, 6, tonnage 635. In the Isle of Man, sailing vessels, 1,381, tonnage 73,776; steam vessels, 70, tonnage 13,160. There were no foreign steam vessels, either *inwards* or *outwards*, to or from the Isle of Man. *Outwards*, from various ports in England, British, sailing vessels, 103,714, tonnage 8,928,783; steam vessels, 16,042, tonnage 3,839,647; foreign, sailing vessels, 396, tonnage 71,086; steam vessels, 4, tonnage 641. From Scotland, British, sailing vessels, 16,301, tonnage 1,015,888; steam vessels, 6,363, tonnage 1,329,514; foreign, sailing vessels, 84, tonnage 7,620. From Ireland, British, sailing vessels, 7,316, tonnage 433,733; steam vessels, 7,039, tonnage 1,996,738; foreign, sailing vessels, 160, tonnage 20,709. Isle of Man, sailing vessels, 790, tonnage 20,709. Total, *inwards*, British, 164,927 vessels, tonnage 16,988,124; foreign, 666 vessels, tonnage 102,220. *Outwards*, British, 157,642 vessels, tonnage 16,977,554; foreign, 644 vessels, tonnage 100,456. There has been an increase of the British shipping, both *inward* and *outward*, of about half a million tons in each; but as the foreign trade increased nearly 25 per cent., the increase is only about 40,000 tons.

23. A RETURN of the SHIPPING employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom, exhibiting the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS that Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards (including their repeated Voyages), separating British from Foreign Vessels, also Steam from Sailing Vessels, and distinguishing the Trade with each Country, in the Year 1860. [Sa. is for Sailing Vessels; St. for Steam Vessels.]

COUNTRIES.		INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
		British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Russia	{ St.	192	101,972	48	22,841	187	99,033	47	20,486
	{ Sa.	1,587	369,695	2,074	457,554	1,135	242,778	1,242	227,552
Sweden	{ St.	54	19,766	29	6,892	55	20,987	29	6,587
	{ Sa.	237	40,497	2,035	357,306	200	35,605	1,619	266,351
Norway	{ St.	18	5,814	18	8,853	20	7,127	34	12,528
	{ Sa.	56	4,389	1,738	307,598	62	10,119	1,960	345,779
Denmark	{ St.	125	51,982	53	11,775	48	14,199	72	16,687
	{ Sa.	127	20,783	1,740	148,261	368	59,973	4,869	580,379
Prussia	{ St.	119	45,484	81	21,036	109	43,093	58	14,706
	{ Sa.	753	104,742	2,395	436,555	645	91,530	1,870	337,398
Germany	{ St.	695	234,086	380	170,790	680	228,203	339	121,051
	{ Sa.	1,406	284,160	2,104	267,998	1,409	277,351	2,224	222,298
Holland	{ St.	1,059	307,512	263	58,978	953	260,672	256	56,943
	{ Sa.	1,383	221,713	1,518	226,699	1,261	198,764	642	55,284
Belgium	{ St.	500	125,451	137	33,276	423	117,478	75	24,474
	{ Sa.	746	87,389	927	140,557	607	54,558	163	24,411
Channel Isles	{ St.	593	89,703	*		587	90,717	.	.
	{ Sa.	1,259	115,937	64	6,725	876	66,844	1	39
France	{ St.	2,469	489,954	214	31,009	2,222	463,495	49	14,801
	{ Sa.	4,443	547,584	4,941	543,075	4,568	591,485	4,020	336,886
Portugal	{ St.	147	61,304	4	2,568	157	65,563	3	924
	{ Sa.	687	82,225	176	27,534	618	79,587	394	67,817
Spain	{ St.	50	19,958	57	18,210	51	17,811	54	16,815
	{ Sa.	818	124,323	278	54,680	1,303	241,141	863	168,435
Gibraltar	{ St.	35	18,878	.	.	55	27,544	1	266
	{ Sa.	28	5,384	12	2,891	223	37,268	69	17,278
Italian States	{ St.	94	62,311	1	388	113	73,796	5	1,379
	{ Sa.	395	63,077	281	52,620	590	125,246	1,027	260,385
Malta	{ St.	1	426	.	.	14	11,761	.	.
	{ Sa.	20	4,794	8	1,617	186	52,372	121	37,926
Ionian Isles.	{ St.	8	2,898	.	.	1	918	.	.
	{ Sa.	39	5,797	4	414	43	10,338	43	14,145
Greece	{ St.	26	12,316	.	.	14	6,189	3	1,304
	{ Sa.	72	11,593	3	768	62	14,209	52	15,493
Turkey	{ St.	45	38,658	2	903	42	35,703	3	1,937
	{ Sa.	166	35,320	188	48,134	246	61,104	327	94,489
Wallachia & Moldavia.	{ St.	4	1,036	.	.	9	2,434	.	.
	{ Sa.	143	29,284	279	59,683	38	6,876	26	4,060
Syria	{ St.	1	418	.	.	.	.	.	.
	{ Sa.	7	1,146	.	.	36	8,814	16	4,053
Africa	{ St.	139	119,421	.	.	124	104,000	1	678
	{ Sa.	556	169,444	178	46,455	663	212,923	320	85,899
Asia	{ St.	4	4,862	.	.	19	11,512	.	.
	{ Sa.	1,052	740,429	122	81,905	1,388	1,005,278	524	361,470
America:—									
British N.	{ St.	38	46,711	.	.	36	43,231	.	.
Colonies.	{ Sa.	1,737	841,163	403	200,905	1,369	664,378	117	50,550
British W.	{ St.	1	1,798	.	.	4	1,202	.	.
Indies	{ Sa.	758	233,738	55	14,950	590	182,177	52	15,421
Foreign W.	{ St.	25	42,653	3	2,324	30	47,827	1	687
Indies	{ Sa.	199	56,596	280	75,215	198	57,808	483	149,438
United States	{ St.	156	212,583	2	3,026	166	223,152	36	53,531
	{ Sa.	459	290,661	1,317	1,232,841	463	299,526	1,335	1,227,837
Central and Sthn States	{ St.	21	22,935	8	11,306	16	20,205	10	10,894
	{ Sa.	675	238,649	254	86,661	810	282,060	371	141,844
Falkland Isles	{ St.	1	257	.	.	1	310	.	.
The Whale Fisheries	{ St.	12	3,846	.	.	11	4,032	.	.
	{ Sa.	49	13,504	.	.	50	13,608	3	998
Total		26,480	6,880,000	24,674	5,283,776	26,154	7,025,914	25,820	5,490,593

**24. COLONIAL TRADE.**—The number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from the various ports in the United Kingdom in the year 1860, from and to the British colonies, were—*Inwards*, in England, British, 4,217 sailing vessels, tonnage 1,631,764; steam vessels, 683, tonnage 162,109; foreign, 583 sailing vessels, tonnage 271,004. In Scotland, British, 412 sailing vessels, tonnage 179,033; steam vessels, 8, tonnage 8,186; foreign, 17 sailing vessels, tonnage 5,832. In Ireland, British, 348 sailing vessels, tonnage 128,590; steam vessels 3, tonnage 1,308. In the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, 40 sailing vessels, tonnage 5,882. *Outwards*, from England, 4,119 sailing vessels, tonnage 1,718,815; steam vessels, 704, tonnage 181,329; foreign, sailing vessels, 795, tonnage 413,515; steam vessel, 1, tonnage 266. From Scotland, British, 476 sailing vessels, tonnage 221,222; steam vessels, 22, tonnage 9,997; foreign, 34 sailing vessels, tonnage 14,158. From Ireland, British, 234 sailing vessels, tonnage 92,438; steam vessel, 1, tonnage 1,069; foreign, 30 sailing vessels, tonnage 10,738. From the Channel Islands, British, 63 sailing vessels, tonnage 8,167. The total number of British ships entered inwards was 5,711, tonnage 2,116,872; of foreign there were 647 vessels, tonnage 294,721,—a decrease in foreign, and an increase of British vessels and tonnage over 1859. Of British ships cleared outward, there were 5,626, tonnage 2,235,039; of foreign, 860 ships, tonnage 438,677,—an increase in both British and foreign vessels.

**25. BRITISH FISHERIES.**—In the report for the year ending December 31, 1860, it is stated that the total quantity of herrings cured during 1860 was 681,193½ barrels, the total quantity branded 231,913½ barrels, and the total quantity exported 377,970½ barrels,—being an increase over the preceding year of 189,706 barrels in the quantity cured, of 73,237½ in the quantity branded, and of 104,991 in the quantity exported. In the cod and ling department, the returns show that 115,688 cwts. were cured dried, and 4,339½ barrels cured in pickle; and that the total quantity exported was 32,221 cwts. cured dried, being a decrease upon the preceding year of 2,695 cwts. cured dried, and 1,023 barrels cured in pickle, and of 3,702 cwts. cured dried in the total quantity exported. In the herring, cod, and ling fisheries, there were employed 12,721 boats, manned by 42,430 fishermen and boys; and the total estimated value of the boats, nets, and lines used in these fisheries during the same period was 750,196*l.*,—being a decrease upon the preceding year of 81 boats and 632 fishermen, but an increase of 11,100*l.* in the estimated value of boats and nets.

**26. WRECKS.**—The Board of Trade Annual Report for the year 1860 shows that, although not so disastrous as the stormy year 1859, the number of wrecks or other casualties in 1860 was above the average of the last seven years. The average was

1,184, while the total casualties off the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1860 was 1,379. In 1859, however, the loss of the Royal Charter and the Pomona occasioned a fearful amount of death, from which 1860 was spared. The loss of life in 1860 was 536, while in 1859 it had been 1,645. The number of lives saved was 3,697, of which 326 was by life-boats; 408 by rocket and mortar apparatus; 2,949 by ships' own boats, shore boats, steamers, &c.; and 14 by individual exertion. The life-boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution were employed on 154 occasions, and for their exertions the life-boat men were paid 797*l.* by the Institution. The total wrecks numbered 541, and ships damaged 838; of the total 715 belonged to the collier class, conveying coals, ores, and stones; and 664 conveying various cargoes, ballast, or passengers. One curious fact is stated, namely, that of the whole number of casualties 731 occurred during calms or fresh gales, while during strong gales and storms there were but 648; and the Report states that the larger number of casualties had occurred "under circumstances in which a ship, if seaworthy, and properly manned and found, ought to be well able to keep the sea." The total loss is roughly estimated at 603,065*l.*; the amount insured was 484,279*l.*, of which 463,005*l.* was upon 514 ships, and only 21,274*l.* upon 21 cargoes.

From the Report it appears there are now 173 life-boats in the United Kingdom, of which 91 are under the management of the Life-boat Institution, but subsidized by the Board of Trade; 21 are maintained by the Institution, 5 are maintained wholly by the Board of Trade, and 56 by local bodies; and 233 rocket and mortar stations maintained by the Government, of which 166 are in England, 26 in Scotland, and 41 in Ireland. The Coast-guard, who have the management of these, are stated to have acquired great dexterity in using the apparatus; but complaint is made of the general unskilfulness of crews to whom the projectiles are thrown, in making the best use of them, although instructions have been distributed among them by handbills, and inserted in ships' logs.

**27. LIGHTHOUSES.**—According to the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of the lights, buoys, &c., of the United Kingdom, there were, in 1860, in England 171 lights on shore and 41 floating lights; in Scotland 113 on shore, and 1 floating light; and in Ireland 73 on shore, and 5 floating lights: a total of 357 lights on shore, of which 160 are under local authorities, and 47 floating lights, which with the 197 on shore are all under the general authority of the Trinity House, Northern Commissioners of Scotland, and Ballast Board of Ireland.

**28. SUGAR.**—The total quantity of unrefined sugar imported into the United Kingdom in 1860 was 8,817,277 cwts., of which 3,495,802 cwts. were from foreign ports,

and the remainder from British possessions. Of refined sugar and sugar-candy in the same year, there were imported 922 cwts. from British possessions, and 344,089 cwts. of foreign; and 605 cwts. of British, and 264,509 cwts. of foreign, were entered for home consumption. The quantity of unrefined sugar entered for home consumption was 8,506,882 cwts., and the duty amounted to 5,833,424*l*. The average price for the year was 29*s*. 4*d*. per cwt. The quantity of molasses imported was 239,356 cwts.

29. RUM.—In 1860 the total quantity imported was 7,027,854 gallons, of which 6,280,416 gallons were from the British West Indies and Guiana, 333,345 from the Mauritius, 346,691 gallons from the East Indies and Ceylon, and 67,402 gallons of foreign produce.

30. COFFEE.—The total quantity imported in 1860 was 70,724,114 lbs., of which 3,827,371 lbs. were from Jamaica, 2,328,802 lbs. from Bombay, 3,642,289 lbs. from Bengal, 50,322,797 lbs. from Ceylon, and the remainder from various parts of British India and the West India islands. No distinction is now made at the Custom House between British and foreign.

31. COCOA.—The total quantity of cocoa imported in 1860 was 3,733,993 lbs. of which 787,704 lbs. were from Grenada, 2,458,767 lbs. from Trinidad, the remainder from the other West India islands.

32. TEA.—The quantity imported and consumed in the United Kingdom in 1860 was 76,816,394 lbs., producing a duty of 5,441,151*l*., and being at the rate of 2 lbs. 10 oz. for each individual of the population for the year.

33. COTTON.—The total amount imported in 1860 was 1,890,938,752 lbs., of which 1,115,890,608 lbs. were from the United States, 204,141,168 lbs. from British possessions in the East Indies, 1,050,784 lbs. from the British West Indies and Guiana, 44,036,608 lbs. from the Mediterranean, chiefly from Egypt, 17,286,864 lbs. from Brazil, and 8,532,720 lbs. from other countries. Something less than two-thirds of the whole reaching us from the United States, and about one-ninth from British possessions.

34. WOOL.—The total quantity imported in 1860 was 143,396,577 lbs.; of which 59,165,939 lbs. were from Australia, 20,214,173 lbs. from British possessions in the East Indies, 16,574,345 lbs. from British possessions in South Africa, 38,840,961 lbs. from the Hanse Towns and other countries of Europe; 10,706,233 lbs. from other countries; and 2,894,926 lbs. of alpaca wool from various places. Thus more than three-fifths of the total importation was from British possessions.

35. SPIRITS.—In the year 1860 there were distilled 7,868,525 gallons of proof spirits in England, 13,946,536 gallons in Scotland, and 6,474,670 gallons in Ireland, a total of 28,289,731 gallons; an increase of 632,010 gallons over that of 1859. The duty was paid on 21,873,384 gallons for the United Kingdom—a decrease of nearly 2½ million gallons, the duty having been raised to 10*s*. per gallon, producing the sum of 9,702,807*l*. The duty was paid on 10,108,522 gallons in England, 6,428,549 in Scotland, and 5,336,313 in Ireland. The total quantity of British spirits exported in the year was 1,907,200 gallons, and 469,281 gallons of British compounds and spirits of wine. The quantity bonded amounted to 10,586,498 gallons, of which 6,419,787 were in Ireland. There were also produced 36,202 gallons of methylic alcohol sold by the excise, and 299,366 gallons sent out by persons licensed to sell the same.

36. HOPS.—The number of acres growing hops in 1860 was 46,272, and the weight of hops produced and charged with duty, was 1,162,777 lbs.; the total duty amounted only to 69,767*l*. In the year 22,385 lbs. of British hops were exported, and 1,934 cwts. 3 qrs. of foreign hops re-exported; while 68,918 cwts. were imported, of which 4,293 cwts. were charged with duty for home consumption; and from Jan. 1. to Feb. 8, 1861, there were entered for home consumption also 24,844 cwts. 2 qrs.

37. MALT.—In the year ending Sept. 30, 1860, there were made in England 4,953,606 quarters of malt, in Scotland 672,941 quarters, and in Ireland 344,282 quarters—a total of 5,970,829 quarters. Of this quantity 633,238 quarters were free of duty, either as berry used for distilling purposes, or exported. The quantity used by wholesale brewers was 3,685,517 quarters, by victuallers brewing their own beer 943,723 quarters, and by retail brewers 446,565 quarters.

38. BREWERS, &c.—On October 10, 1860, there were 2,326 brewers in England, 64,455 victuallers, 41,543 persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 2,961 licensed to sell beer not to be drunk on the premises. By these persons 36,697,131 bushels of malt were used, of which 26,024,441 were by brewers, 7,329,824 by victuallers, 3,038,958 by persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 303,808 by others not so licensed. In Scotland there were 105 brewers, and 12,040 victuallers, of whom only 126 brewed, using 219,962 bushels of malt, while the brewers used 1,409,486 bushels. In Ireland there were 109 brewers, using 2,279,973 bushels of malt, and 17,101 victuallers, of whom none brewed. The quantity of beer exported in the same period from the United Kingdom was 574,872 barrels, of the declared value of 2,055,479*l*., of which 529,002 barrels were exported from England.

39. **BEER LICENCES.**—The number of persons who have taken out licences to brew was, in 1860, in England, 38,977; in Scotland, 243, and in Ireland, only 98.

40. **REFRESHMENT HOUSES.**—The number of licences granted, from the passing of the act in June 1860, up to March 1861, were 1,801 in England and 15 in Ireland at 10s. 6d.; and 3,521 in England and 17 in Ireland at 1l. 1s. The licences to refreshment houses to sell foreign wine to be consumed on the premises were all in England, and were 296 at 3l. 3s., and 251 at 5l. 5s. To sell foreign or British wine, not to be consumed on the premises, there were 481 in England and 5 in Ireland at 2l. 2s., and 233 in England and 1 in Ireland at 3l. 3s. The number of refreshment-house licences and wine licences granted to persons licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises was 1,812, of which 593 were refreshment-house licences.

41. **COALS.**—The quantities of coals, cinders, coke, culm, and patent fuel shipped and sent coastways to other ports of the United Kingdom in 1860, were, of coal 10,522,126 tons, of cinders 40,203 tons, of culm 158,387 tons, of patent fuel 26,197 tons. The total quantity exported in the year was 7,060,388 tons of coal, 247,761 tons of cinders, 13,683 tons of culm, and 90,743 tons of patent fuel; the declared total value of all which was 3,371,631l. The quantity of coal brought into London was 3,573,377 tons coastways, and 1,499,899 tons by railways and canals. There were also 18,951 tons of patent fuel brought coastways.

42. **COPPER.**—In 1860 there were imported into the United Kingdom 76,285 tons of copper ore; 21,032 tons of regulus; 4,070

tons of unwrought copper in bricks, pigs, &c.; 896 tons of old copper for remanufacture, 7,683 tons partly wrought in bars, rods, &c.; 447 tons of plates and coins; and 915 cwts. of copper manufacture and engraved plates. Chili, Cuba, and Spain furnish the larger portion of the ore, but Australia sent 8,350 tons, and New Zealand 115 tons. Of British copper the total exportation was 26,116 tons 16 cwts., of which 17,230 tons were in the form of sheets, yellow metal, nails, &c. There were 604 tons of foreign ore re-exported, and 3,686 tons 10 cwts. of regulus, unwrought copper, &c.

43. **TIN.**—In 1860 the quantity of tin imported into the United Kingdom amounted to 2,911 tons, and 674 tons of tin ore and regulus; and there were exported 2,740 tons 11 cwts. of British, and 395 tons of foreign tin, and 508 tons 3 cwts. of foreign tin ore and regulus.

44. **ZINC.**—Of zinc or spelter there were imported in 1860, 23,481 tons, of lapis calaminaris 4,368 tons, and of oxide of zinc 935 tons. The exports were—of British zinc 5,271 tons 9 cwts., of foreign 4,211 tons 12 cwts., and 79 tons of foreign oxide of zinc.

45. **LEAD AND LEAD ORE.**—In 1860 the quantities imported were—pig and sheet lead 22,171 tons; lead ore 811 tons; white lead 163 tons; of which 17,834 tons came from Spain. The quantities exported were—British, 122 tons of lead ore, 21,986 tons of pig and rolled lead, 187 tons of shot, 543 tons of litharge, 2,455 tons of red lead, and 2,813 tons of white lead; of foreign there were exported only 64 tons altogether. Russia, the United States, Australia, and China are the largest customers, taking more than 15,000 tons collectively.

#### IV.—CRIME, POLICE, AND LAW.

[The Judicial Statistics of England and Wales will be found at p. 203.]

46. **CRIMINAL OFFENCES, SCOTLAND.**—The returns of criminal offenders for the year 1860 show that the total number of persons committed for trial, or bailed, in Scotland, for the year were 3,287, of whom 2,306 were males and 981 were females. Of these 3,287 offenders, 674 could neither read nor write, and 1,892 could only read and write imperfectly. As to the nature of the offences, they are thus classified in the table:—Offences against the person, 638; offences against property, committed with violence, 278; offences against property, committed without violence, 1,467; malicious offences against property, 32; forgery and offences against the currency, 57; other offences not included in the above classes, 170. Of the 3,287 persons committed for trial or bailed, 2,414 were convicted, 24 were outlawed, 3 were found insane on arraignment, 201 were acquitted on trial, 168 with a verdict of “not proven,” and 33 with a verdict of

“not guilty;” 489 were discharged without trial by the Lord Advocate and his deputies, and 156 were discharged without trial “from other causes,” the total acquitted or discharged being 846. There was no sentence of death, and only one of penal servitude for life. The great majority of the sentences were imprisonment for comparatively short periods, there being no fewer than 637 of imprisonment for one month and under, 519 for three months and above one month, and 415 for between three and four months. The county which showed the greatest number of offenders was Lanark, 712; Edinburgh comes next, supplying 423 offenders; Renfrew, 261; Forfar, 247; Inverness, 144; Argyle, 127; Wigtown, 112; Roxburgh, 134; Ayr, 103. No other county numbers 100, while Sutherland only contributes 5 offenders, and Selkirk 6. The year 1860 shows a decrease of 185 committals from those of 1859 and of 89 convictions.

47. CRIMINAL OFFENCES, IRELAND.—In 1860 the total number of persons committed for trial was 5,386, of whom 3,996 were males and 1,390 females; a decrease of 479 from the commitments of 1859, and a marked decrease of juvenile offenders continuing from 1852, when the number of commitments of offenders under 16 was 1713, while in 1860 it was only 201, and in 1859 had been 273. Of the total number of commitments, 1,941 were for offences against the person, and of these 930 were acquitted or not prosecuted; 14 were insane; 997 were convicted, of whom 7 were sentenced to death, but only 2 executed; 22 were sentenced to various periods of penal servitude; 653 to various terms of imprisonment; and 310 to be whipped, to find sureties, or were pardoned. For offences against property committed with violence, there were 381 committed for trial, of whom 317 were males, and 64 females; of these 217 were acquitted or discharged; 53 were convicted, and sentenced to various terms of penal servitude; and 111 to various terms of imprisonment and minor punishments. For offences against property without violence, there were 1,891 commitments, of whom 710 were acquitted or discharged; 7 were insane; 177 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of penal imprisonment; 997 to various terms of imprisonment and minor punishments. For malicious offences against property there were 41 prisoners; of whom 30 were acquitted or discharged, and 1 was insane; 10 were convicted, of whom 4 were sentenced to various terms of penal imprisonment, and 6 to various terms of imprisonment and minor punishments. For forgery and offences against the currency, there were 62 prisoners, of whom 22 were acquitted; of the 40 convicted 4 were sentenced to various terms of penal imprisonment, and 36 to various terms of imprisonment and minor punishments. For all other offences not included in the foregoing, there were 1,070 persons committed; of whom 560 were for breaches of the peace; and 154 for attempts at rescue, and refusing to aid officers; of the total, 474 were acquitted or discharged, and 2 were insane; of the 594 convictions, 37, all for felonies not included in the preceding classes, were sentenced to various terms of penal imprisonment, and 557 to various terms of imprisonment or minor punishments. Of the total convictions 65 were sent to reformatory schools. The summary convictions at petty sessions, and cases decided before magistrates in the year, was 18,444; and the total commitments for drunkenness numbered 10,570, of whom 8,222 were males, and 2,348 were females.

48. PRISONERS.—In the Government prisons for convicts, there were, on May 1, 1861, in England, of males, 5,890, of females, 1,175. The females were in the prisons of Brixton, Fulham, and Milbank; the males at Chatham, Dartmoor, Milbank, Parkhurst,

Pentonville, Portland, Portsmouth, and Woking. There were, in addition, in cells rented by Government at Wakefield, 316, and at Leicester, 397 convicts. In Scotland, there were at the same time in Perth prison, 564 convicts, and 28 criminal lunatics. In Ireland, in the prisons of Mountjoy, Spike Island, Philipstown, Smithfield, and Lusk (agricultural), 996 males, and 406 female convicts.

49. POLICE.—On Sept. 29, 1860, the total effective force of the Police in the counties and boroughs of England and Wales (exclusive of the metropolitan districts) was 13,493, a slight increase on that of 1859; but the Report still details many cases of inefficiency in the counties, but more especially in the boroughs.

50. METROPOLITAN POLICE.—On Jan. 1, 1861, there were employed in the Metropolitan Police 22 superintendents, 189 inspectors, 701 sergeants, and 5,705 constables; a total of 6,617, and an increase over 1859 of 631 persons. The total expense of the establishment for the preceding year had been 491,427*l.* and 490,470*l.* had been received. A balance of 42,638*l.* was in hand on Jan. 1, 1860, and a balance remained in hand on Jan. 1, 1861, of 41,691*l.* Of the amount received 317,390*l.* were from the police-rate of 6*d.* in the pound, on an estimated rental of 12,695,745*l.*; the Treasury paid 105,798*l.*; and the remainder is made up of sums paid for special duties, fines, and other miscellaneous receipts.

51. POLICE, SCOTLAND.—On March 15, 1861, the police of Scotland consisted of 895 men and officers for the various counties, and of 1,637 for the burghs and cities, of which 701 were in Glasgow, 339 in Edinburgh, and 105 in Dundee.

52. CONSTABULARY, IRELAND.—On Jan. 1, 1861, the total force numbered 12,079 men, with 381 additional reserved force at the dépôt, with a total of 361 horses. Of the total 300 were officers, from sub-inspectors upward. The rest were constables, varying in pay from 6*o.* to 24*l.* per annum; of this last class there were 740; and at 27*l.* 14*s.* per annum, there were 8,543. The total expenditure for the year was 609,542*l.* The number of stipendiary magistrates was 72, at salaries ranging from 300*l.* to 500*l.* per annum.

53. REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, IRELAND.—On December 31, 1860, there were 9 of these schools in Ireland, of which 6 were Roman Catholic, and 3 Protestant. They were calculated to receive 645 inmates, and on Dec. 31, they contained 373. Towards their support the State pays 4,618*l.*, 650*l.* are contributed from rates, 2,006*l.* by donations and subscriptions, and 140*l.* by parents and guardians of the children received.

## V.—POOR LAWS, POPULATION, ETC.

54. POOR RELIEF, SCOTLAND.—In the year 1860, the total amount expended for poor relief in Scotland, was 663,277*l*.

55. POOR RELIEF, IRELAND.—In the year ending Sept. 30, 1860, the total expenditure on poor relief, was 454,531*l*., of which 272,682*l*. were for in-maintenance and clothing, 5,514*l*. were for out-door relief, and 176,335*l*. for establishment and other expenses incidental to the management and repairs of workhouses, and of carrying out all the provisions of the Poor Relief Act. The total showed an increase of 40,670*l*.

over the year ending Sept. 30, 1859. The number of persons relieved during the year was 170,549 in the house, and 8,965 out-door relief, an increase of more than 20,000 over the preceding year. The greatest number of inmates in union workhouses had been 46,545 on March 3, 1860; the smallest on Oct. 1, 1859, when the number was 35,246. On May 1, 1861, there were 47,677 inmates of workhouses, of whom 18,619 were males and 29,058 females; 16,517 were under 15 years of age; and of the whole, 6,183 were Protestants, and 41,494 Roman Catholics.

56. SUMMARY of the AMOUNTS EXPENDED for IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half-Year ended at Lady-day 1861, in 646 UNIONS and SINGLE PARISHES, under Boards of Guardians.

Divisions and Union Counties.	Unions and Single Parishes.	Number of Parishes.	Population 1851.	Cost of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.		
				In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
<b>I.—THE METROPOLIS.</b>				£.	£.	£.
1. Middlesex (part) . . .	28	153	1,742,771	113,806	76,869	190,675
2. Surrey (part) . . .	9	17	482,435	25,970	24,390	50,360
3. Kent (part) . . .	2	11	134,200	6,536	8,978	15,514
Totals . . .	39	186	2,359,406	146,312	110,237	256,549
<b>II.—SOUTH-EASTERN.</b>						
2. Surrey (part) . . .	11	136	194,682	9,442	22,448	31,930
3. Kent (part) . . .	26	414	484,297	24,629	45,548	70,177
4. Sussex . . . . .	22	287	314,905	16,897	41,307	58,204
5. Southampton . . .	26	340	400,433	19,528	47,189	66,717
6. Berks . . . . .	12	239	199,173	8,208	23,402	31,610
Totals . . .	97	1,416	1,593,490	78,704	179,934	258,638
<b>III.—SOUTH-MIDLAND.</b>						
1. Middlesex (part) . .	6	57	150,606	8,399	12,447	20,846
7. Hertford . . . . .	12	165	173,962	7,297	20,633	27,930
8. Buckingham . . .	7	192	143,492	4,501	22,064	26,565
9. Oxford . . . . .	9	292	169,908	5,393	23,898	29,296
10. Northampton . . .	12	323	210,489	6,013	31,079	37,092
11. Huntingdon . . . .	3	88	60,319	1,779	7,971	9,750
12. Bedford . . . . .	6	137	129,805	3,975	15,206	19,181
13. Cambridge . . . .	9	173	191,800	4,768	31,327	39,095
Totals . . .	64	1,427	1,230,381	45,130	164,675	209,805
<b>IV.—EASTERN.</b>						
14. Essex . . . . .	17	370	344,077	18,700	48,597	67,297
15. Suffolk . . . . .	17	526	330,093	11,597	45,594	57,191
16. Norfolk . . . . .	22	737	433,277	17,711	61,595	79,306
Totals . . .	56	1,633	1,113,447	48,008	155,786	203,794



## SUMMARY—continued.

Divisions and Union Counties.	Unions and Single Pa- rishes.	Number of Parishes.	Population 1851.	Cost of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.		
				In-main- tenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
<b>V.—SOUTH-WESTERN.</b>						
17. Wilts. . . . .	18	310	240,549	£. 8,044	£. 36,271	£. 44,315
18. Dorset . . . . .	12	284	177,070	3,969	24,350	28,319
19. Devon . . . . .	21	481	570,484	11,531	60,977	72,508
20. Cornwall . . . . .	13	221	355,392	5,440	22,983	28,423
21. Somerset . . . . .	16	481	456,175	10,337	53,948	64,285
Totals . . . . .	80	1,777	1,799,670	39,321	198,529	237,850
<b>VI.—WEST-MIDLAND.</b>						
22. Gloucester . . . . .	17	363	419,570	13,594	41,461	55,055
23. Hereford . . . . .	7	217	99,103	1,935	12,535	14,470
24. Salop . . . . .	16	296	249,335	5,773	15,028	20,801
25. Stafford . . . . .	17	273	629,329	13,419	34,359	47,778
26. Worcester . . . . .	11	232	258,681	5,458	18,937	24,395
27. Warwick . . . . .	14	270	479,173	11,757	36,217	47,974
Totals . . . . .	82	1,651	2,135,191	51,936	158,537	210,473
<b>VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND.</b>						
28. Leicester . . . . .	11	336	234,420	6,915	22,537	29,452
29. Rutland . . . . .	2	65	24,214	720	2,393	3,113
30. Lincoln . . . . .	14	720	397,843	9,943	45,748	55,691
31. Nottingham . . . . .	9	297	293,369	7,362	28,533	35,895
32. Derby . . . . .	9	272	259,965	3,888	12,825	16,713
Totals . . . . .	45	1,690	1,209,811	28,828	112,036	140,864
<b>VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN.</b>						
33. Chester . . . . .	11	468	420,074	7,318	28,350	35,668
34. Lancaster . . . . .	28	454	2,056,185	48,062	81,797	129,859
Totals . . . . .	39	922	2,476,259	55,380	110,147	165,527
<b>IX.—YORK.</b>						
35. West Riding . . . . .	28	526	1,162,710	20,111	69,552	89,663
36. East Riding . . . . .	10	371	251,013	5,160	15,178	20,338
37. North Riding . . . . .	15	481	187,764	3,223	14,776	17,999
Totals . . . . .	53	1,378	1,601,487	28,494	99,506	128,000
<b>X.—NORTHERN.</b>						
38. Durham . . . . .	15	311	411,538	5,952	27,182	33,134
39. Northumberland . . . . .	12	540	303,489	5,850	29,341	35,191
40. Cumberland . . . . .	9	202	195,210	4,807	12,320	17,127
41. Westmorland . . . . .	3	110	58,387	1,732	4,199	5,931
Totals . . . . .	39	1,163	968,624	18,341	73,042	91,383
<b>XI.—WELSH.</b>						
42. Monmouth . . . . .	6	161	177,130	3,870	19,603	23,473
43. South Wales . . . . .	27	676	607,322	7,471	73,592	81,063
44. North Wales . . . . .	19	371	400,622	4,690	61,285	65,975
Totals . . . . .	52	1,208	1,185,074	16,031	154,480	170,511
TOTALS . . . . .	646	14,451	17,672,840	556,485	1,516,909	2,073,394
Residue of the Kingdom . . . . .	.	286	254,769			
Totals of England and } Wales . . . . . }	.	14,737	17,927,609			

# 57. RELIEF to the POOR (ENGLAND AND WALES), and Rate per head of RELIEF to illustrate FOUR EPOCHS.

(From Mr. Purdy's Statistics of the English Poor Rate.)

Parochial Years.	General Laws for Administering Relief.	Expended for Relief of the Poor.	Remarks.	Rate per Head of Relief on Estimated Population.
1601 to 1722 } 121 . . .	43 Eliz., c. 43 .	£ (No returns)	—	s. d. . .
1722 to 1795 } 73 . . .	9 Geo. I., c. 7 .	1776 1,529,780 1783 1784 2,004,238 1785	First authentic return —	4 0 5 0
1795 to 1834 } 39 . . .	{ 36 Geo. III., c. 23.	1803 4,077,891 1813 6,656,106 1818 7,870,801 1834 6,317,255	{ First return of present century { First return of un- broken series Maximum year { Last year previous to P. L. A. Act	{ 8 9 { 12 5 13 7 { 8 9
1834 to 1859 } 25 . . .	{ 4 & 5 Wm. IV., c. 76.	1837 4,044,741 1848 6,180,764 1859 5,558,689	{ Minimum year in present century { Highest since P. L. A. Act Last return	{ 5 5 { 7 2 5 8
Years 258				

58. BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—In the year 1859 there were registered in England 689,881 births, an increase of 44,000 from 1858. Of the total number 352,662 were males, and 327,219 females; of these 22,994 males and 21,757 females were illegitimate, or 6·5 per cent. of the whole. London is still lowest in its proportion, being only 4·2 per cent., while Cumberland furnishes 11·4 per cent., and Norfolk 10·7. In the same year there were registered 167,723 marriages, 11,653 more than in 1858; of the total number 136,210 were performed according to the rites of the Established Church; 20,364 by license, 107,737 by banns, 4,204 by superintendent registrar's certificate, and 3,905 not stated; of the 31,513 not married with the rites of the Church of England, 7,756 were Roman Catholics, 12,519 were married at dissenting places of worship, 10,844 at superintendent registrar's office, 70 were Quakers, and 324 Jews. Of persons under 21 there were 10,397 men and 32,041 women; 23,654 widowers and 15,219 widows were remarried. There were 44,807 men, and 63,127 women who signed with marks, a considerable increase over 1858, and greatest among the women. In 30,574 marriages both parties signed with a mark, and in 46,786 only one signed. The deaths in the year numbered 440,071, a decrease of 8,875 from those of 1858. Of these 223,576 were of males and 217,205 of females; the excess of births over deaths amounted to

249,100. For the quarter ended September 30, 1861, there had been 83,392 persons married, 171,500 children were born, and the number of deaths registered was 100,986, a decrease of the number in comparison with 1859, but an increase over that of 1860.

59. BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, SCOTLAND.—In the year 1860 there were 105,704 births, of which 54,486 were males, and 51,218 were females, and 9,631 of the whole were illegitimate. The greatest number of births occurred in March, the smallest in September. The total of deaths was 68,055, almost 7,000 more than in 1859, of which 33,589 were males and 34,466 females. The greatest number of deaths occurred in March, the fewest in September. The number of marriages was 21,118. The greatest number of marriages occurred in December, the fewest in May, the same as last year.

60. MARRIAGES, IRELAND.—The number of registered marriages was 9,185 in 1860, of which 4,956 were by the Established Church, 2,680 at Presbyterian chapels, 1,427 at the registrar's office, 11 between Quakers, and 2 between Jews. Of the marriages celebrated in churches four-fifths were by licence. Of the total number of women married 3,753, and of men 2,386, signed with a mark. Roman Catholics are exempted from making returns, therefore it is not

surprising that of the total 6,479 should have been in the province of Ulster, while only 325 were registered in Connaught. There are no returns whatever of births and deaths in Ireland.

61. LUNATICS, ENGLAND.—On Jan. 1, 1861, the total number of private and pauper lunatics in England and Wales confined in county asylums, workhouses, and licensed houses, was 24,834, of whom 11,673 were males and 13,161 females; of the total there were 5,116 maintained at their own or friends' expense, and 19,718 were paupers. There had been 9,240 admissions in the year; 5,378 were discharged, of whom 2,995 were recovered, and 2,749 had died. There were in addition 788 criminal lunatics in various places of confinement.

62. PAUPER LUNATICS, SCOTLAND.—On Dec. 31, 1860, the number of pauper lunatics in Scotland had increased to 5,226, but the increase, 52, probably arises from a transference from the class of private patients to that of paupers. The total number of the insane under the inspection of the Lunacy Commissioners was 8,084, of whom 3,922 were males and 4,162 females. Of the whole, 410 had died during the year, 222 males and 190 females; 282 males and 368 females were discharged recovered, and 191 males and 215 females discharged not recovered. The admissions during the year had been 735 males and 869 females. The total expenditure for the year had been 88,145*l*.

## VI.—EMIGRATION AND COLONIAL STATISTICS.

63. EMIGRATION.—The Emigration Commissioners state, in their twenty-first annual Report, that 128,469 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom in the year 1860, a number larger by 8,037 than in 1859, but 31,659 less than the average of the preceding five years. Emigration reached its extreme height in 1852, when upwards of 1,000 a day left our shores; it has ever since been declining, and in the first three months of 1861 the number (16,537) was 4,247 less than in the first quarter of 1860, and 6,285 below the average of the preceding five years, the emigration to the United States falling from 15,117 in the first quarter of 1860 to 12,156 in 1861. Of the 128,469 emigrants of 1860, 26,421 were English, 8,733 Scotch, 60,835 Irish, and 4,536 foreigners, the native countries of the other 27,944 not being stated. The English and Scotch were considerably fewer than in the previous year, the Irish 8,000 more, but the undistinguished residue was very large; 71,507 were males, 55,929 females, and of 1,033 the sex is not stated. There were more single men and women than in 1859, fewer married couples, and fewer children, but 3,085 were infants under a year old, and 6,681 males, and 6,497 females, were between one year old and twelve. The table of the ports of embarkation shows that 21,596 embarked at Irish ports; in 1859 only 9,828; the increase being chiefly at Cork. The list of the occupations of the emigrants comprises 28,022 labourers (of whom 1,699 are specified as of the agricultural class), 4,788 farmers, 1,530 miners, 710 clerks, 878 gentlemen and merchants, 49 gentlewomen and governesses, 8,201 female servants, of whom 3,499 went to Australasia; 12,434 entered as married women, and 19,014 of undistinguished occupations; 110 engineers, 424 tailors, 473 bricklayers, masons, &c., 1,416 carpenters and joiners, 137 domestic servants (male), 336 painters and paper-hangers, 83 printers, 189 seamen, 115 blacksmiths and farriers, 181 general smiths, 202 boot and shoe makers, 160 spinners and weavers, 1,367 shopkeepers; 1 tallow-chandler and soap-maker, who

went to the United States, and 3 rope-makers, who also went to the United States; while of 19 brick and tile makers, 7 went to Australasia, as did 7 out of 8 wool combers and sorters. Neither fishermen nor gardeners occur in the list given. There were 231 milliners and dressmakers. Of these emigrants, 87,500 (a larger number than for three years past) went to the United States, 8,848 to Canada, 938 to other North American colonies, 24,302 to the Australian colonies (the smallest emigration thither for these ten years), and 6,881 to other parts. The number of emigrants who returned to the United Kingdom in 1860, so far as is known, was 24,434, of whom 17,798 were from the United States, 1,098 from British North America, 5,360 from Australia, and 178 from other places. No less than 576,932*l*. was remitted by settlers in North America to their friends in the United Kingdom, and 66,713*l*. from Australia. The number of emigrants who were assisted from funds was only 8,175, but the governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, have given notice that their grants would be discontinued from the end of 1860: on the other hand, the Cape of Good Hope appropriated 25,000*l*. for the assistance of emigrants in 1861. The mortality during 1860 on board the emigrant ships was very small, and the number of births was nearly equal to that of the deaths. The average contract price per head paid by the Emigration Commissioners in 1860 was, to Australasian colonies 1*l*. 13*s*. 10*d*., to the Cape of Good Hope 1*l*. 13*s*. 11*d*., and to Natal 1*l*. 18*s*. 3*d*.. The total emigration from the United Kingdom in the 46 years, from 1815 to 1860, reached 5,046,067, a population for a kingdom. 3,048,206 of them (three out of every five) went to the United States, 1,196,521 to our North American colonies, 708,225 to our Australian colonies and New Zealand, 93,115 to other parts. The Registrar-General's return for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1861, gives a very different account of the distribution of emigrants at the present time. In that period of three months,

19,892 persons left the United Kingdom as emigrants from ports at which emigration officers are placed. Of these, 7,100 proceeded to our Australian colonies; only 6,348 went to the United States (whereas in the corresponding quarter of 1860 no less than 21,104 took that direction), 4,930 went to our North American colonies, and 1,514 went to various other places. Of the whole, 8,942 were of English birth, and a large proportion chose the Australian colonies: of the Scotch, a majority proceeded to the North American colonies.

64. EMIGRATION, IRELAND.—In 1860, the emigration from Irish ports amounted to 87,626 persons, of whom 44,753 were males and 42,873 were females. Of the total, 40,758 were between the ages of 15 and 25, and 20,764 between the ages of 25 and 35. About 800 were under 1 year old, and about the same number over 55. Of the counties, Tipperary sent the largest number, 24 per cent., and Dublin the smallest, 6 per cent.

65. NEW SOUTH WALES.—In 1860 the land revenue amounted to 312,868*l.*, of which 155,316*l.* were from land sales, 63,704*l.* from rents, and 91,289*l.* from assessments of runs: the revenue from this source was less by 165,023*l.* than in 1859; but the revenue derived from the duty on gold, miners' rights, &c., was 55,876*l.*, an increase of 8,708*l.* The total revenue of 1859 had been 1,511,954*l.*, and the expenditure 1,858,166*l.* The population at the end of 1859 was 336,572, an apparent decrease, although the births had exceeded the deaths by 8,773, of 5,490; a discrepancy accounted for by the separation of Queensland, with a population of 23,450, as a distinct government. Notwithstanding this separation, the number of acres under crop in 1859-60 was 247,542 acres, an increase of 24,247 acres over the previous year. By the census of April 7, 1861, the population had risen to 350,553; and the town of Sydney contained 56,470 persons, exclusive of the suburbs, in which were 36,372 persons. The imports of the year 1859 amounted to 6,597,053*l.*, and the exports to 4,768,049*l.*, an increase of more than half a million in each.

66. QUEENSLAND.—Of this new province we have given the population above. Here the government only undertake the importation of such labourers as may be especially desired, and under a guarantee for the repayment of the passage money; but every immigrant arriving is entitled to a land order for 18*l.*, and after a residence of two years to a further land order for 12*l.* The crown lands are to be sold by auction at a price not less than 1*l.* per acre, but the governor is empowered to reserve sites for towns, and other public purposes. Runs, and licenses to occupy lands, are to be granted for a year or shorter period in sections of not less than 25, nor more than 100 square miles, at a rent of 10*s.* per square mile, with certain rights of pre-emption for

permanent leases. Licenses are also granted under certain restrictions, and for short periods, to cut timber and to quarry stone. The value of the exports in 1859 amounted to 609,794*l.*; the imports to the port of Brisbane alone amounted to 521,695*l.* (the imports at the other three ports of Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton had not been received). The income had amounted to 160,000*l.*

67. VICTORIA.—In 1858 the land sales amounted to 699,846*l.*, the licenses to depasture, &c., 235,216*l.*, and other occupation licenses to 19,153*l.*; total of land revenue 954,215*l.* In 1859, under the same heads, the sums were 816,521*l.*, 258,174*l.*, and 18,594*l.*; a total of 1,093,289*l.* In 1859 the unassisted immigration to the colony had been 27,432, of which 12,330 were from the United Kingdom, 5,400 from New South Wales, 3,167 from Southern and Western Australia, 3,661 from Tasmania, 411 from New Zealand and South Seas, and 2,463 from foreign ports. The total departures were 19,418, of which only 5,922 were to the United Kingdom, 4,286 to foreign ports, and the remainder, 9,210, to the other Australasian colonies. British emigrants thus seem to become permanent settlers, while foreigners are more transitory; the assisted immigration amounted to 3,151 persons. A curious fact in the population is the decrease of the Chinese portion. In 1859 only 644 Chinese arrived, and 3,275 left; in 1858 there were 1,299 arrivals, and 2,853 departures; and in 1857 there were but 816 arrivals against 3,661 departures. In the Registrar-General's return on Sept. 30, 1860, the total population is stated at 544,677, of whom 341,628 were males, and 203,049 females. In 1859, the exports amounted in value to 13,867,860*l.*; the imports to 15,622,891*l.* The depositors in savings banks numbered 6,368, and the amount of their deposits was 468,799*l.* The postage revenue collected in the colony was 112,000*l.* In 1859, the number of sheep in the colony was 5,578,413; of horned cattle, 699,330; and of horses, 68,323. The quantity of wheat grown was 1,562,112 bushels. The number of schools was 636, and of scholars 45,263. Of churches there were 636.

68. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—In 1859 there were sold 188,065 acres of land, producing the sum of 229,732*l.*; the proceeds of leases for pasture amounted to 24,192*l.*; and the miscellaneous receipts to 9,396*l.*; raising the total amount of land revenue to 263,320*l.* The number of persons arriving in the colony during the year was 4,869, of whom 2,910 were males, and 1,959 females; the departures were of 2,277 males, and 1,380 females. The large number of departures is attributed to the long drought of two seasons, which had lessened the demand for labour by rendering agriculture and stock-breeding unprofitable. By the census taken on April 2, 1860, the population is returned as 117,967 persons, of whom 59,678 were males, and 58,289 females. The disproportion between

males and females, it will be seen, is not large; and at the ages under 14 the sexes are nearly equal, and between 14 and 21 there are only 1,121 males to 1,001 females; while at 45 the number of the males preponderate considerably. The revenue in 1859 was 511,927*l.*, the expenditure 620,756*l.* The total exports amounted in value to 1,655,876*l.*, the imports to 1,507,494*l.* The number of acres under cultivation was 361,884, and the stock consisted of 40,471 horses, 375,507 horned cattle, and 3,108,501 sheep (the last two items are for 1858).

69. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—In 1860 the total amount of land sales, leases, licenses, &c., produced 17,554*l.* The number of acres of land sold was 18,194, let under leases for tillage 23,317, and upward of five millions and a half of acres were occupied under pastoral leases and licences. By the census taken Dec. 31, 1859, the population amounted to 14,837, but the disproportion of the sexes was great, there being 9,522 males to 5,315 females, and there were 4,415 single adult men to 801 single adult women; but under the age of 15 there were 2,410 males, and 2444 females. The total immigration in the year had been only 368, of whom 303 were sent out by the Emigration Commissioners. The revenue for 1859 amounted to 57,944*l.*, the expenditure to 54,918*l.* The exports were valued at 93,037*l.*, the imports to 125,315*l.* The land under cultivation was 25,800 acres, the land sold in the year, 2,231 acres. Of horses there were, 8,386; horned cattle 30,999, sheep 234,815, pigs 11,430, goats 2,185.

70. TASMANIA.—The population in 1859 numbered 85,968, of whom 37,469 were males and 48,499 were females. The immigrations were only 721. The general revenue was 153,915*l.*, the expenditure 156,313*l.* The imports amounted to 1,163,907*l.*, the exports to 1,193,898*l.* The land in cultivation amounted to 208,619 acres, and 74,597 acres of rural land had been sold at 1*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* per acre, and 2,061 acres of town land at 9*d.* 1*c.* per acre. The new land broken up in the year was 7,293 acres. The land licensed for depasturing was 1,751,051 acres, at a rental of 22,307*l.* The stock consisted of 1,697,199 sheep, 79,950 horned cattle, and 20,559 horses. A curious account is given of the project to introduce salmon into the rivers. The tables of the census of this colony, taken on the 7th of April, 1861, have been issued, and from them we gain the following results:—males 40,384, females 49,593, total 89,977.

71. NEW ZEALAND.—The European population in 1859 amounted to 71,508, an increase of 12,180 over that of 1858. The estimate of the land under crop was 156,940 acres, and of the land fenced 264,776 acres. The aggregate number of live stock was also estimated at 1,932,123. The total value of the imports was 1,551,030*l.*, an increase of 409,757*l.* over 1858. The value of exports was 551,484*l.*, an increase of 93,461*l.*, nearly the whole being articles of New

Zealand produce. The total revenue was 459,648*l.* The expenditure is not stated, and no allusion is made to the war with the natives. From the United Kingdom there were sent 133,741 letters, from the Australian colonies 44,224; while the correspondence of the settlers among each other made up a total of 253,958 letters.

72. CANADA.—The emigration to Canada from the United Kingdom amounted in 1860 to 10,150 persons; there were 2,314 from the continent of Europe, and from the United States by estimate 4,829. Of the emigrants from the United Kingdom 2,831 were Irish, 2,491 English, and 1,850 Scotch; the remainder were not ascertained. Of the arrivals from the United Kingdom it is estimated that four-fifths of the Irish, and one-fifth of the English and Scotch, proceeded to the United States, so that only 4,039 remained. About one half of the 725 German, and 60 only of the 1,781 Norwegian, arrivals settled in the province. During the year remittances to friends in this country were received from the province to the amount of 576,932*l.* In 1859 there had been 401,446 acres of crown land sold. The imports amounted to 24,766,981 dollars, the exports to 33,551,161 dollars.

73. NEW BRUNSWICK.—The return merely states its general prosperity, and that in 1859 it exported fish to the value of 81,106*l.*, coal to the value of 33,598*l.*, and notices the produce of mineral oil as a new article of commerce, which had been exported to the value of 10,396*l.*, with a prospect of a large increase in 1860. It complains however of the want of labourers, and suggests that the colony has many advantages for emigrants, although fewer than usual had arrived during the year.

74. BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Of this colony there are no detailed reports, but the prospects are said to be encouraging; gold is procured, agriculture and buildings are increasing. The whole population in 1860 was estimated variously, but may be about 6,000, of which one-sixth only is British; but there are large and important immigrations of Chinamen and Negroes.

75. JAMAICA.—In 1859 the revenue amounted to 479,935*l.*, and the expenditure to 262,141*l.* The population is estimated at 360,000, but a census was to be taken in April, 1861. In the various schools 31,470 children received education.

76. MAURITIUS.—In 1859 the revenue reached a total of 609,634*l.*, and the expenditure was 590,532*l.* The imports amounted to 2,025,890*l.*, and the exports to 2,559,690*l.*, of which 2,346,127*l.* were for sugar. The sugar produce had been very satisfactory, and the new plan of immigration, allowing of engagements for labour being made in India, had answered its purpose well in preventing the crimps on the island from inveigling the labourer from his proper employers. The population is one-third larger than in 1851; the total being stated as 305,046, exclusive

of 8,001, the population of the Seychelles and other dependencies. Of this total, the general population is only 96,526, while the immigrant population is 201,979; and the alien population, chiefly Chinese, is 6,541.

77. CEYLON.—The population is not given, as it is chiefly native. The revenue for 1859 was 747,036*l.*, the expenditure 698,268*l.*; on canals and works of irrigation 78,592*l.* had been expended, and on public works generally 208,188*l.* The imports were valued at 2,029,861*l.*, the exports at 2,160,502*l.* The export of coffee was 589,778 cwts.; of cinnamon 879,361 lbs., and the pearl fishery was reported to have been the most successful for several years, the total produce of the fishing season, from March 8 to April 7, being 48,217*l.*, at a cost of 4,830*l.* From March 12 to March 31 in 1860, the estimated produce was 36,681*l.*, at a cost of 2,037*l.*

78. EXPORTS TO COLONIES, ETC., IN 1861.—The Board of Trade returns for the first nine months of the year 1861 show that in almost every article of British and Irish produce, the exports to our colonies, especially to Australia and the North American colonies, continue to increase, while to the East Indies they decline, and to the United States of America the falling off is enormous.

The total exports from England in the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1860, amounted to 101,724,346*l.*; in the like period of 1861, the amount was 93,795,332*l.* To Australia and British North America, in apparel, beer, coals, cotton, earthenware, haberdashery, hardware, leather, linens, machinery, iron, copper, lead, tin, oil-seeds, salt, silk, soda, spirits, stationery, woollens, and worsteds, though there was a decrease in some of the items, there is an increase from 6,890,959*l.* in 1860, to 7,040,897*l.* in 1861, an increase of 149,928*l.*; to India, on the like articles, there is a decrease from 20,384,867*l.* in 1860, to 18,501,675*l.*; but the great falling off is that to the United States, in which the exports of the like articles in 1860, amounted to 13,867,834*l.*, while in 1861 they only amounted to 5,160,869*l.*, a decrease of more than 8,000,000*l.* While our exports thus decreased, the imports increased in the eight months from 106,894,278*l.*, to 114,588,107*l.*; the chief articles in excess being wheat and wheat-flour, and cotton; of wheat and wheat-flour we imported from the United States to the value of 7,312,999*l.* in 1861, against 1,785,631*l.* in 1860; and while we received from the United States 8,735,635 cwts. of cotton in 1860, to the value of 25,472,953*l.* in 1861, we only received 7,309,024 cwts., valued at 25,871,307*l.*

79. THE MILITARY FORCES (including Infantry, Artillery, &c.) stationed in the BRITISH DEPENDENCIES, and the Expenditure for their Support in the Year 1859, were

	Number.	Cost. £.	Contributed by the Colony. £.
Canada . . . . .	3,118	268,741	35,176
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick . . . . .	2,196	147,506	92
Newfoundland . . . . .	209	18,190	..
New South Wales . . . . .	379	51,919	29,887
Victoria . . . . .	841	90,324	40,400
Tasmania . . . . .	279	38,781	..
South Australia . . . . .	119	13,226	5,172
Western Australia . . . . .	183	24,561	..
New Zealand . . . . .	1,397	111,339	..
Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	6,351	578,839	40,467
Bermuda . . . . .	1,201	80,550	..
Bahamas . . . . .	449	34,193	..
St. Helena . . . . .	529	36,704	453
Falklands . . . . .	37	1,709	..
Jamaica . . . . .	1,568	117,780	278
Honduras . . . . .	413	30,231	..
Windward and Leeward Islands, including British Guiana and Trinidad . . . . .	2,591	234,416	32,481
Ceylon . . . . .	2,410	215,358	85,851
Mauritius . . . . .	959	107,754	22,634
Labuan . . . . .	..	6,897	..
Sierra Leone . . . . .	372	27,070	385
Gambia . . . . .	360	27,407	161
Gold Coast . . . . .	298	17,093	330
Gibraltar . . . . .	4,952	322,014	..
Malta . . . . .	5,275	347,720	6,200
Ionian Islands . . . . .	3,159	226,909	25,000
	39,698	3,177,231	324,967

The payment for Labuan was for forces supplied by the late East India Company Hong-Kong is not included in consequence of the war in China having placed it in an exceptional state.

## VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

## 1.—Education and Connected Matters.

80. NATIONAL COLLECTIONS.—The sums expended in the year ending March 31, 1861, were as follow:—

	£.
British Museum—Establishment, &c.	54,821
Ditto, Buildings . . . . .	13,808
Ditto, Purchases . . . . .	24,171
National Gallery . . . . .	10,348
Scientific Works and Experiments	3,488
Royal Geographical Society . . .	500
British Historical Portrait Gallery	1,538
Science and Art Department . .	97,472
Museum of Practical Geology . .	6,705
Royal Society . . . . .	1,000
	<u>221,851</u>

81. BRITISH MUSEUM.—The total expenditure on the British Museum in the year ended March 31, 1861, was 92,776*l.*; of which 24,147*l.* were expended on purchases and acquisitions, and of this 10,000*l.* were for printed books, 3,400*l.* for MSS., 2,994*l.* for coins and antiquities, 2,000*l.* for prints and drawings, 1,500*l.* for zoological specimens. Bookbinding, cabinets, &c., cost 10,803*l.*; printing catalogues, taking casts, &c., 2,111*l.* The salaries were 35,585*l.*; the house expenses, 2,924*l.*, and for general repairs, furniture, fittings, &c., 13,308*l.* The law expenses amount only to 33*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* In the year there were 536,939 visitors to the general collection; 127,763 to the reading-room for purposes of study, 271 to the sculpture galleries, 3,197 to the print room, and 2,068 to the coin and medal room for the like purposes.

82. NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.—The twenty-seventh Report of the National Education Commissioners of Dec. 31, 1860. There were 5,632 schools in operation. The increase of the schools, compared with the previous year, was 136. The average actual daily attendance of children in their classes was 262,823, and the average number on the rolls was 510,038, while the total number of distinct children at any time on the roll for the year was 804,000. In the average daily attendance there has been a slight decrease, amounting to 6,380, or about 1*·*1 for each school. This is attributed to the severity of the weather during the greater portion of the year. Grants have been made for erecting 47 ordinary school-houses not yet opened, besides 7 model school-houses. These buildings will accommodate 7,655 additional children. In the religious classification of these children we have the following returns from each of the provinces:—In Ulster the total number of children returned for the last quarter of the year was 183,190, of whom 23,152 were of the Established Church, 99,284 Roman Catholics, 38,308 Presbyterians, and 2,446 other Dissenters. In Munster, total, 151,443, of whom 2,192 were of the Established Church, 148,858 Roman Catholics, 328 Pres-

byterians, and 68 other Dissenters. In Leinster, total, 134,914, of whom 3,234 were of the Established Church, 131,304 Roman Catholics, 305 Presbyterians, and 71 other Dissenters. In Connaught, total, 78,591, of whom 2,285 were of the Established Church, 76,136 Roman Catholics, 145 Presbyterians, and 25 other Dissenters—making a grand total of 548,138 children, of whom 30,863 were of the Established Church, 455,592 Roman Catholics, 59,086 Presbyterians, and 2,607 other Dissenters. The total number of children on the rolls of the Model Schools in Marlborough-street, on Dec. 31, 1860, was 1,509. There were trained and supported at the public expense, during the year, 253 teachers, of whom 164 were males and 89 females. The board also trained 38 teachers not connected with national schools, who supported themselves. The number of teachers in the employment of the board at the end of the year was 5,997, of whom 2,867 were trained. Their salaries range in three classes, from 52*l.* a year down to 15*l.* for males, and from 42*l.* to 14*l.* for females. The number of workhouse school farms has decreased, the total being now 121. This is attributed to the rapid advance of the rural districts in prosperity, the decrease in pauperism, and the increased demand for juvenile labour.

83. EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.—Sums granted for such objects in 1861:—

	£.
Public Education, Great Britain	803,794
Science and Art Department . .	111,484
Public Education, Ireland . . .	285,377
Commissioners of Education, Ireland, Office Expenses . . . .	1,257
University of London . . . . .	4,995
Universities, &c., in Scotland . .	16,285
Queen's University in Ireland . .	2,336
Queen's Colleges, Ireland . . .	4,800
Royal Irish Academy . . . . .	500
Belfast Theological Professors, &c.	2,500
British Museum . . . . .	100,414
National Gallery (including Purchases of Pictures) . . . . .	12,134
British Historical Portrait Gallery	2,000
Purchases from the Soltykoff Collection . . . . .	3,000
Scientific Works and Experiments	6,620
Royal Geographical Society . . .	500
Royal Society . . . . .	1,000
	<u>1,358,996</u>

The total expended in 1860 was 1,328,412*l.*; the Science and Art Department exceeding the estimate (as given in *Companion* for 1861) by 17,000*l.*; and 2,000*l.* was spent for the British Historical Portrait Gallery, 2,500*l.* on Drawings by Old Masters, and 1,000*l.* for Professor Hansen's Lunar Tables.

84. CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—In 1860 there were 2,631 persons nominated for examination, and of these 1,923 were of one candidate only. The rejections in

the non-competitive examinations amounted to 317, and 103 were ineligible on account of age or other causes; of the competitive nominations 603 only were examined, and of the 407 who were unsuccessful, 319 were not considered to have been qualified, if they had possessed absolute nominations.

### 85. VISITORS TO MUSEUMS, PALACES, COLLECTIONS, &c.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—The total number of persons admitted, from the opening in June, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1860, was 1,810,640, of whom 1,520,509 visited on the free days.

**HAMPTON COURT.**—In 1860 there were 216,811 visitors to the Palace and Gardens, of whom 52,186 were on Sundays.

**NATIONAL GALLERY.**—In 1860 there were 684,639 visitors, although it was closed for alterations during October, November, and December.

**MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY** was visited by 24,989 persons.

**Kew Gardens** had 425,314 visitors, of whom 176,983 visited on Sundays.

**GREENWICH HOSPITAL (PAINTED HALL)** was visited by 36,676 persons.

### 2. Social Condition.

**86. SAVINGS' BANKS.**—On Nov. 20, 1860, the number of individual depositors in Savings Banks was 1,557,149, and their deposits amounted to 38,495,456*l.* In addition there were 16,947 Charitable Institutions, with deposits to the amount of 850,371*l.*; and 11,682 Friendly Societies, whose deposits amounted to 1,912,541*l.* Of the individual depositors the largest number, 312,584, deposited between 1*l.* and 5*l.*, the amount being 787,555*l.*; the largest amount, 6,299,571*l.*, is that of deposits between 50*l.* and 75*l.*, the depositors numbering 103,853; and the next largest in amount, 5,162,938*l.*, of depositors of more than 200*l.*, their number being 30,405. In addition, there are 579 Friendly Societies in direct account with the Commissioners, whose deposits amount to 2,039,952*l.*

**187. MILITARY SAVINGS' BANKS.**—On March 31, 1860, the amount due to 13,916 depositors was 259,563*l.* The withdrawals in the year had amounted to 116,393*l.*, and the deposits to 163,491*l.* Including the interest, the total amount of the fund on August 1, 1861, was 290,408*l.*

**88. SEAMEN'S SAVINGS' BANKS.**—The amount received from depositors in the year ending Nov. 20, 1860, was 14,958*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, the balance in hand from the previous year was 18,030*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, and the interest was 677*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, making a total of 33,666*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* The repayments in the year had been only 9,653*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, leaving a balance of 24,013*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

**89. MERCHANT SEAMEN'S FUND.**—At the end of 1860 the number of pensioners on the fund was 20,090, of whom 5,589 had been masters or seamen, 10,445 were widows, and 4,056 were children. The annual amount of their pensions was 56,885*l.*

### 3. Public Health.

**90. NATIONAL VACCINE REPORT.**—The Report, dated Feb. 7, 1861, states that during the past year 219,490 charges of lymph had been supplied, being an excess of 14,024 over the number furnished during the preceding year. The letters of application for lymph received and answered by the Board during the year amount to 12,783. That 13,849 vaccinations had been performed by the vaccinators in London and the country, connected with the establishment, besides 106,471 reported vaccinated by correspondents of the Board. Many foreign countries, ranging from Shanghai and Bangkok to Nova Scotia and Peru, had been supplied with lymph. The Report adds that, although small-pox had not prevailed in this country during the last year to the same extent as in the preceding, it nevertheless occurred sufficiently to keep alive the alarm which had been excited during the former period: but that the experience of the Board, which has now extended over a period of more than half a century, is entirely opposed to such alarm: it is true, indeed, that many cases of small-pox, some of them fatal, occurred amongst persons reputed to have been vaccinated, yet a close inquiry ascertained, that of these by far the larger proportion consisted of two classes, those who had been in the first instance imperfectly vaccinated, and those who, efficiently vaccinated in infancy or childhood, have contracted small-pox at an adult age. These instances prove the necessity of increased caution, both as to the manner of performing the operation, and the quality of the lymph employed. As regards the performance of re-vaccination, the Board do not consider its frequent repetition necessary, or even desirable, though it is not improbable that vaccination performed in infancy may lose its protective power after adolescence. On these grounds, re-vaccination at an early adult age would appear desirable. Under this view the number of supplies of lymph furnished to ships of the royal navy and to regiments of the line and militia is noteworthy.

**91. ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES.**—In the year 1860, the total number of accidents had been 4,552, of which 4,184 had arisen from machinery, and 368 from other causes. Of those from machinery, 70 were deaths, 56 males and 14 females; 6 females and 4 males being children. Of the remaining accidents, 2,156 were of males, 382 of whom were children; and 1,958 females, of whom 215 were children. Of accidents not arising from machinery 6 were deaths, and of the whole only 52 were to children.



92. ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—In the six months ending Dec. 31, 1860, the number of persons killed or injured on the Railways in the United Kingdom, was—

PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED.	To Dec. 31, 1860.	
	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers, from causes beyond their own control	23	351
Ditto, owing to their own misconduct, or want of caution	13	13
Servants of Companies or Contractors, from causes beyond their own control	9	30
Ditto, from their own misconduct or want of caution	41	12
Other persons crossing at levels	15	..
Trespassers, neither passengers nor servants	27	4
Suicide	3	..
Miscellaneous	5	4
Total	136	414

Of the casualties in the six months, 103 were killed, and 392 injured in England, 19 killed and 12 injured in Scotland, and 14 killed and 10 injured in Ireland. The length of railway opened was 10,401 miles in June 1861.

#### 4.—Intercommunication.

93. POST OFFICE PACKET SERVICE.—In the year 1860-1 the expenditure on the service was 1,069,778*l.*; the estimate for the year 1861-2 is 994,956*l.*

[The Seventh Annual Report of the Post Office is not published.]

94. RAILWAY TRAFFIC, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.—In the year ending Dec. 31st, 1860, the total number of passengers conveyed on railways in England and Wales had been 136,958,904, or nearly 7 journeys for every inhabitant. The total number of miles travelled by trains was 85,701,925, of which 43,768,237, or rather more than half, were by passenger trains, the rest by luggage trains. The number of miles open for traffic at that date was 7,583 miles. Of general merchandise there had been carried 24,541,575 tons, upwards of a ton for every individual, and two tons of coals and other minerals, or 40,704,180 tons. The live stock carried was 1,926,214 cattle, 5,381,512 sheep, and 1,851,770 pigs. The total receipts were 23,472,946*l.*, of which 2,705,501 were derived from first class passengers, 3,514,799*l.* from second class, 3,837,897*l.* from third class and parliamentary-train passengers, and 233,305*l.* from season-ticket holders; 890,805*l.* were derived from carriage of passengers' luggage, parcels, horses, and dogs; 377,642*l.* for conveying the mails; and 12,413,497*l.* from the conveyance of merchandise, minerals, and live stock.

In Scotland the total number of passengers had been 16,493,321, or upwards of 3 journeys for each individual, and the miles travelled by trains were 11,097,121, of which 4,983,732 were by passenger trains. The number of miles of railway open was 1,480. Of general merchandise there had been carried 3,649,264 tons, 12 tons for each individual, and 10,490,470 tons of coal and other minerals, or almost 35 for each individual. Of live stock there were conveyed 353,552 cattle,

1,068,502 sheep, and 72,227 pigs. The total receipts were 2,925,229*l.*, of which 271,489*l.* were from first-class passengers, 168,775*l.* from second class, 539,400*l.* from third-class and parliamentary-train passengers, and 22,232*l.* from season-ticket holders. The receipts from the goods and cattle traffic was 1,777,364*l.*, with 168,401*l.* from luggage, parcels, &c., almost two-thirds of the receipts arising from goods traffic.

In Ireland the total number of passengers had been 9,983,593, or 17 journeys for each individual, and the miles travelled by trains was 5,444,640, of which 4,064,610 were by passenger trains. The number of miles of railway open at the end of the year was 1,364. The general merchandise carried was 1,284,592, or only a quarter of a ton for each individual; and 192,193 tons of coal and other minerals. Of live stock there were conveyed 337,039 cattle, 407,492 sheep, and 685,195 pigs. The total receipts were 1,368,447*l.*; of which 193,445*l.* were from first-class passengers, 261,139*l.* from second class, 289,690*l.* from third-class and parliamentary-train passengers, 17,270*l.* from season-ticket holders, and from passengers' luggage, parcels, horses, and dogs, 52,040*l.* The receipts from the carriage of general merchandise, minerals, and live stock were only 490,005*l.*, only one-third of the whole, while in England it forms the larger half, and in Scotland nearly two-thirds of the receipts.

The total length of railway open for traffic in the United Kingdom on Dec 31st, 1860, was 10,433 miles, and the total maintenance of way cost 2,437,362*l.*, or 18*·*48 per cent.; the locomotive power 3,801,282*l.*, or 28*·*83 per cent.; the repairs and renewals of carriages and waggons 1,118,784*l.*, or 8*·*49 per cent.; the traffic charges (coaching and merchandise) 3,699,708*l.*, or 28*·*05 per cent.; the rates and taxes, 547,367*l.*, or 3*·*93 per cent.; the government duty was 363,174*l.*, or 2*·*75 per cent.; the compensation for accidents and losses 181,170*l.*, or 1*·*37 per

cent.; and the miscellaneous expenses, not included in the foregoing, 1,068,521*l.*, or 8·1 per cent., showing the total expenditure to have been 13,187,368*l.*, about 48 per cent. of the total receipts. An account of the rolling stock of the various companies shows that 5,801 locomotives were employed; 15,076 carriages of all kinds used for conveyance of passengers, and 180,774 waggons of all kinds used for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, or general merchandise.

95. EAST INDIAN RAILWAYS.—There are nine railway companies in the East Indies, one irrigation and canal company, and one for the Indus flotilla. Up to April 30, 1860, there had been expended on them an aggregate sum of 7,267,445*l.*

### 5.—Agriculture.

96. AGRICULTURE, IRELAND.—The figures of the agricultural statistics for 1860 show the effects produced on stock by the wet summer, and the failure and consequent high price of cattle-feed, in the diminished number of stock, while the progress made in bringing fresh ground under crop, and the nature of the crops, point to the general improvement of cultivation, and the increased attention paid to the rearing of stock. The total acreage of Ireland is 20,815,111 acres; of these 469,642 acres are under wheat, an increase of 5,467; under oats there were 1,961,384 acres, a decrease of 21,278; under barley, 180,964, an increase of 3,070; under bere and rye, 12,822 acres, a decrease of 376; under beans and pease, 12,745 acres, a decrease of 2,106; under potatoes, 1,171,837 acres, a decrease of 28,510; under turnips, 318,691 acres, a decrease of 3,446; under mangel-wurzel and beet-root, 32,060 acres, an increase of 5,006; under cabbage, 22,749 acres, a decrease of 8,931; under carrots, parsnips, and other green crops, 21,613 acres, a decrease of 358; under vetches and rape, 40,533 acres, an increase of 7,290; under flax, 128,444 acres, a decrease of 7,838; under meadow and clover, 1,594,486 acres, an increase of no less than 157,375 acres. The total number of acres under crop was 5,967,970, an increase of 105,365, while the fallows were 36,295 acres, a decrease of 2,431.

Of the stock, the number of horses was 620,938, a decrease of 8,137; of cattle, 3,599,235, a decrease of 216,363; of sheep, 3,537,846, a decrease of 54,958; of pigs, 1,268,590, an increase of 2,839. The estimated value is 8*l.* for each horse; 6*l.* 10*s.* for each head of cattle, 22*s.* for each sheep, and 25*s.* for each pig. The total value was 33,829,899*l.*, a decrease of 1,528,360*l.*

The produce was 1,271,588 quarters of wheat, 8,841,924 quarters of oats, 750,245 of barley, 14,113 of bere, 27,896 of rye; an increase of 727,413 quarters of oats, barley, and rye, and a decrease of 200,885 quarters of wheat and bere. Of beans the produce was 44,650 quarters, and of pease 3,197, a small increase in beans, and a smaller decrease in pease from 1860. Of potatoes the produce was 2,741,380 tons, a diminution from the previous year of 1,588,143 tons;

turnips also decreased by 834,093 tons, the produce being only 2,627,978 tons; mangel-wurzel, 290,241 tons, and cabbage, 181,711 tons were also less than the crops of 1859 by 158,991 tons. Flax and hay were in excess of 1859, flax producing 23,760 tons, and hay, 3,206,402 tons, 884,623 tons above the crop of 1859.

### 6.—Other Subjects.

97. PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—Sums granted for such objects in 1861:—

	£.
Royal Palaces . . . . .	38,214
Public Buildings . . . . .	85,470
Furniture of Public Offices . . . . .	22,400
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens . . . . .	98,298
New Houses of Parliament . . . . .	54,692
British Embassy Houses Abroad . . . . .	3,035
British Consulate, Constantinople . . . . .	2,982
Westminster Bridge Approaches . . . . .	53,000
New Westminster Bridge . . . . .	3,914
New Foreign Office . . . . .	30,000
General Register House, Edinburgh . . . . .	8,200
Industrial Museum, Edinburgh . . . . .	11,200
Aberdeen University . . . . .	6,870
Glasgow Cathedral Window . . . . .	800
Main Drainage of the Metropolis—	
Expenses . . . . .	413
National Gallery, Dublin . . . . .	3,000
Harbours of Refuge . . . . .	160,000
Holyhead and Port Patrick Har-	
bours, and Works at Spurn Point . . . . .	46,702
Public Buildings, Ireland . . . . .	64,556
Kingstown Harbour . . . . .	2,628
Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland . . . . .	5,000
Lighthouses Abroad . . . . .	32,600
Highland Roads, &c., Commissioners . . . . .	5,000
Rates for Government Property . . . . .	35,000
	773,974

A decrease of 97,806*l.* from the sum granted in 1860 for the like purposes.

98. RAGS.—The export duty laid upon rags by the various foreign powers, is as follows:—

	Per ton.
Russia, by ports in the Baltic . . . . .	£6 4 7
“ by ports in Black Sea . . . . .	2 1 8
Sweden . . . . .	2 9 9
Norway . . . . .	3 16 3
“ cordage . . . . .	1 5 5
Denmark . . . . .	2 6 3
Hamburg . . . . .	Free.
Holland . . . . .	8 8 4
“ cordage . . . . .	2 10 0
Belgium . . . . .	prohibited.
France (to England & Belgium only) . . . . .	4 17 2
“ cordage . . . . .	1 9 4
Spain . . . . .	prohibited.
Portugal . . . . .	6 2 1
Italy . . . . .	1 12 0
Austria . . . . .	*7 5 0
German Zollverein . . . . .	9 3 0
“ cordage . . . . .	1 0 4
Switzerland . . . . .	1 12 9
Papal States, by Mediterranean . . . . .	2 17 0
“ by Adriatic . . . . .	1 13 0
Greece . . . . .	0 1 0
Turkey . . . . .	8 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

\* If from Hungary, by the ports of Trieste or Fiume, only half.

# XI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS OF ENGLAND AND WALES FOR 1860.

IN the year 1857 there was first laid before Parliament a return of the Judicial Statistics of England and Wales. In that year the return was confined to the statistics of Criminal Justice; but the scheme has been since completed, and the returns now contain the whole body of Judicial Statistics, both criminal and civil. In 1860 the first complete return was made, and an abstract was given in its usual place. As it has now attained so important a position, and as it is in future to be continued annually, our summary would assume a disproportionate appearance among the numerous other abstracts of Parliamentary documents. Added to this, it is so interesting as affording a reliable statement of the proceedings of our judicial courts and the state of our criminal population, that it has been made a separate Article.

## *Crime, Police, and Law.*

Under the head of *Police and Constabulary*, there is a small increase of 163 in the number of the force, and of 46,082*l.* in the cost; but these are more than balanced by a decrease in the number returned of the criminal classes of 24,742, and the decrease is the more acceptable as it is most marked among the juveniles, or those under 16 years of age. The police force in 1860 consisted of—

Borough constables	. . . .	6,082
County constables	. . . .	7,761
Metropolitan police	. . . .	6,289
City of London police	. . . .	628 = 20,760

The salaries and pay of the force amounted to 1,120,807*l.*; allowances and contingent expenses, 35,568*l.*; clothing and accoutrements, 120,240*l.*; superannuation and gratuities, 64,705*l.*; horses, harness, forage, &c., 33,024*l.*; station-house charges, printing, stationery, &c., 136,728*l.*; other miscellaneous charges, 20,039*l.*; giving a total of 1,531,111*l.*; of this the borough police cost 383,889*l.*, of which 78,991*l.* were defrayed by the Treasury; the county constabulary cost 605,228*l.*, the Treasury paying 114,823*l.*; the metropolitan police cost 494,222*l.*, the Treasury paying 133,680*l.*; a total of 327,494*l.*, or more than one-fifth of the whole. The City of London police cost 47,772*l.*, and received nothing from the Treasury.

The returns procured by the police of the criminal classes show a decrease, as we have mentioned above, and in every class, except those of adult receivers of stolen goods, and adult prostitutes, the increase however being small, 75 of the first named, and 184 of the second. The numbers as given stand thus:—

numbers as given stand thus :—		Males.	Females.	Total.
Known thieves and depredators	under 16	4,208	1,467	5,495
Ditto	over 16	25,407	7,012	32,419
Receivers of stolen goods	under 16	48	23	71
Ditto	over 16	3,520	849	4,369
Prostitutes	under 16	..	1,873	1,873
Ditto	over 16	..	28,927	28,927
Suspected persons	under 16	3,473	1,130	4,603
Ditto	over 16	25,238	5,365	30,603
Vagrants and tramps	under 16	2,968	2,163	5,131
Ditto	over 16	11,639	5,894	17,533
Total	{under 16	10,517	6,656	17,173
	{over 16	65,804	48,047	113,851
Total		76,321	54,703	131,024

Besides these there are 24,121 others in prisons and reformatories, making a total of 155,145.

Houses of bad character, as reported by the police, have also decreased, the total being 24,711, although the houses of receivers of stolen goods and coffee-shops—the resort of thieves—had increased. The classification and numbers were—

Houses of receivers of stolen goods . . . . .	3,080
Public-houses, resorts of thieves and prostitutes . . . . .	2,430
Beer-shops ditto ditto . . . . .	2,508
Coffee-shops ditto ditto . . . . .	440
Other suspected houses ditto . . . . .	1,818
Brothels, &c. . . . .	7,558
Tramps' lodging-houses . . . . .	6,877
	<hr/>
	24,711

In the metropolis the number of criminals and of prostitutes has increased. In the seats of the woollen and worsted manufactures the criminal classes; and in the seats of the hardware manufacture the prostitutes have increased. A decrease is shown in the numbers both of the criminal classes and of prostitutes in the pleasure towns, and in those depending upon agricultural districts, in the commercial ports, in the seats of the cotton and linen manufactures, and in those of the textile fabrics. There was also a decrease of prostitutes in the woollen and worsted manufacturing districts; and of the criminal classes in the hardware districts. In the agricultural district towns the number of prostitutes remains about the same.

During the year the police had information of 50,405 indictable crimes. 24,862 persons had been apprehended, of whom 18,044 were males, and 6,818 were females. Of the total, 14,798 were committed for trial; 8,783 were discharged, and 1,281 were bailed or committed for want of sureties. There were 15,999 persons committed or bailed to appear for trial; of these 3,907 were acquitted, 12 were not tried as being insane, and 12 were acquitted on the same ground. The committals for murder were 49; 16 were convicted, and of these 12 were executed. The whole number of capital convictions was 48, the smallest number yet recorded; 34 were condemned to penal servitude for various periods; one to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour, and one received a free pardon. Of the convictions other than capital, 2,219 were sentenced to penal servitude, 9,656 to imprisonment, and 145 were discharged after being fined, whipped, or finding sureties for good behaviour. Of the convictions, 1,198 were for offences against the person; 1,104 for offences against property with violence; 8,735 for offences against property without violence; 109 for malicious offences against property; 579 for forgery and offences against the currency; and 343 for offences not included in the foregoing classes, such as assaulting gamekeepers, (58), keeping disorderly houses, (118), &c. In the class of malicious offences against property there was an increase in the number of commitments; all the other classes exhibit a decrease. A decrease is shown in 23, and an increase in 16 English counties. The Welsh counties taken collectively exhibit a decrease.

The police apprehended 384,918 persons charged with offences to be determined summarily, of whom 129,115 were discharged, and 255,803 were convicted. Of those convicted, 52,281 were sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from less than 14 days to 6 months or more,

with in some cases fines or whipping. There were 92 sentenced to 6 months, or more imprisonment, 1,049 were sent to reformatory schools, 165,165 were fined, 413 whipped, 11,845 were ordered to find sureties, 3,335 were delivered to the army or navy, and 21,715 were subjected to other punishments. Of the convictions, 36,855 were for theft, 3,702 for malicious offences, 77,290 for assaults, 8,654 for offences against the game-laws, and 88,361 for being drunk and disorderly; offenders under vagrant laws numbered 23,478; local acts and borough bye-laws, 25,831, ways acts, 20,561, police acts, 16,764, licensed victuallers and beer acts, 11,602, laws relating to servants, apprentices, and masters, 11,938; the numbers under other heads are smaller. The total number of persons proceeded against either on indictment or summarily was 409,780; the males numbered 323,551, and the females 86,229; the report states that 19,864 were known thieves, 20,660 prostitutes, 16,374 vagrants and tramps, 46,142 suspected persons, 24,681 habitual drunkards, 137,574 were of previous good character, and of 144,485 the characters were unknown.

*Coroners' Inquests.*—In 1860 there were 21,178 inquests, consisting of 14,343 males, and 6,835 females; an increase of 4·8 per cent. upon the average of the three preceding years: this is probably owing to county coroners being paid by salaries instead of fees, a practice which commenced in 1860. Verdicts were found of 268 cases of murder, though, as will have been seen, only 48 cases of murder were tried, and of these only 16 convicted; 144 of manslaughter, 8 of justifiable homicide, 1,357 of suicide, 9,225 of accidental death; 2,868 were found dead, 313 died from injuries of which the causes were unknown, and 285 from excessive drinking; the remainder died from disease (137), want, cold, &c. (215), and other causes (6,358). The largest increase occurs in the number of females murdered. Infants under seven numbered 6,035; children between seven and sixteen, 1,671; adults under sixty, 9,876; and aged or infirm, above sixty, 3,596. The total cost of the inquests was 73,024*l.*, an average of 3*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* for each.

*Prisons.*—A decrease is again observable in the number of persons committed to prison this year; more especially for debt and on civil process. There were committed for trial and tried at assizes and sessions 16,190 persons; on summary conviction, 70,151; for want of sureties, 3,309; on remand and discharged, 10,964; for debt and on civil process, 11,707; under the Mutiny Act, 3,961; giving a total of 116,282 persons, of whom 85,513 were males, and 30,769 were females. There were 35,381 re-committals; of these 825 males, and 2,584 females had been previously committed above ten times; 622 males, and 584 females from seven to ten times; and 10,618 males, and 3,958 females only once. Of the total commitments, exclusive of debtors and military prisoners, 1,480 were under twelve years of age, 6,549 were twelve and under sixteen, 20,512 sixteen and under twenty-one, 52,603 twenty-one and under forty, considerably more than half; there were 11,748 between forty and fifty; 4,807 between fifty and sixty; 2,685 were above sixty; and of 230 the ages were not ascertained; making in all 100,614. There was an increase of 10 per cent. in the number of males under twelve in prison, and in that of females of the same age a decrease of 14·4 per cent. as compared with 1859. The juveniles under sixteen exhibit an increase of 10 per cent. in 1860. The offenders were thus distributed according to their birth-places:—England, 78,366; Wales, 2,605; Scotland, 2,080; Ireland, 14,457; colonies and East Indies, 434; and foreign countries, 1,584. Of

1,088 persons the birth-place was not ascertained. Of the 100,614 persons committed, 320 had received superior instruction; 4,134 could read and write well; 61,233 could read, or read and write imperfectly; 34,279 could neither read nor write; and in 648 cases the degree of instruction was not ascertained. With respect to the occupations; 43,569 of the prisoners were labourers, charwomen, and needlewomen; 18,434 mechanics and skilled workers; 5,163 sailors and soldiers; 4,547 factory workers; 4,138 domestic servants; 105 foremen and overlookers of labour; 3,037 shopkeepers and dealers; and 1,463 shopmen and women, clerks, &c.: the professional classes contributed 321 persons, 18,949 had no occupation, and of 888 the occupations were not found out. In 1860 there was prison accommodation for 28,024 persons; the greatest number of prisoners confined at one time was 19,556; and the daily average was 15,620; but in twenty-seven prisons the daily average exceeded the numbers for which the several prisons were constructed to contain. Sandwich and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, are the worst examples: they are constructed to contain 18 and 110 respectively; the average daily numbers was 27 and 127. The total cost of prisons and prisoners was 533,408*l.*; which, omitting 122,991*l.* for extraordinary charges, gives a yearly average charge per prisoner of 26*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The prison receipts for the year, consisting chiefly of the profits of prisoners' labour, were 35,239*l.*; the local rates and funds yielded 400,014*l.*; and 98,155*l.*, being made up for the most part of the charge for convicted prisoners, was defrayed by the public revenue. There were 7,852 convicts undergoing punishment in the ten convict prisons at the beginning of the year; of whom 6,650 were males, and 1,202 were females; there was an addition during the year of 2,921, making a total of 10,773; altogether there were 2,979 disposed of;—281 were removed to Bermuda, and 51 to county gaols and lunatic asylums; there were 1,924 discharged on termination of sentence; 581 on tickets-of-leave; 30 (males) on commutation of sentence; and 3 on pardon: 100 had died, one male had committed suicide, and 8 had escaped; leaving 7,794 who remained in prison at the end of the year. The prison expenses were 249,879*l.*; the average annual cost per convict was 32*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*; the actual cost to the state for each convict was nearly 19*l.*; the Exchequer received 8,200*l.*, the proceeds of convict labour; and the work done at Portland, Portsmouth, and Chatham, was valued at 90,000*l.* more. The criminal lunatics under detention were 957 in number; 591 of these became insane after trial. The total cost of keeping them was 25,541*l.*; the annual cost varies from 13*l.* per head in the Medway Union, up to 480*l.* in the Clapham Retreat; the higher charges are supplied from private resources.

Part II. contains statistics relating to the various departments of the Civil Law. In the Courts of Common Law 97,568 writs of summons, and 512 writs of *capias* were issued; 2,069 causes entered for trial, and 993 were tried, of which 344 were heard in the Queen's Bench, 331 in the Common Pleas, and 318 in the Exchequer, 180 of the causes were undefended, and 884 were withdrawn, struck out, or became *remanets*. At Nisi Prius 1,153 causes were entered, of which 367 were heard in the Queen's Bench, 171 in the Common Pleas, and 390 in the Exchequer, and 217 were withdrawn or struck out. The total amount of fees received in the three courts was 64,613*l.*

In the County Courts there were 782,384 complaints entered; 388,262 causes were determined (894 by a jury), and the judgments were 467,426; these two number many more than the complaints, but in cases of appeal there will be more than one judgment to a complaint, but scarcely enough

to account for the difference. The total amount for which claims were entered was 1,882,047*l.*, the amount for which judgment was obtained was 902,739*l.*, the costs amounted to 38,303*l.*, and the fees on all proceedings to 226,731*l.*; there had been issued 109,366 executions against goods, and 22,399 commitments; 6,955 debtors had been imprisoned.

In the Bankruptcy Courts 1,326 petitions were presented; 848 by creditors; 432 by traders against themselves; of these 1,215 were adjudicated upon; and there were 56 of the petitions for private arrangements upon which adjudications in bankruptcy were declared. "The number of persons, whether trading singly or in partnership, declared bankrupt was 1,430;" "of these 1,028 passed their examination." These are the words of the Report; yet it immediately adds, "The total amount of the debts upon their balance sheets was 4,478,037*l.*; and the number of bankruptcies classed as follows:—

£.	£.		£.	£.	
	Under 300	28	10,000 and under	20,000	35
300 and under	500	93	20,000	50,000	21
500	1,000	277	50,000	100,000	5
1,000	5,000	468		above 100,000	4
5,000	10,000	71			

This it will be seen gives a total of 1,002 only, and we cannot explain the discrepancy. Of the total amount of debt only 1,249,962*l.* or 29 per cent. was realized by the court; upon this there was a deduction of 169,306*l.* for special charges, taxes, &c., owing by the bankrupts' estates, of which 28,195*l.* were for the messengers alone, leaving 1,080,656*l.* for distribution to creditors; the costs of administration was 316,347*l.*; the debts paid in full amounted to 9,434*l.*; and the dividends ordered to 741,782*l.* Under the statute which provides for traders settling their affairs by private arrangement, without bankruptcy, there were 218 petitions; their debts amounted to 1,341,424*l.*; the amount for administration was 39,321*l.*; after the various expenses there remained 39,006*l.*, of which 89*l.* was paid for debts in full, and 38,917*l.* for dividends. There were 21 petitions and 15 orders for winding up joint-stock companies; while 36 were still pending.

**INSOLVENTS.**—In 1860 there were 2,820 petitions filed, 19 of them by creditors; 134 of the insolvents were professional men; 23 officers in the army or navy; 91 clerks; 1,634 traders; 15 lodging-house keepers; 52 shopmen; 222 agents; 69 manufacturers; 197 mechanics; 97 graziers, farmers, &c.; and 286 belonged to other classes. The schedules filed numbered 2,747; of these 2,716 appeared for hearing; on hearing 2,255 were dismissed or discharged forthwith, and 471 were remanded for various periods. Dividends were paid upon 248 estates to the amount of 36,038*l.*; the administration expenses and other payments came to 6,114*l.*, leaving 29,924*l.* for dividends upon debts amounting to 535,612*l.* On an average each estate realized 145*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; the administration expenses were 24*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, and the amount for dividend was 120*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* The dividends (where there were any) averaged 9*l.* 8*s.* per cent. In 4 cases a dividend of 2*cs.* in the pound was paid; and in 26 cases the debtors satisfied all their debts, amounting in the aggregate to 37,308*l.* Under the Protection Acts 3,081 petitions were filed. Of these petitions 70 were by professional men; 10 by military or naval officers; 94 by clerks; 2,226 by traders; 14 by keepers of lodging-houses; 33 by shopmen; 59 by agents, 46 by manufacturers; 114 by mechanics; 74 by graziers, farmers, millers, &c.; and 341 by other

classes. In 95·4 per cent. cases the amount of debt was under 500*l.* There appeared for hearing 2,948 petitioners; 260 of these were dismissed on hearing; and to 2,115 final orders were granted; of the rest some were adjourned (143); others made proposals for gradual payment (51); and others obtained protecting orders (82). Dividends were paid during the year on 453 estates; 19,915*l.* were realized, and after various expenses 13,390*l.* was left as dividends for debts amounting to 227,854*l.* The aggregate amount of the scheduled debts of the whole number of insolvents under the Insolvency Acts and under the Protection Acts was 763,464*l.*; and the amount paid in dividends was 43,314*l.*

*High Court of Chancery.*—The returns of its proceedings are again given in a complete form. There were 764 summonses to originate proceedings, and 16,184 other summonses; 13,474 orders were made, and 914 advertisements issued; 3,106 debts were claimed amounting to 727,362*l.*; there were 1,614 accounts passed, of the aggregate value of 7,740,699*l.*, of which 7,071,362 was for disbursements and allowances. The sale of 457 estates under the orders of the Court realized 1,598,157*l.*; and 74 estates were bought for which the returns do not state what sum was given; the contributories numbered 1,824. As regards orders for winding up companies, the amount of calls made was 733,869*l.*; that of fees levied by stamps 9,831*l.*; there were 330 titles directed to be investigated; 2,242 certificates had been filed; 39,100 appointments had been disposed of; and 2,432 orders were still pending.

The Registrars entered for hearing at the commencement of the year 442 pleas, demurrers, causes, claims, rehearings and appeals: 2,269 were set down during the year; 2,001 were heard; 225 were otherwise disposed of; and 485 remained at the end of the year, the chief other business in the Registrars' Office is returned under the following heads:—orders made on the hearing of petitions under the Winding-up Acts, § 8; on the hearing of other petitions, 2,481; on the hearing of special motions, 1,067; on summons drawn up by Registrars, 5,967; on motions or petitions of course, 514; certificates for sale, transfer or delivery of stock, and other securities, 2,783; the amount of fees levied by stamps was 12,842*l.* The evidence of 415 witnesses was taken by the examiners, whose fees were 245*l.* In the office of the clerks of records and writs, 3,031 suits were instituted; and 68,644 documents were filed and issued; the fees, collected by stamps, amounted to 25,107*l.*

In the Courts of the Lord Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls there were 2,611 petitions; 1,828 in the first, and 783 in the second, in which there was also 3,736 petitions for orders of course; the fees in the one amounted to 1,414*l.*; in the other to 2,184*l.*

The Taxing-masters made 3,357 orders and references for taxation, and 2,908 certificates and allocations; and taxed 7,065 bills; the total amount of costs taxed was 785,262*l.*; the fees levied on suitors was 23,873*l.*

The Masters in Lunacy made 70 inquiries, and 185 reports to the Lord Chancellor as to property, kindred, and maintenance of lunatics and their families. The summonses for proceedings before them numbered 3,787; the amount of receipts in the accounts passed by them was 331,595*l.*; and that of disbursements allowed therein was 287,498*l.*

The Accountant-General's return states that 14,707,912*l.* were paid into Court in the year ended October 1st, 1860; and that 14,487,633 had been paid out of Court; the number of accounts was 22,757. The suitor's fund was 132,556*l.*; and the suitor's fee fund 158,213*l.*

*The Court of Probate* in the year granted 8,542 probates; 4,405 admi-



nistrations, and 1,068 caveats; there had been 16 trials by special and 9 by common jury, and 35 causes were heard by the judge only; the amount of fees in court and contentious business is estimated at 1,868*l.*; the taxed costs were 15,557*l.*, and the amount for stamps of probate and administration was 708,333*l.* By the 40 district registrars 14,005 probates, and 6,160 letters of administration in common form, and 10 probates and 4 letters of administration under the judge's direction, were granted; the fees received amounted to 56,007*l.*, and the duty stamps to 480,256*l.*

*The Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.*—According to the return there had been 293 petitions filed; 2 for nullity, and 210 for dissolution of marriage; 62 for judicial separation, 13 for restitution of conjugal rights, and 6 for other matters. There were also 12 applications for protection of property, and 67 for alimony. There were 141 causes tried, 114 judgments given by the full Court, 26 by the judge ordinary; there was 1 appeal to the House of Lords, and 2 from the judge ordinary to the full Court: 2,410*l.* was the amount of fees received.

*Admiralty Court.*—At the beginning of the year, 168 causes were pending; and 562 were instituted during the year; and the total amount for which they were entered was 538,036*l.*; there were 172 judgments.

*Judicial Committee, and Appeals to the House of Lords.*—There were 67 appeals before the Privy Council; of these 6 were dismissed, not being prosecuted; and 42 were heard and determined. Of the cases heard, 25 were affirmed, 2 were varied, and 15 were reversed. At the end of the year there remained 81 appeals to be heard. In the House of Lords there were 108 appeals and causes in error presented; 12 were withdrawn; 16 dismissed for want of prosecution, and 52 heard; of those heard 35 were simply affirmed, 1 affirmed with declaration, 7 simply reversed, 6 reversed with declarations, and in 3 cases no judgment was given. There were 27 cases at the end of the year for hearing.

*REFORMATORIES.*—In 1860 there were 48 of these certified, and 1,098 youthful offenders had been committed to them. At the commencement of the year there were 2,405; 1,098 had been committed during the year, and 59 had been received from other certified reformatories—making in all a total of 3,562; there were 692 disposed of; 570 were discharged; 50 had absconded; 22 committed to prison for refractoriness; 29 removed to other certified schools; 21 had died; and there remained at the year's end 2,870 under detention. Of the 1,098 committed in 1860; nearly one-half or 540 had been in prison twice or more than twice; 286 had been in twice, 130 thrice, 63 four times, 28 five times, 11 six times, 11 from six to eight times, 7 from eight to eleven times, 4 above eleven times; and the remainder only once. Their ages and degree of instruction were thus: 119 were under ten years of age, 115 were nearly eleven years old, 163 twelve, 170 thirteen, 225 fourteen, 219 fifteen, and 87 sixteen; 503 could neither read nor write, 478 could do one or both imperfectly; 99 could read and write well; 1 only had received a superior instruction; and of 17 the degree of instruction was not ascertained. The cost paid by the revenue was 7*s.* per week for each offender, or in the aggregate 45,539*l.* Only 2,080*l.* were received from parents.

The Middlesex Industrial School, opened in January, 1859, had at the end of the year 1860, altogether 265 inmates. The cost of the schools for the year was 3,871*l.*, and the cost per head per annum was 24*l.* *os.* 10½*d.* There are 18 other industrial schools possessing Government certificates, which contained 166 children at the end of the year.

## XII.—CHRONICLE OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 1861.

[21-25 *Victoriæ*.]

THE Third Session of the Sixth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened by her Majesty in person on Tuesday, February 5th, 1861. The Queen's speech announced the conclusion of peace with China; and intimated the continuance of agitation among the natives of New Zealand. One of the paragraphs contains the following statement:—"Serious differences have arisen among the States of the North American Union. It is impossible for me not to look with great concern upon any events which may affect the happiness and welfare of a people nearly allied to my subjects by descent, and closely connected with them by the most intimate and friendly relations. My heartfelt wish is that these differences may be susceptible of a satisfactory adjustment." The address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Sefton, and seconded by Viscount Lismore, and agreed to without any amendment being proposed. In the House of Commons the Address was moved by Sir E. Colbrooke, and seconded by Mr. Paget. Mr. J. White moved an amendment, the terms of which, if adopted, would render it necessary for the Government to introduce a measure for the extension of the parliamentary franchise. This amendment was seconded by Mr. Digby Seymour, and a discussion having ensued, the vote was taken, and the Address was carried by 129 to 46.

*Feb.* Both Houses of Parliament met at 2 o'clock, and proceeded  
7. to Buckingham Palace to present the Addresses agreed to by both Houses in answer to the Queen's speech.

(COMMONS.) In Committee of the whole house on the Consolidated Fund Acts, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer a resolution was adopted, to charge upon the Consolidated Fund in gross the sums payable to the Bank of England on account of the management of the National Debt. On the motion of Lord Palmerston it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee "to consider whether, by any alterations in the forms and proceedings of the House, the despatch of public business can be more effectually promoted."

*Feb.* (COMMONS.) In reply to questions respecting the Canada  
8. extradition case, Lord Palmerston stated that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had written to the Governor-General of Canada, desiring that John Anderson should not be given up to the United States authorities without directions from the home government; and he would not be given up until the question pending in the Court of Queen's Bench was settled. The terms of the treaty with the United States were clear, that before Anderson could be given up, it must be established by a court of competent jurisdiction that he had committed what by the English law would be accounted murder. If Anderson had not committed murder, he could not be claimed under the treaty. On the motion of Mr. Villiers, it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the administration and operation of the relief of the poor under the Poor Law Amendment Act. On the motion of Sir G. C. Lewis, it was ordered that no motion should be made for a new writ for the boroughs of Gloucester and Wakefield without seven days' notice being given. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer a resolution was adopted to enable the government to guarantee a minimum dividend of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, and a certain

amount of capital in pursuance of a contract entered into which had not been carried out by an existing Act. Another resolution was moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and adopted by the House, by which payment is provided for out of the Consolidated Fund of any deficiency which may arise from the establishment of Post-Office Savings' Banks, in the event of the passing of an Act for the establishment of such Banks.

*Feb.* (LORDS.) On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, a Bill

11. was read a first time for repealing a vast number of obsolete Acts of Parliament, preliminary to the consolidation of the statute law.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of the Attorney-General, a Bill was brought in and read a first time for the improvement of the law in Bankruptcy. On the motion of Mr. Cardwell a Bill was brought in and read a first time for the establishment of a general system of Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Ireland. Mr. Cardwell also introduced a Bill for the better regulating of fairs and markets in Ireland, which was read a first time. Lord C. Paget obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Admiralty to acquire property for the enlargement of her Majesty's dockyard at Chatham, and to embank part of the river Medway, and for other purposes connected therewith, with a view to the enlargement of the dockyard by inclosing St. Mary's Creek. Lord C. Paget also obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Admiralty to acquire property for the enlargement of the Royal Marine Barracks at East Stonehouse.

(LORDS.) The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill for

*Feb.* 12. giving protection to manufacturers against fraudulent trade-marks. On the motion of Lord Monteagle, the Fictitious Savings' Bank Bill was read a second time, the object of which is to stop the system of establishing private Savings' Banks in which sufficient security is not afforded to the depositors.

(COMMONS.) In reference to a case which recently occurred in the County Court at Rochdale, in which a plaintiff was non-suited because on being asked if she believed in a God and a future state of reward and punishment, she said she did not, and therefore she was not sworn;—Sir G. C. Lewis said that the ruling of the judge was in accordance with law, and it was not intended to bring in a Bill to alter the law. On the motion of Mr. Collier, a Bill was brought in to prohibit the payment by candidates of the expenses of conveying voters to the poll in boroughs. Mr. Dodson obtained leave to bring in a Bill providing that votes at elections for the Universities may be recorded by means of voting-papers. Mr. Hubbard obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the amendment of the law respecting Church-rates, the principle being to relieve those who dissented from the Church of England from the payment of Church-rates on their making a simple declaration. Mr. Cowper obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Commissioners of Works to acquire additional land for the purpose of the Public Offices Extension Act, 1859.

(LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Herbert of Lea, seconded

*Feb.* 14. by the Earl of Derby, a vote of thanks was passed to the army and navy engaged in the operations in China. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Clyde, the Duke of Somerset, and the Earl of Ellenborough, expressed their cordial concurrence in the vote. Earl Grey, while approving the vote, condemned the policy of ministers with respect to China. The Marquis of Bath protested against the destruction of the summer palace of the Emperor of China as an act of

vandalism. The Earl of Ellenborough said that, in an Asiatic point of view, the destruction of the Emperor's palace was a necessary act, calculated to have a great effect on the Chinese people.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Lord Palmerston, seconded by Mr. Disraeli, a vote of thanks was passed to the army and navy engaged in the Chinese expedition. Lord John Russell defended the burning of the Emperor's palace as a just retribution for acts of treachery and barbarity, as it fell not upon subordinates or on any of the people of China, but on the representative of all authority in that empire. On the motion of the Solicitor-General, seven Bills were brought in, the object of which is the consolidation of the statute law of England and Ireland relating to offences against the person, malicious injuries to property, larceny, forgery, coinage offences, accessories and abettors of indictable offences, and to repeal certain criminal statutes. On the motion of Sir G. C. Lewis, a Bill was brought in to assign the four seats in the Commons House of Parliament forfeited by the disfranchisement of the boroughs of St. Albans and Sudbury.

(LORDS.) Lord St. Leonards called the attention of the House to the scheme for providing the expense of building the new Law Courts from the Suitors' Fee Fund, and opposed the plan of taking 1,400,000*l.* from that fund to provide buildings for the benefit of all the law courts, which the suitors did not require.

(COMMONS.) Sir E. Colebrooke obtained leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the formation of tramways on turnpike and statute-labour roads in Scotland. Mr. Garnett obtained leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the use of locomotives on turnpike and other roads, and the tolls to be levied on such locomotives, and on the waggons and carriages drawn or propelled by the same.

(LORDS.) In answer to Lord Llanover, it was stated by Earl Granville that a Commission would be appointed to consider the subject of the embankment of the Thames. Earl Grey, in moving for copies or extracts of despatches respecting an expedition reported to have been ordered to proceed up the Yang-tze-Kiang river, dwelt on the subject of British intercourse with China, and contended that England had exhibited one uniform disregard of the obligations of the treaty which terminated the first war with China, especially in respect of the opium trade and the traffic in coolies. Lord Wodehouse, in reply, urged that the wars which had taken place were entirely attributable to the bad faith of the Chinese authorities.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Locke King moved for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the franchise in England and Wales, the object being to establish a 10*l.* franchise in counties. Lord Palmerston, while not opposing the introduction of the measure, could not promise any active support, as he thought it injudicious, after the reception met with by the Government Reform Bill last Session, to revive the question in the present Session of Parliament. On a division, the motion was lost by 167 to 51. Mr. Hubbard moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the present mode of assessing and collecting the Income and Property Tax, and whether any mode of levying the same, so as to render the tax more equitable, can be adopted. The motion was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but was carried by 131 votes to 127. Sir S. M. Peto obtained leave to bring in a Bill to make further provision with respect to the burial of persons not being members of the Church of England. Mr. Baines obtained leave

to bring in a Bill to extend the franchise in boroughs in England and Wales, the object being to reduce the borough franchise from 10*l.* to 6*l.*

*Feb.* (COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. Hadfield, the second  
20. reading of the Qualification for Offices Bill was carried by 93 to 80. On the motion of Mr. Dillwyn, the Trustees of Charities Bill was read a second time by 164 to 157. On the motion of Mr. Alcock, leave was given to bring in a Bill for voluntary commutation of church-rates. Sir John Trelawny obtained leave to bring in a Bill to allow affirmations or declarations to be made, instead of oaths, in certain cases in Great Britain and Ireland.

*Feb.* (LORDS.) The Indictable Offences (Metropolis) Bill, the  
21. Fictitious Savings' Bank Bill, and the Constructive Notices Amendment Bills, were read a third time and passed.

*Feb.* (LORDS.) The Duke of Marlborough brought in a Bill on  
22. the subject of church-rates, embodying recommendations of a Committee of the House.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. M. Milnes, leave was given to bring in a Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. On the motion of Mr. Ayrton, it was agreed that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the local taxation and government of the metropolis, and the expediency of constituting it a county of itself, for the administration of justice and the better management of its affairs. On the motion of Mr. Cardwell, it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Poor Law for Ireland.

*Feb.* (LORDS.) The second reading of the Bill for the Protection  
26. of Females and Children, moved by the Bishop of Oxford, was opposed by Earl Granville on the ground of the Bill being unnecessary, and was negatived by 48 to 27.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Hodgkinson obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent frivolous and fictitious defences to actions for the recovery of debts. Mr. Cave moved certain resolutions affirming the propriety, while still adopting measures to repress the slave trade, of affording every possible encouragement and assistance to the introduction of free immigrants, and especially of settlers from China, into the British West India colonies. Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston having stated that the matter should be left in the hands of the Government, who were fully alive to its importance, the motion was withdrawn. On the motion of Mr. Lindsay, it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the organization of those branches of the Admiralty, War Office, India Office, and Emigration Board, by which the transporting by shipping of troops, convicts, emigrants, materials of war, stores, and other similar services, is now performed.

*Feb.* (COMMONS.) On the motion of Sir John Trelawny, which  
27. was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and by Mr. Disraeli, and supported by Lord John Russell and Mr. Bright, the Church-rates Abolition Bill was read a second time by 281 to 266.

*Feb.* (LORDS.) The Earl of Derby, in presenting some petitions  
28. respecting the demolition of labourers' dwellings, in consequence of the construction of great public works, especially railways, in the metropolis, suggested whether it might not be desirable to appoint a Committee to inquire into the effect of the extension of railways upon the moral and social condition of the metropolis.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for going into Committee of Supply for the Navy Estimates, Mr. Caird called the attention of the House to the serious deficiency of last harvest. He estimated the whole loss of capital

consequent upon the deficient harvest, at 20,000,000*l.*, and in these circumstances, the most rigid economy should be observed by the Government and by the House in voting the estimates. The Bank of England Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. Childers it was agreed  
**March** 1. to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the present system of transportation, its utility, economy, and effect on colonization, and whether any improvements could be effected. On the motion of Admiral Duncombe it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, and the various duties devolving on the Board; also as to the general effect of the system on the Navy. The Law of Foreign Countries Bill was read a third time and passed.

(LORDS.) The Marquess of Normanby moved for a Select  
**March** 4. Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the appointment and resignation of Mr. Turnbull in the Public Record Office; but upon a division, the motion was rejected by 42 to 26.

(LORDS.) On the motion of the Lord Chancellor the Bill  
**March** 5. for enlarging and improving the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. A. Mills it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee to inquire and report whether any and what alterations may be advantageously adopted in regard to the defence of the British dependencies, and to the proportion of the cost of such defence defrayed from imperial and colonial funds respectively. A motion by Mr. Dodson affirming the impolicy of the duty on hops, and the propriety of providing for its removal, was negatived by 202 to 110.

(LORDS.) The Statute Law Revision Act was read a third  
**Mar. 8.** time and passed.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. M. Milnes it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the diplomatic service. Mr. Butt moved to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the fiscal business of countries, with a view to the introduction of the principle of representative bodies and popular elections. The motion was negatived by 119 to 25.

(LORDS.) On the motion of the Lord Chancellor it was  
**March** 11. agreed to appoint a Select Committee to consider what parties are by law entitled, or ought to be entitled, to sue in the Divorce Court in England, and in the Court of Session in Scotland, for dissolution of marriage. The Lord Chancellor stated that his object was to extend the principles of the Divorce Court to Ireland and to British subjects in India. On the motion of the Earl of Derby it was agreed that it be an instruction to the Select Committee on the Metropolitan railways to inquire into and report upon the number of houses and of inhabitants likely to be removed by the works of the respective railways; and whether any provision has been made, or is required to be made, for diminishing the evils consequent on a large simultaneous displacement of the labouring population.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Sir F. Smith, it was stated by Sir C. Wood that the Royal Military College at Addiscombe would not be abolished in June next, but would be continued as a preparatory military school for the Artillery and Engineers. In Committee of Supply, Lord C. Paget moved the estimates for the supply of the naval expenditure for the year, 12,029,475*l.*, the number of men proposed being 78,200. For wages 3,122,580*l.* were voted, and for victuals to seamen and marines 1,328,259*l.*

- March 12.** (COMMONS.) Mr. Lygon obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable persons to free land from the restrictions imposed by the custom of gavelkind. A motion by Lord Palmerston, instructing the Select Committee appointed on the subject of the Constitution of the Board of Admiralty to consider also the present system of promotion and retirement in the Royal Navy, and to report their opinion thereon, was adopted by 96 to 33.
- Mar. 13.** (COMMONS.) The second reading of the County Franchise Bill, moved by Mr. Locke King, was negatived by 248 to 220.
- March 14.** (LORDS.) The Subdivision of Dioceses Bill was, on the motion of Lord Lyttelton, read a second time by 27 to 23. The Trade Marks Bill and the Inclosure Bill were read a third time and passed.
- (COMMONS.) In Committee of Supply, Mr. T. G. Baring moved the Army estimates, the number of men being 146,044, the sum estimated for pay and allowances being 4,780,000*l.* The Red Sea and India Telegraph Bill was read a third time and passed. On the motion of Sir G. C. Lewis, leave was given to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to election of Members of Parliament, its object being to amend the Corrupt Practices at Elections Act. Leave was also given to Sir G. C. Lewis to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to Industrial Schools.
- March 15.** (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Cranworth, the Charitable Uses Bill was read a second time. The Admiralty Court Jurisdiction Bill and the Bank of England Payments Bill were read a third time and passed.
- (COMMONS.) Mr. M. Gibson obtained leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the construction and improvement of harbours by authorizing loans to harbour authorities, to abolish passing tolls, and for other purposes.
- March 18.** (LORDS.) An address of condolence to her Majesty on the death of her mother, the Duchess of Kent, moved by Earl Granville, and seconded by the Earl of Derby, was unanimously agreed to. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Lunacy Regulation Bill was read a second time.
- (COMMONS.) On the motion of Lord Palmerston, seconded by Mr. Disraeli, an address of condolence to her Majesty on the death of the Duchess of Kent was agreed to.
- March 19.** (LORDS.) The second reading of the Qualification for Offices Bill, moved by Lord Taunton, was rejected, on the motion of Lord Chelmsford, by 49 to 38.
- (COMMONS.) The Consolidated Fund (4,000,000*l.*) Bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. Dunlop moved for a Select Committee to consider the correspondence relative to Afghanistan as presented to the House in 1839, and the same correspondence as presented in 1858, and printed by special order of the House in 1859, and to report on the discrepancies between the two, his object being to expose a suppression of public documents which referred to the character and conduct of Sir Alexander Burnes. The motion was lost by 159 to 49.
- March 20.** (COMMONS.) A motion by Sir J. Trelawny for the second reading of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill, was negatived by 163 to 125.
- March 21.** (LORDS.) The second reading of the Metropolitan Central Hotel Company Bill was refused, on the motion of Lord Redesdale, by 33 to 25. The Red Sea and India Telegraph Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Mutiny Bill, Mr. White moved the omission of the clause which gives to courts-martial the power of inflicting corporal punishment. This motion was lost by 142 to 137.

Mar. 22. (LORDS.) The Charitable Uses Bill was read a third time and passed.

April 8. (COMMONS.) The Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill was read a third time and passed. The Exchequer Bills Bill, the Mutiny Bill, and the Marine Mutiny Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Apr. 9. (LORDS.) The Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, brought up from the Commons, was read a first time.

April 10. (COMMONS.) Mr. Baines moved the second reading of the Franchise Bill, but the motion being met by the previous question, moved by Mr. Cave, was lost by 245 to 193.

April 11. (COMMONS.) Mr. Lindsay moved three resolutions on the subject of the construction of ships of war, deprecating any further expenditure on the building or repair of wooden ships. After a lengthened discussion on the comparative merits of iron and wood in the construction of ships of war, the resolutions were withdrawn.

April 12. (LORDS.) Lord Redesdale moved the first reading of the Royal Marine Barracks Bill, which was agreed to. The Earl of Elgin appeared and took his seat in the House, having arrived in London from Peking on the previous day.

(COMMONS.) The Sheriffs of the City of London appeared at the bar of the House with a petition from the Corporation of the City of London, praying that in the case of the metropolitan railways which are seeking to obtain termini in London, in consequence of which many of the working-classes would be driven from their present abodes, provision should be made for the conveyance of the working-classes from the stations of such railways at cheap rates.

Apr. 15. (LORDS.) On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement. He proposed to reduce the income-tax from 10*d.* to 9*d.* in the pound, to repeal the paper-duty, and to re-enact the tea and sugar duties for one year. Resolutions embodying these proposals were adopted by the House. The Attorney General obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to Copyright in Works of Fine Art. Sir F. Smith addressed the House on the subject of the Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into the Control and Management of her Majesty's Naval Yards, but in the course of his address the House was counted out.

April 17. (COMMONS.) The Trustees of Charities Bill was rejected on the motion of Mr. Selwyn, seconded by Mr. Beecroft; the votes for going into Committee being 171; against, 200. The Marriage Law Amendment Bill (for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister) was also rejected, on the motion for the second reading, by 177 to 172.

April 18. (COMMONS.) The Volunteers (Tolls Exemption) Bill was withdrawn. The Charitable Uses Bill was read a third time and passed. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Select Committee on Public Accounts was nominated.

April 19. (COMMONS.) A discussion on Indian Affairs, particularly as to contracts for the cultivation of indigo, followed a question and a speech of Mr. Layard on the subject.



*April* (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Kingsdown, the Wills  
22. of Personality by British Subjects Bill was read a second time.  
On the motion of Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Post Office  
Savings Bank Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The sitting was occupied by a debate on the financial  
measures of the Government. The debate was adjourned.

*April* (LORDS.) On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the  
23. Marriage Law Amendment Act was read a second time.

*April* (COMMONS.) Mr. H. Berkeley moved a resolution in  
23. favour of taking the votes of the electors for Members of  
Parliament by means of the ballot. The motion was  
rejected, the votes being 154 for; 279 against. Sir F. Smith called  
the attention of the House to the report of the Dockyard Commis-  
sioners, but was counted out the second time on this question.

(COMMONS.) Sir M. Peto moved the second reading of the  
*April* Nonconformists' Burial Bill. After discussion, the second  
24. reading was negatived by 236 votes to 155.

*April* (COMMONS.) The debate on the Budget was continued,  
25. and again adjourned.

(LORDS.) A debate on the policy of the Government in  
*April* India took place on the presentation, by Lord Lyveden,  
26. of a petition from the inhabitants and tax-payers of Calcutta,  
and of Bengal proper, complaining of the system of Government in  
India.

(COMMONS.) The Speaker was unable to attend in the  
*April* House, owing to an attack of rheumatism. Mr. Massey,  
26. the Chairman of Committee, accordingly took the chair.

(LORDS.) Lord Malmesbury put questions on the American  
*April* difficulties, to which Lord Wodehouse, on behalf of the  
29. Government, replied that her Majesty's Government, after  
mature deliberation, had decided not to intrude advice or counsel on  
the Government of the United States; and Lord Lyons had been  
instructed to give no advice unless asked for by the contending  
parties, but at the same time to express on every fitting occasion the  
earnest desire entertained by her Majesty's Government that the  
differences between the North and the South might be peacefully  
arranged. The Post-Office Savings Banks Bill was read a third time  
and passed.

(COMMONS.) The debate on the budget was continued till the close  
of the sitting, when no opposition was offered to the House going into  
Committee. Mr. Disraeli intimated that he would not oppose the  
resolution on the Income-tax, but would ask the House to say whether  
any remission of indirect taxation should not take place on the duties on  
tea. In Committee the resolution on the Income-tax was agreed to.

*April* (LORDS.) The Bills of Exchange and Promissory Note  
30. (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Recovery of Debts Bill was lost by 121  
*May* votes to 23. The Religious Worship Bill, the second reading  
1. of which was moved by Mr. Locke King, was rejected by 191  
votes to 145. The object of this Bill was to alter the present law so  
that regularly-appointed clergymen of the Church of England might  
be at liberty to conduct divine service in any parish without the  
necessity of obtaining the consent of the clergyman of the parish, and  
of the diocesan, as at present.

(LORDS.) The Queen's Prison Bill was read a third time  
*May* 2. and passed.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Mr. Ewart, it was stated by Lord John Russell that directions had been given to send an adequate naval force to the station near the Gulf of Mexico, not for the purpose of interfering in the American quarrel, but for the protection of British interests. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the resolution continuing the duties on tea and sugar. After discussion the House divided, when there appeared for the resolution 299, against it 281; majority for the Government, 18.

(LORDS.) Two petitions presented to the House in favour of the Bankruptcy Bill were withdrawn on account of an informality, their prayer being that their lordships would be pleased to pass the Bill without referring it to a Select Committee. The Lord Chancellor stated that it was irregular to specify the particular way in which petitioners wished Bills to be passed. Earl Granville brought up a message from the Crown, communicating her Majesty's intention to sanction a marriage between her Royal Highness the Princess Alice and the Prince Louis of Hesse. On the motion of the Earl of Derby, the Bankruptcy Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston brought up a message from her Majesty, communicating the intention of her Majesty to sanction a marriage between her Royal Highness Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, and expressing her Majesty's conviction that the House would make an adequate provision for her Royal Highness. After some remarks of a congratulatory nature, Lord Palmerston moved that an address be presented to her Majesty in reply to her message. Mr. Disraeli seconded the resolution, which was agreed to, and Lord Palmerston gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the House to go into Committee to consider her Majesty's message. Lord Palmerston moved the adoption of certain resolutions recommended by a Select Committee which had been appointed to consider the mode of conducting the public business of the House of Commons, with a view to the adoption of improved procedure. The resolutions were, after discussion, adopted as standing rules of the House; the objects being to economize the time of the House, and to allow additional facilities for forwarding Government business.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Queen's message, Lord Palmerston moved a resolution granting to the Princess Alice an annuity of 6,000*l.*, which was agreed to; and in Committee of Supply it was agreed that a dower of 30,000*l.* should be granted to the Princess Alice, on occasion of her marriage. In Committee of Ways and Means, it was agreed, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that on and after the 1st of October, 1861, the duties of Excise now payable upon paper of any denomination, and button-board, mill-board, paste-board, and scale-board made in the United Kingdom, and also all allowances and drawbacks of or in respect of such duties, shall cease. Resolutions were likewise agreed to, increasing the Excise duty on chicory; charging a duty of 3*l.* 3*s.* upon an additional licence taken out by any licensed dealer in spirits, under which he may sell by retail, spirits in any quantity not less than a quart bottle, not to be consumed on the premises; imposing stamp duties on leases or agreements for letting furnished houses for any term less than a year; imposing a stamp duty of 2*l.* upon licences to be taken out by house agents not being licensed auctioneers or appraisers; reducing the stamp duties upon licences to hawkers and pedlars; charging a stamp duty of 1*s.* per cent. on foreign

Bills of Exchange exceeding 500*l.* in amount; and a duty of 5*s.* upon licences to sell beer by retail at not more than 1½*d.* per quart. The Copyright (Works of Art) Bill was read a second time.

*May* (COMMONS.) Mr. Serjeant Pigott obtained leave to bring in  
7. a Bill to amend the constitution, practice, and procedure of the Court of the Island of Jersey.

*May* (COMMONS.) On the motion of Sir L. Palk, the Labourers' Cottage Bill was read a second time. Lord Raynham moved the second reading of the Cruelty to Animals Prevention Bill, but Sir G. C. Lewis opposed it as unnecessary, and the Bill was withdrawn.

(LORDS.) Lord Shaftesbury called the attention of the House to that part of the Report of the Education Commission which referred to Ragged Schools, the statements in which he protested against as untrue, unfair, and ungenerous. The Duke of Newcastle defended the Commissioners, and stated the chief reason which had brought them to the conclusion that Ragged Schools in which industrial instruction was not given were not proper subjects for public assistance, namely, that such assistance would be detrimental to the other schools of the country. He contended that the class of children at present in Ragged Schools would be more advantageously placed either in ordinary schools, reformatories, industrial schools, or in pauper schools.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Roebuck having stated to the House, as a matter of privilege, that Mr. Steuart, one of the Members for Cambridge, had on a recent occasion come from a lunatic asylum, where he was residing under the care of the proprietor of the asylum, and had given his vote on a division in the House, Sir G. C. Lewis moved for a Select Committee on the subject. Lord Palmerston, and other Members, having suggested that the matter should be postponed till further information was obtained, the motion was negatived. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill came on for the second reading, but after lengthened discussion, the debate was adjourned.

(LORDS.) Lord Wodehouse, in reference to the annexation of St. Domingo to Spain, said that the Spanish Government had intimated that it was not their intention to introduce slavery into the eastern part of St. Domingo—that being the portion of the island now about to be re-annexed to Spain.

(COMMONS.) Sir H. Cairns, seconded by Mr. Whiteside, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the law affecting the contract and celebration of marriage in Ireland. Mr. Angerstein moved for a copy of the reports of the officers of Woolwich Dockyard, and of the principal officers of the Admiralty, on certain irregularities in the accounts at Woolwich Dockyard. While the honourable Member was speaking, the House was counted out.

*May* (COMMONS.) A motion by Mr. Butt for the second reading  
15. of the New Trials in Criminal Cases Bill, was negatived without a division.

*May* (COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the second reading  
16. of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was continued till the close of the sitting, when the Bill was read a second time.

(LORDS.) In answer to Lord Berners it was stated by Earl de Grey and Ripon, that there was great difficulty in making up the accounts of the Delhi prize money. As soon as the rolls of names had been sent in from the different regiments, the rates would be struck and the money distributed as soon as possible. The Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) Amendment Bill was read a third time and

passed. The royal assent was given by Commission to her Royal Highness the Princess Alice's Annuity Bill.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston stated that very full instructions had been furnished to her Majesty's minister at Madrid, directing him to make the most urgent representations to the Spanish Government in reference to their intolerant conduct in regard to Protestants in Spain, and added that the Executive of this country would do all in their power relative to the subject.

May (COMMONS.) In Committee of Supply, Sir F. Smith, for the  
23. third time, called attention to the Report of the Commissioners on Dockyards, the House having been counted out on both of the previous occasions, and moved—"That it is expedient that such reforms should be made in the control and management of the naval yards as will tend to promote greater efficiency and consequently to insure greater economy in those establishments." After a lengthened discussion, the motion was withdrawn. In Committee on the Navy Estimates, several amendments by Mr. Lindsay, in favour of reductions in some of the estimates, were negatived on division.

May (COMMONS.) Only 34 Members being present at 4 o'clock,  
24. the House was not constituted.

May (COMMONS.) On the order for going into Committee on  
27. the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, Mr. Newdegate moved a resolution to the effect that each of the taxes dealt with in the measure be treated separately. This motion was negatived by 196 to 34. In Committee on the Bill, a debate arose which, at the close of the sitting, was adjourned.

(LORDS.) In answer to Lord Brougham, it was stated by the  
May Duke of Newcastle that Government did not intend to stimu-  
28. late the production of Cotton in the Colonies by bounties or any direct remuneration; but measures had been taken to promote the emigration of Coolies from India in order to supply the want of labour in the West India and other Colonial markets. The Duke of Newcastle moved the second reading of the New Provinces (New Zealand) Bill, which, after discussion on the present disturbances in New Zealand, and their causes, was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Sir S. Northcote, it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee to inquire how the education of neglected and destitute children may be most efficiently and most economically assisted by any public funds.

(LORDS.) The Duke of Somerset moved the second read-  
May ing of the Officers of Reserve (Royal Navy) Bill, the object  
30. of which is to enrol a certain number of persons from the Merchant Service as Masters and Mates, with a view to their serving in the navy on any emergency. The measure was opposed, but on a division, the second reading was carried by 59 to 56 votes.

(COMMONS.) In Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, the debate on the fourth clause, relating to the tax on paper, was resumed, and at the close a division took place, when the clause was agreed to by 296 to 281 votes. The other clauses were likewise agreed to.

(COMMONS.) The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was  
June read a third time and passed. In Committee on the India  
3. Bill it was agreed, on the motion of Sir C. Wood, that it is expedient to enable the Secretary for India to raise money for the service of the Government of India. In his explanatory speech, Sir C. Wood stated that the amount intended to be raised by loan was 4,000,000*l.*

*June 4.* (LORDS.) The Marriage Law Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Lord Mayor of Dublin, attended by a deputation of the Corporation in their robes, appeared at the bar to present a petition praying for the restoration of the subsidy to the Galway Steam Packet Company. Sir G. C. Lewis stated that Government intended to issue a Commission to inquire into public schools, such as Eton, Westminster, Harrow, Christ's Hospital, &c. Mr. Whalley moved for a Committee of the whole House to consider the grant to Maynooth College, with a view to the withdrawal of the grant. The motion was negatived by 191 to 114 votes. Mr. Denman moved for a Select Committee to consider the claims of the Baron de Bode for compensation for losses sustained by the late Baron in France during the Revolution. The motion was opposed by the Attorney-General and Lord Palmerston on the part of the Government, but was carried by 134 to 112 votes.

*June 2.* (LORDS.) The Marquess of Clanricarde inquired if Government had received intelligence of the death of Count Cavour, the Italian Prime Minister. Lord Wodehouse, joining in Lord Clanricarde's expression of deep regret, said that the news was too true, and added that the death of Count Cavour, in the present crisis of Italian affairs, must be looked upon as a great public calamity. This sentiment was echoed by Lord Brougham, the Earl of Malmesbury, and the Marquess of Bath. The second reading of the Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Bill, moved by Lord Kinnaid, and supported by the Earl of Eglinton, was opposed by the Duke of Argyll, and rejected on a division by 49 to 16 votes.

(COMMONS.) Sir C. Wood obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend in certain respects the Constitution of the Council of the Governor-General of India; also a Bill for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India; and a Bill to confirm and legalize certain appointments in India, and to amend the law concerning the Civil Service.

*June 7.* (LORDS.) On the motion of Earl Granville, the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, embodying the financial measures of the Government, was read a second time without a division, an amendment proposed by the Duke of Rutland having been withdrawn in the course of the discussion.

(COMMONS.) Sir R. Peel paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Count Cavour. Lord John Russell, Mr. Monckton Milnes, and Lord Palmerston likewise passed high eulogiums on the character of the deceased statesman.

*June 11.* (LORDS.) The Government Navy Bill and the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell stated that at a recent meeting of the representatives of the great powers at Constantinople, it had been unanimously agreed that a Christian governor of Syria should be appointed in subordination to the Sultan. On the motion of General Lindsay, it was agreed that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that the case of officers promoted to the rank of colonel for distinguished service in the field in 1855 and 1856, but who were overlooked at the revision of the list in 1858, should be taken into consideration. Mr. Brady moved a resolution in favour of further compensation to Mr. William Henry Barber, but the motion was negatived. Sir J. Trelawny moved a resolution in censure of the proceedings of the Governor of New Zealand in the conduct of the war against the natives; but while the hon. member was speaking, the House was counted out.

*June 12.* (LORDS.) The Royal assent was given by Commission to the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill.

(COMMONS.) The Affirmation Bill was considered on the motion for the second reading, but was rejected by 136 to 66 votes.

*June 13.* (LORDS.) The Wills of Personalty of British Subjects Bill was read a third time and passed.

*June 14.* (COMMONS.) On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Gregory moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the termination by the Postmaster-general of the Postal Contract with the Galway Steamship Company, which was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) In answer to Sir G. Forster, it was stated by Sir G. C. Lewis, the Home Secretary, that his attention had been called to the dangerous performance in which M. Blondin's child had taken part along with M. Blondin himself, and that he had written to the directors of the Crystal Palace a letter of warning, which he trusted would prevent the repetition of such an exhibition.

*June 18.* (LORDS.) The Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Sir G. C. Lewis stated that he had received a letter from the directors of the Crystal Palace, stating that M. Blondin's child would not again take part in the performances at the Crystal Palace, which had been censured as dangerous. Lord R. Montagu rose to move an address to Her Majesty praying that she would take measures to prevent foreign interference with the rights of succession in Denmark and Schleswig Holstein. In the course of his address, the House was counted out.

(COMMONS.) Sir C. Burrell moved the second reading of the Window Cleaning Bill, the object being to regulate the system and to prohibit the dangerous modes now employed by servants. The second reading was opposed by Sir F. Goldsmid and Sir G. C. Lewis, and on a division, was lost by 79 to 38 votes. Sir John Trelawny moved the third reading of the Church-rates Abolition Bill, on which, after discussion, the votes when taken were found to be equal, namely, 274 for, and 274 against. The Speaker gave his vote against the third reading, so that the Bill was lost.

*June 21.* (COMMONS.) The Birmingham Improvement Bill and the Great Southern and Western of Ireland (Capital) Bill were read a third time and passed.

*June 24.* (LORDS.) Lord Redesdale sat on the Woolsack as Deputy Speaker, in consequence of the death of Lord Campbell, which had occurred early on the previous day (Sunday). Earl Granville, in feeling terms, moved the adjournment of the House as a mark of respect to the late Lord Chancellor, who had so recently presided over their deliberations. Lord Brougham and Lord St. Leonards expressed in emphatic terms their strong sense of Lord Campbell's merits, and eulogised his professional attainments.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Scully moved that an address be presented to her Majesty for an inquiry to consider whether Mr. J. G. Adair, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Donegal, should continue to hold her Majesty's commission, Mr. Adair having recently ejected nearly all the inhabitants from a tract of land on his estate in that county. The motion for an address was negatived.

*June 25.* (COMMONS.) Mr. Vivian moved for a Select Committee to inquire whether a more efficient weapon than the Enfield rifle may not be provided for the use of her Majesty's forces, with-

out additional cost or serious inconvenience to the service. The motion was withdrawn.

*June* (COMMONS.) The second reading of the Masters and Oper-  
26. natives Bill was negatived without a division. Mr. Serjeant Pigott moved the second reading of the Jersey Court Bill, but being opposed by the Government, the Bill was withdrawn.

*June* (LORDS.) The new Lord Chancellor (Sir R. Bethell) was  
27. introduced, and took the oaths and his seat as a peer under the title of Lord Westbury, and afterwards presided on the Wool-sack. The East India Loan Bill and the Public Offices Extension Bill were each read a third time and passed.

*June* (LORDS.) In reply to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, it was  
28. stated by Lord Wodehouse that his noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had assured him that the new Sultan would carry out in its integrity the policy of his predecessor in reference to foreign affairs, and as regards his internal policy, he would endeavour to introduce salutary and practical reforms. He expressed a hope that a new era was about to dawn upon Turkey.

*July* (COMMONS.) A motion by Lord Enfield for an address to  
2. her Majesty praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the manner in which the interest of clergymen in burial fees is affected by the operation of burial and cemetery Acts, was negatived by 59 to 48 votes. Mr. Hennessy called attention to recent events in Poland, and moved for a return of despatches between this country and Russia in 1831-32, and correspondence between Franco and Austria at the time of the Crimean war, relating to Poland.

*July* (COMMONS.) A motion by Mr. Dillwyn to the effect that  
4. grants in aid of educational establishments should, as far as may be consistent with existing arrangements, be limited to those in which elementary instruction is given, and to those for the training of schoolmasters, was negatived.

*July* (LORDS.) The Earl of Shaftesbury moved that an humble  
5. address be presented to her Majesty, expressive of the approbation with which the House regarded the progress of public works in India, and praying that she will be graciously pleased to consider the best means of extending the system of internal irrigation and navigation.

*July* (LORDS.) The East India Council Bill was read a second  
9. time.

(COMMONS.) A motion by Mr. B. Cochrane to the effect that the case of the Captains placed on the Reserved List by Order of Council, in 1851, be referred to the Attorney General for his opinion, was negatived by 60 to 33. The East India Civil Service Bill and the Appropriation of Seats (Sudbury and St. Albans) Bill were each read a third time and passed. Considerable discussion was occasioned by the question of how to dispose of the four seats; it was finally settled that the West Riding of Yorkshire should have two of the seats, South Lancashire one, and Birkenhead one.

*July* (COMMONS.) On the motion for going into Committee on  
10. the Fictitious Savings Bank Bill, considerable opposition was offered to the Bill, and it was withdrawn by its promoter, Sir F. Baring. Mr. Hubbard withdrew the Church-rates Law Amendment Bill.

*July* (COMMONS.) The Universities Elections Bill was read a third  
12. time and passed.

*July* (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Clanricarde, it was agreed  
 15. to present an address to Her Majesty for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the Constitution and Operation of the Superior Law Courts in Ireland. On the motion of Earl Granville, a Select Committee was appointed to consider the proper measures to be taken respecting the gifts and bequests of Pictures of Turner and Vernon, and any other gifts of the same kind.

(COMMONS.) A resolution by Mr. Butt for a relaxation of the rule of the National Board of Education in Ireland, by which aid is withheld from schools in which religious teaching is made a part of the general instruction of the school, was negatived by 36 to 6. In Committee of Supply a vote of 155,000*l.* was granted for the redemption of the State Duties.

*July* 16. (LORDS.) The Harbours Bill and the Metropolitan Police Force Pensions Bill were read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The Offences against the Person Bill and the Salmon Fisheries Bill were read a third time and passed.

*July* (COMMONS.) The Irremovable Poor Bill, the Turnpike Acts  
 17. Continuance Bill, and the Public Works and Harbours Bill, were read a third time and passed.

*July* (COMMONS.) After a warm discussion, an amendment by the  
 18. Lords, striking out from the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill the provision for a chief judge in Bankruptcy, was rejected by 173 to 129.

*July* (LORDS.) On the motion of the Earl of Harrowby, it was  
 19. agreed that an address be presented to her Majesty for copies or extracts of all correspondence which had passed in the year 1831-32 between the Governments of Great Britain and those of Russia and of other countries, on the subject of Poland.

*July* (LORDS.) Lord Derby called attention to the state of the  
 26. business of the House, complaining of the small amount of progress in legislation so late in the Session.

*July* 29. (LORDS.) The East India Civil Service Bill and the Irremovable Poor Bill were read a third time and passed.

*July* 30. (LORDS.) Earl Russell took the oaths and his seat as a member of the House of Peers.

*July* (COMMONS.) On the question of going into Committee on  
 31. the Lunacy Regulation Bill, an amendment to consider the Bill that day three months was carried without a division. The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was read a third time, and passed. On the subject of the Lords' reasons for disagreeing with the Commons on the subject of the chief judge in Bankruptcy, it was agreed, on the motion of the Attorney General, not to insist on their disagreement with the Lords. The Volunteers' Tolls Exemption Bill was read a third time, and passed.

*Aug.* 1. (COMMONS.) The Officers of Reserve (Royal Navy) Bill was read a third time.

*Aug.* 2. (LORDS.) The Trustees' (Scotland) Bill was read a third time.

*Aug.* (LORDS.) The Earl of Shaftesbury moved an address to her  
 5. Majesty for an inquiry into the employment of children and young persons in trades and manufactures not already regulated by law. The motion was agreed to.

*Aug.* (LORDS.) The Royal assent was given by Commission to a  
 6. number of Bills, and Parliament was prorogued, the Queen's speech being read by the Lord Chancellor.



## XIII.—PRIVATE BILLS OF THE PARLIAMENT, 1861.

[24 and 25 Victoriæ.]

## I. Numerical Abstract of the Private Bills of the Session of 1861:—

New Bills introduced into the House	..	..	..	347
Bills read a first time	..	..	..	337
— read a second time	..	..	..	330
— read a third time	..	..	..	276
— passed	..	..	..	268

Of those passed, nine were subsequently made Public Acts, viz, cap. 13, for the enlargement of the Marine Barracks at Stonchouse; 26, to amend the Dublin Improvement Act, 1849; 27, to declare the limits of the Increased Assessments in Edinburgh; 28, to relieve the trusts of the Holyhead road from debts; 33, to acquire land for the Public Offices Extension; 40, to make further provision for the management of the Forest of Dean, to enable the Admiralty to acquire Land for Chatham Dockyard; 79, to amend the Metropolis Gas Act; and, 90, for the management of the property of Edinburgh University. The titles of the other 259 are given in the following pages.

## II. Comparative Classification of Bills for Ten Years, as given in the House of Commons List:—

Bills Passed.	1852	1852-3	1854	1854-5	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Agriculture . .	5	8	10	3	4	2	2	4	4	6
Companies . .	9	14	13	10	4	4	7	12	8	9
Improvements in } Towns, &c. }	59	78	85	74	38	43	44	25	44	49
Internal Commu- } nication. . . }	91	120	105	103	87	96	85	117	136	173
Navigation, &c. .	12	17	16	15	7	21	14	18	12	12
Private Regula- } tion, &c. . . }	22	35	41	24	21	15	15	10	17	19
Totals . .	198	272	270	229	161	181	167	186	221	268

The average number of Private Bills passed from 1852 to 1856 inclusive, was 226; the average number from 1857 to 1861 inclusive, has been 204; the last session giving the highest number for the five years.

## III. Abstract of Petitions and Private Bills in the Session of 1860:—

	Bills Introduced.	Passed.	Not Passed.
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## I. AGRICULTURE:—

1. Inclosures, none.

2. Drainage .. .. 6 6 —

II. COMPANIES .. .. 16 9 7

## III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS:—

1. General Improvements .. .. 15 13 2

2. Water .. .. 17 16 1

3. Gas .. .. 16 14 2

4. Municipal Regulation, &amp;c. .. 8 6 2

IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION :—						Bills Introduced.	Passed.	Not Passed.
1. Roads .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	3
2. Railways .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	215	162	53
V. NAVIGATION :—								
1. Canals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	—
2. Ports, Harbours, Quays, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11	5
VI. SPECIAL OBJECTS (three made Public)						13	9	4
VII. PRIVATE REGULATION .. .. .						10	10	—
Totals .. .. .						347	268	79

## I. AGRICULTURE :—

*Inclosure* :—Included in the General Acts.

*Drainage* :—43. To amend and extend the Acts relating to the Newcastle-under-Lyme Marsh Lands; to incorporate the Trustees under the said Acts; and for other purposes.

58. For the better Drainage and Improvement of certain Low Lands and Grounds, formerly Common, within the Manors of Baschurch, Hordley, Stanwardine-in-the-Wood, Weston Lullingfield, and Stanwardine-in-the-Fields, and of certain other Lands adjoining or near thereto, all situate in Shropshire.

78. To make further provision for the draining, warping, and improvement of Thorne Moor in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

149. For the better drainage of the Greetwell District in Lincolnshire.

160. For the draining of lands in Airedale, adjoining and near to the river Aire, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and for other purposes.

185. To amend the Hatfield Chase Warping and Improvement Act, 1854.

## II. COMPANIES :—

3. To consolidate the capital stock or shares of the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company; and for other purposes.

38. To continue the existing borrowing power of Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited).

40. To amend an Act passed in the 11 & 12 Vict., intituled An Act for incorporating the North of Scotland Fire and Life Assurance Company, under the name of the Northern Assurance Company; for enabling the said Company to sue and be sued, and to take, hold, and transfer Property; for confirming the Rules and Regulations of the said Company; and for other Purposes relating thereto; and to vary, extend, and enlarge certain of the powers of the said Company; and for other purposes relating to the said Company.

61. For incorporating the Universal Private Telegraph Company, and to enable the said Company to work certain letters patent.

85. For incorporating the Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society, and for other purposes relating thereto.

92. To empower Bonelli's Electric Telegraph Company (Limited) to acquire and work letters patent relating to Electric Telegraphs; and for other purposes.

108. For incorporating the East India Irrigation and Canal Company; and for other purposes connected therewith.

225. To enable the society or partnership called the Westminster Society for Insurance of Lives and Survivorships, and for granting

Annuities, to make provision for satisfying the liabilities and engagements of the said society or partnership; to confirm an agreement entered into between the said society or partnership and the society or partnership called the Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company; to dissolve the said Westminster Society; and to authorise the distribution among the members thereof of so much of the capital of the said Westminster Society as shall not be required for the purpose of satisfying the liabilities and engagements thereof.

145. To incorporate the City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company, and for other purposes.

### III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS:—

*General Improvements*:—7. For authorising the Corporation of Preston to establish and regulate markets and fairs, to erect a town hall, an exchange, and public offices, and make new streets in Preston; and for other purposes.

14. To enable the Corporation of Bristol to purchase Durdham Down, and to secure Durdham Down and Clifton Down as places for public recreation.

42. For enabling the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Liverpool to make new and widen existing streets within the borough; and for other purposes.

49. To authorise the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Kilkenny to make a general market in Kilkenny; and for other purposes.

53. To abolish and dismarket Newgate Market in London, and to facilitate the removal of shambles and slaughter-houses and other nuisances and obstructions in the vicinity of the said market, and to authorise the erection of dwelling houses or shops or other buildings on the site thereof; and for other purposes.

77. To enable the Local Board of Health for the township of Darlington to supply gas and water in the adjoining townships of Cocker-ton, Blackwell, Whessoe, and Haughton-le-Skerne; to enlarge market place, erect a covered market, make and improve roads; to vest in the Local Board all the powers of the Burial Board; to raise additional money; to levy and alter tolls and rates; and amend Acts relating to the local board; and for other purposes.

100. For paving, draining, cleansing, lighting, and otherwise improving the district comprised within the boundaries of the township of Middleton in the parish of Middleton, and the township of Tonge in the parish of Prestwich-cum-Oldham, both in Lancashire; and for other purposes.

104. To enable the Burial Board of Liverpool to acquire certain lands at Walton-on-the-Hill in Lancashire.

118. For transferring from the Grand Jury of the County of Dublin to the Commissioners of Kingstown the management of the roads and bridges in the said town, and for better improving the same.

173. For the further improvement of Bolton; and for other purposes.

206. To amend the Birmingham Improvement Act, 1851; and for other purposes.

238. For providing and constructing markets, market places, and slaughterhouses, with all necessary conveniences, within the parishes of Saint Mary and Saint Bridget in Dublin.

*Water*:—21. To enable the Portsmouth Waterworks Company to raise further money; and for other purposes.

33. To amend the Dewsbury, Batley, and Heckmondwike Waterworks

Act, 1856; and to authorise the construction of new works; and for other purposes.

45. For better supplying with water, Neath and the adjacent district in Glamorganshire.

47. To incorporate the Northampton Waterworks Company; to enable them to better supply Northampton and the several townships and places adjacent thereto with water; and for other purposes.

55. For better supplying with water Sandown, Lake, Shanklin, Brading, Newchurch, Ryde, and other places in the parishes of Brading, Shanklin, and Newchurch, and the several parishes and places adjacent thereto, in the Isle of Wight; and for other purposes.

58. To enable the Ryde Commissioners to better supply with water the town of Ryde and the places adjacent thereto, in the Isle of Wight; and for other purposes.

95. For the incorporation of the Burton-upon-Trent Waterworks Company, and for authorising them to supply with water the town of Burton-upon-Trent and the township of Barton-under-Needwood, and the neighbourhoods thereof; and for other purposes.

105. To enable the Kingstown Waterworks Company to abandon a portion of their authorised works, and to construct and maintain other works; and for other purposes.

137. For more effectually supplying water to several towns and places in Essex by a company to be called South Essex Waterworks Company.

146. To enable the Staffordshire Potteries Waterworks Company to extend their works, and to raise additional capital; and to amend the Act relating to the said Company.

151. For extending the limits within which the Grand Junction Waterworks Company may supply water; and for other purposes.

152. To confer additional powers upon the Wolverhampton New Waterworks Company; and for other purposes.

154. For incorporating the Fylde Waterworks Company; and for authorising them to make and maintain waterworks, and to supply water at Kirkham, Lytham, Blackpool, Fleetwood, Poulton, Rossall, Garstang, Southshore, and Bispham in Lancashire, and to shipping at Fleetwood and Lytham.

155. To make better provision for supplying with water the town and township of Blackburn, and the townships of Lower Darwen, Livesey, Witton, Oswaldtwistle, and Little Harwood; and for other purposes.

172. To enable the lord mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Dublin to construct additional waterworks; and for other purposes.

211. For better supplying with water the borough of Stockport in Cheshire and Lancashire, and the several townships and places adjacent or near thereto in those counties; and for other purposes.

*Gas*:—24. For incorporating the Clitheroe Gaslight Company; for the regulation of their capital; and for other purposes.

39. For lighting with gas the town and neighbourhood of Haslingden, in Lancashire.

41. For better lighting with gas Swansea and the neighbourhood.

53. To incorporate a Company for supplying gas to Uxbridge and certain places in the neighbourhood of the same.

56. For dissolving and re-incorporating the Huddersfield Registered Gaslight Company, and for conferring upon them further powers for the supply of gas to the borough of Huddersfield, and certain neighbouring townships and places.

68. For supplying with gas the township of Elland-cum-Greetland and adjacent places in the parish of Halifax in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and for other purposes.

80. For incorporating the Sowerby Bridge Gas Company; for enabling the company to raise further capital; for better supplying Sowerby Bridge and the neighbourhood thereof with gas; and for authorising the sale of the undertaking of that Company, and also of the rights and powers of the Sowerby Bridge Gas Consumers Company (Limited); and for other purposes.

94. To extend the limits of the Dewsbury and Batley Gas Company to part of the township of Thornhill; to authorise the said Company to raise more money, to amend their Act; and for other purposes.

97. For incorporating the Whitworth Vale Gas Company (Limited), and extending their powers; and for other purposes.

99. For better supplying with gas the townships of Atherton, Bedford, Pennington, Tyldesley-cum-Shackerley, West Leigh, and other places in Lancashire.

116. For granting further powers to the Weston-super-Mare Gas-light Company, and for extending their limits for supplying gas.

121. To increase the capital and amend the powers of the Portsea Island Gaslight Company.

170. For better supplying with gas Wigan and other places adjacent thereto in Lancashire.

216. For granting further powers to Victoria Docks Gas Company.

*Municipal Regulation*.—4. For conferring on the Local Board of Health for the district of Wallasey further powers for raising money; for the acquisition of Seacombe Ferry; and for incorporating the said Board; and for other purposes.

126. For altering the constitution of the Westminster Improvement Commission; for the compulsory purchase of lands and the completion of the improvements; for facilitating the sale, exchange, and lease of lands discharged from incumbrances: and for winding up the affairs of the commission; borrowing power; and for other purposes.

176. For altering and amending the constitution of Hawick; extending the boundaries thereof; maintaining an efficient system of police therein; improving the said burgh; and for other purposes.

#### IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION:—

1. *Roads*.—1. To repeal the Act of the 3 Vict., entitled an Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road from Edenfield Chapel to Little Bolton, and certain branch roads connected therewith, all in Lancashire; and to confer other powers in lieu thereof.

5. To continue the Biddenden turnpike trust in Kent; and for other purposes.

6. To repeal the Act for more effectually repairing and improving the road from the west end of Gainsburgh Bridge to East Retford and to Gringley-on-the-Hill in Nottinghamshire, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

19. To repeal an Act of the 11 Geo. IV. for improving several roads and making certain new roads in Devonshire and Somersetshire, leading to and from Tiverton, and for amending an Act of her present Majesty for repairing several roads leading from and through Wiveliscombe; and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

20. To repeal an Act passed in the 10 Geo. IV., intituled an Act for repairing, improving, and maintaining in repair the road from Brandle-

some Moss Gate in the township of Elton to the Duke of York Public House in the township of Blackburn, and a branch road therefrom, all in Lancashire ; and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

25. To repeal an Act for more effectually amending the road from Oldham in Lancashire to Ripponden in Yorkshire, and other roads in the same counties, and for making and maintaining a new branch to communicate therewith, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof, so far as regards the said road from Oldham to Ripponden, and the other roads already made in connection therewith.

27. For extending the term and amending the provisions of the Act relating to the Kingston-upon-Thames and Leatherhead turnpike road in Surrey.

59. For maintaining certain roads and bridges in Berwick-upon-Tweed, and for the liquidation of the debt due on the security of the tolls taken on the said roads and bridges.

75. For the Manchester and Wilmslow turnpike roads in Lancashire and Cheshire.

88. To repeal an Act of the 7 and 8 Geo. IV., entitled "An Act for repairing the road leading from Ealand to Leeds, in the West Riding of Yorkshire ; and granting more effectual powers in lieu thereof."

*Railways*:—2. To grant further powers to the Bristol and South Wales Union Railway Company, with reference to their capital and borrowing powers ; to extend the periods limited for completion of the works ; to amend the Act relating to the Company ; and for other purposes.

8. To authorise the consolidation into one undertaking of the Inverness and Nairn and Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railways, and the union into one Company of the two Companies to which the said railways respectively belong.

9. For making a railway from Blackpool in Lancashire, to Lytham in the same county.

10. To enable the Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction Railway Company to raise additional money ; and for other purposes.

11. To enable the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company to make a deviation in their railway ; and for other purposes.

12. To enable the South-Eastern Railway Company to raise a further sum of money, and to increase their subscription to the undertaking of the Charing Cross Railway Company.

13. To authorise the Shrewsbury and Welchpool Railway Company to widen their Minsterley branch ; and for other purposes.

15. For enabling the Exeter and Exmouth Railway Company to regulate their capital, to raise further capital ; and for other purposes connected with their undertaking.

16. To authorise the making of a railway in Scotland, to be called the Strathspey Railway.

17. To enable the Oswestry and Newtown Railway Company to construct additional lines of railway to Llanfyllin and Kerry in Montgomeryshire ; and for other purposes.

18. To enable the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway Company to construct a branch railway from their Alves station to the town and harbour of Burghead ; to provide additional station accommodation at Inverness ; and for other purposes.

22. To enable the Witney Railway Company to make a road to their station at Witney ; and for other purposes.

28. To empower the Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds Railway Company to construct a railway from Ossett to join the London and North-

Western Railway at or near Batley, all in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and for other purposes.

29. To divert certain portions of the railway from Kilrush to Kilkee, and to deepen and improve the creek or harbour of Kilrush.

30. To enable the Morayshire Railway Company to extend their railway to the Strathspey Railway; and for other purposes.

31. For authorising the Stratford-upon-Avon Railway Company to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

32. For making a railway from Wrexham to Minera; and for other purposes.

34. To enable the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company to make a railway from Aintree to Bootle, with certain branch railways, all in Lancashire; and for other purposes relating to the said Company.

35. To authorise the construction of a railway between Garston and Liverpool; and for other purposes.

36. To define and increase the capital of the Great Western Railway Company; and for other purposes.

37. To enable the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company to raise a further sum of money; and for other purposes.

44. For making a railway from the London and North-Western Railway at Nantwich in Cheshire, to Market Drayton in Shropshire.

46. For authorising the Dartmouth and Torbay Railway Company to raise further moneys; and for other purposes.

50. To enable the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company to construct branch railways to Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, and Meltham; to purchase additional lands at Rochdale and Miles Platting; and for other purposes.

51. For making a railway from the Taff Vale Railway in the parish of Lantwit Vardre, in Glamorganshire, to Llantrissant, with branches therefrom, to be called 'The Llantrissant and Taff Vale Junction Railway;' and for other purposes.

54. For enabling the West Cornwall Railway Company to create debenture stock; and for other purposes.

57. To enable the Midland Railway Company to make new railways; and for other purposes.

60. To authorise the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway Company to construct a branch railway to join the Birstal branch of the London and North-Western Railway at Batley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and for other purposes.

62. To enable the Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont Railway Company to extend their railway from Frizington to Lamplugh, Cumberland; to widen and enlarge their present railway and works; to raise further capital; and for other purposes.

63. For authorising the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company to make and maintain a new branch railway, and to abandon the making of one of their authorised branch railways; and for other purposes.

64. To authorise the entire abandonment of the Bangor branch of the Belfast and County Down Railway.

65. To enable the Mid-Wales Railway Company to make a deviation in their authorised railway; and for other purposes.

66. For the enlargement and regulation of the Manchester London Road station; and for other purposes.

67. To enable the Great Northern and Western (of Ireland) Railway Company to extend their railway to Westport; and for other purposes.

69. To enable the Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction

Railway Company to make a branch railway to Aghnacloy, in Tyrone ; to amend the Acts relating to the railway ; and for other purposes.

70. To vest in the Great Northern Railway Company the Hertford, Luton, and Dunstable Railway ; and for other purposes relating to the same Company.

71. To authorise the construction of bridges over highways and arches under a turnpike road and highways in Wolstanton and Audley, in Staffordshire ; and for other purposes.

72. To authorise the making of a railway from the Stockton and Darlington Railway, at or near the Frosterly station, to Newlandside, near Stanhope, with a road approach from Stanhope, all in Durham ; and for authorising working arrangements with the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company ; and for other purposes.

73. For making a railway from Uxbridge, in Middlesex, to Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, with a branch to Scott's Bridge Mill, and for other purposes.

76. For making and maintaining of the Henley-in-Arden Railway ; and for other purposes.

81. To grant further powers to the Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Company, with reference to their share and loan capital ; and to sanction certain agreements with the Great Western, and London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies ; and for other purposes.

84. To enable the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company to raise additional capital.

86. To enable the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company to make new railways in Derbyshire and Lincolnshire ; to improve their station at Ardwick ; and for other purposes.

87. To authorise the Wycombe Railway Company to extend their railway to Aylesbury and to Oxford ; and for other purposes.

89. For making a railway from Banbridge to Ballyronney, with a branch railway therefrom to Rathfriland, and for other purposes.

90. To revive the powers for the purchase of lands, and to extend the time for the completion of works authorised by the "Llanidloes and Newtown Railway (Canal Extension) Act, 1859," and to authorise the Llanidloes and Newtown Railway Company to raise additional capital ; and for other purposes.

93. For authorising the Charing Cross Railway to make a line of railway from their authorised line into the City of London, with an additional line in Southwark, and to raise further moneys ; and for other purposes.

96. To enable the Dunblane, Doune, and Callander Railway Company to create preference shares ; and for other purposes.

98. To enable the Blyth and Tyne Railway Company to make a railway from their main line of railway to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and certain branch railways in Northumberland ; to grant further powers to the Company ; to amend the Acts relating to the Company ; and for other purposes.

99. To enable the Limerick and Foynes Railway Company to raise further sums.

101. To enable the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company to make a railway between Salford and the Victoria station at Manchester ; and for other purposes relating to the same Company.

102. For making a railway from the Hawick line of the North British Railway near Galashiels, to Peebles ; and for other purposes.

103. For making railways from the Oswestry and Newtown Railway near Montgomery, to Bishop's Castle, and other places in Shropshire.



106. For enabling the Midland Railway Company to construct works, and to acquire additional lands in the counties of Derby, Lancaster, Nottingham, Warwick, and Gloucester, and the West Riding of the county of York; for vesting in them the undertaking of the Dursley and Midland Junction Railway Company; and for other purposes.

107. To authorise the Cork and Youghal Railway Company to extend their railway in Youghal; and to amend the Acts relating to the Company.

110. For enabling the London and North-Western Railway Company to construct new railways from near Stockport to Northenden Road, near Cheadle, and from Chelford to Knutsford, with branches therefrom respectively; and for other purposes.

111. For making railways between the London and South-Western Railway at Alton, Alresford, and the railway of the London and South-Western Railway Company near to Winchester; and for other purposes.

113. For authorising the Cheshire Midland Railway Company to make a deviation of their authorised line of railway; and for authorising working and other arrangements between them and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company; and for other purposes.

114. To provide for the leasing of the Peebles Railway to the North British Railway Company.

118. For making and maintaining a railway from Wivenhoe to Brightlingsea, both in Essex; and for other purposes.

120. For making a railway from the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway in the parish of Eastergate in Sussex, to Bognor; and for other purposes.

122. For making a railway from the Ulster Railway, near Lisburn, to the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway at Antrim, to be called 'The Dublin and Antrim Junction Railway;' and for other purposes.

123. For enabling the London and North-Western Railway Company to acquire additional lands in connection with their Chester and Holyhead Railway; for renewing certain powers as to steam-boats; and for other purposes.

127. To enable the Sittingbourne and Sheerness Railway Company to raise additional capital; to alter, amend, and repeal some of the provisions of the Acts relating to the Company; and for other purposes.

128. For enabling the London and North-Western Railway Company to construct railways from Edgehill to near Bootle, from Winwick to Golborne, and from Aston to Ditton, with a branch to Runcorn; to enlarge their Lime Street and Wapping stations at Liverpool; and for other purposes.

129. To authorise the construction of a railway in Ireland, to be called 'The Downpatrick and Newry Railway.'

130. For enabling the London and North-Western Railway Company to construct railways from Eccles through Tyldesley to Wigan, with a branch to Bedford and Leigh; and for other purposes.

131. To authorise the Fife and Kinross Railway Company to raise additional capital.

132. To empower the North London Railway Company to widen a portion of their railway; and for other purposes.

133. To authorise the Metropolitan Railway Company to make certain improvements in their communication with the Great Northern Railway and the Metropolitan Meat Market at Smithfield; to authorise the purchase of additional lands for purposes connected with that railway; to authorise arrangements with the Corporation of London, and

with certain railway Companies; for amending the Acts relating to the Company; and for other purposes.

134. For vesting the Birkenhead Railway in the London and North-Western Railway Company and the Great Western Railway Company; and for other purposes.

135. To enable the North-Eastern Railway Company to construct a branch railway between the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway at Castleton, and the Whitby and Pickering Railway; to make a deviation in and abandon part of the last-mentioned railway; to acquire additional lands; and for other purposes.

136. To authorise the South Staffordshire Railway Company to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

138. For making a railway from the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway in Tyrone, to Bundoran, in Donegal; and for other purposes.

139. To enable the Midland Railway Company to make railways from the Leeds and Bradford line of their railway to Otley and Ilkley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and for other purposes.

141. To enable the North-Eastern Railway Company to construct branch railways between Arthington, Otley, and Ilkley; and for other purposes.

142. To authorise the construction of a railway from the Great Southern and Western Railway near Parsonstown, to Portumna Bridge, on the Shannon; and for other purposes.

143. For incorporating the West Cheshire Railway Company, and for authorising them to make and maintain railways from Northwich to Helsby; and for other purposes.

144. For reviving the powers of the Rhymney Railway Company with respect to their Bargoed Rhymney Branch Railway, and for authorising them to raise further moneys; and for other purposes.

147. To enable the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to make a Railway from Roscrea in Tipperary to Birdhill in the same county; and for other purposes.

148. To enable the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to raise further sums; and to amend the provisions of the Acts of that Company with respect to the transfer of stock; and to enable them to acquire certain shares in the undertaking of the Limerick and Castle Connell Railway Company, now held by the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company, and to purchase additional lands; and for other purposes.

150. To enable the Manchester and Milford Railway Company to construct a branch railway from the Devil's Bridge to Aberystwith; and for other purposes.

153. To enable the Great North of Scotland Railway Company to enlarge their stations at Kittybrewster and at Aberdeen, and to alter the line and levels of their dock branch.

156. To authorise the construction in Lincolnshire of a railway from the river Trent across the river Ancholme to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.

157. For enabling the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

158. For the amalgamation of the Leven and East of Fife Railway Companies.

159. To enable the Leven and East of Fife Railway Companies to extend the East of Fife Railway to Anstruther.

161. To enable the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company to extend their Railway to Buncrana in Donegal.

162. To authorise the Swansea Vale Railway Company to make certain new Railways; and for other purposes.

163. To enable the Dumfries, Lochmaben, and Lockerby Junction Railway Company to divert their authorised line of railway; and for other purposes.

164. For making a railway from the Great Western Railway to Hammersmith, to be called 'The Hammersmith and City Railway;' and for other purposes.

165. To authorise the construction of a railway in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to be called 'The Barnsley Coal Railway.'

166. For the enlargement, regulation, and management of 'The Citadel Station' at Carlisle, situate at the Junction of the Lancaster and Carlisle and the Caledonian Railways; and for other purposes.

167. To authorise the construction of a railway from the Berks and Hants Extension Railway to Marlborough in Wiltshire.

168. For making a railway from the Limerick and Foynes Railway to the Town of Newcastle in Limerick, to be called 'The Rathkale and Newcastle Junction Railway;' and for other purposes.

169. For the Extension of the South Yorkshire Railway across the Trent near Keadby in Lincolnshire, and for granting further powers to the South Yorkshire Railway and River Dun Company.

171. To grant further powers to the Waveney Valley Railway Company as to their capital.

174. For making a railway from the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway at Uckfield in Sussex to Tunbridge Wells in Kent; and for other purposes.

175. For incorporating the Stockport, Timperley, and Altrincham Railway Company, and for authorising them to make and maintain the Stockport, Timperley, and Altrincham Railway; and for other purposes.

177. To enable the Kinross-shire Railway Company to make certain branch railways; and for other purposes.

178. To authorise the construction of a railway from the Eastern Counties Railway to Saffron Walden in Essex.

179. For enabling the Conway and Llanrwst Railway Company to make a deviation and alteration of their authorised line of railway; and for other purposes.

180. To grant further powers to the East Suffolk Railway Company; to authorise certain arrangements with respect to their share capital; and to amend the Acts relating to the Company.

181. For making railways from Aberystwith to various places in the counties of Cardigan, Montgomery, Merioneth, and Caernarvon; and for other purposes.

182. For making a railway from Bishop Stortford through Dunmow to Braintree, with a branch therefrom; and for other purposes.

183. To enable the Cleveland Railway Company to extend their railway from Guisbrough to the river Tees, with branches connected with that extension, and to make certain deviations in the authorised line of their railway; to confer certain powers with reference to other undertakings; to amend the Act relating to the Cleveland Railway; and for other purposes.

184. To enable the Forest of Dean Central Railway Company to construct further works; and for other purposes.

186. For making a railway from Forres to Birnam near Dunkeld, with a branch to Aberfeldy; and for other purposes.

187. For making a railway to be called 'The Ludlow and Cleo Hill Railway;' and for other purposes.

189. For making railways from Much Wenlock to the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway, and a railway from the Much Wenlock and Severn Junction Railway into Coalbrookdale, with branches and works connected therewith; to authorise certain arrangements with and confer certain powers upon other Companies; and for other purposes.

190. For making a railway to improve the communication between Salisbury and the southern part of Dorsetshire; and for other purposes.

191. For conferring further powers on the South Eastern Railway Company with respect to steam-vessels; and for enabling that Company to make bye-laws for regulating the London and Greenwich Railway; and for amending some of the Acts relating to the South Eastern Railway Company with respect to the accounts to be kept by them; and for other purposes.

192. To enable the Vale of Clwyd Railway Company to raise additional capital.

193. To enable the Ware, Hadham, and Buntingford Railway Company to make a deviation in the authorised line of their railway; and for other purposes.

194. To authorise the construction of a railway from Holme to Ramsey in Huntingdonshire.

195. For making a railway from the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway to the town of Alva.

196. To empower the North London Railway Company to construct a railway from Liverpool Street in the City of London, to join their existing railway at Kingsland; and for other purposes.

197. For enabling the Coleford, Monmouth, Usk, and Pontypool Railway Company to lease their undertaking to the West Midland Railway Company; and for other purposes.

198. For making a railway from the Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Helensburgh Railway to Milngavie; and for other purposes.

199. For making a railway from Lynn to Hunstanton, all in Norfolk.

200. To confer on the Devon Valley Railway Company further powers for the completion of their railway; and for other purposes.

201. To authorise the amalgamation of the Symington, Biggar, and Broughton Railway Company with the Caledonian Railway Company; and for other purposes.

202. To enable the Caledonian Railway Company to make a branch railway from Rutherglen to Coatbridge, with a branch to Whifflet; and for other purposes.

203. For making a railway from Cockermouth to Keswick and Penrith, with a branch thereout; and for other purposes.

204. For enabling the Great Western Railway Company to make and maintain a railway from Lightmoor to Coalbrookdale; and for other purposes.

205. For making a railway from Kirkcudbright to Castle Douglas; and for other purposes.

207. For making a railway from the Cork and Bandon Railway near Cork to Macroom.

208. To empower the London and North Western Railway Company to make Railways at Burton-upon-Trent; to confer additional powers upon them; and for other purposes.

209. For extending the periods for the purchase of lands and the execution of works for the Somerset Central Railway Company's authorised Railway from Glastonbury to Bruton; for authorising the Somerset Central Railway Company to raise further moneys; and for other purposes.

210. To enable the South Wales Mineral Railway Company to extend their railway to the Briton Ferry Docks; and for other purposes.

212. For authorising the construction of Railways from the Severn Valley Railway to the West Midland Railway near Kidderminster, and the leasing of the Wellington and Severn Junction Railway by the Great Western and West Midland Railway Companies; and for other purposes.

213. For making a railway from the West Midland Railway at Bransford Bridge in Worcestershire, to the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway near Leominster in Herefordshire; and for other purposes.

215. To repeal and consolidate the several Acts relating to the Cornwall Railway Company; to empower them to make a deviation railway; to extend the time for completion of parts of their railway; and for other purposes.

217. For authorising the Llanelly Railway and Dock Company to make and maintain additional lines of railway, and to raise further moneys; and for other purposes.

218. For authorising the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company to make and maintain new lines of railway and deviations, and to acquire other railways, and for authorising them to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.

219. For authorising a lease or sale of the railway of the Saint George's Harbour Company to the London and North Western Railway Company; and for reducing and regulating the capital of the Saint George's Harbour Company; and for other purposes.

220. For making a railway between the London and South Western Railway at or near to that railway at St. Denis near Southampton, and the Military Hospital at Netley; and for other purposes.

221. For extending the Stourbridge Railway to the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley Railway at Smethwick, and for making a branch railway in connection with the Stourbridge Railway; for authorising arrangements with other Companies; and for other purposes.

223. For making a railway from the Oswestry and Newtown Railway at Oswestry to the London and North Western Railway at Whitchurch in Shropshire; and for other purposes.

224. To extend and deviate a portion of the Petersfield Railway.

226. To amalgamate the West of Fife Mineral Railway Company and the Charleston Railway and Harbour Company.

227. For authorising the Rumney Railway Company to alter the line and levels of their existing railway, and to make and maintain new railways in connection therewith; and for other purposes.

228. To enable the Caledonian Railway Company to make a branch railway from their Lesmahagow line to Cot Castle near Stonehouse; to extend the Southfield branch of that line; to enlarge their station at Symington; and for other purposes.

229. To enable the Caledonian Railway Company to extend their Cleland branch to Morningside, and to make branch railways to Omoa Iron Works, to Drumbowie, and to Lanridge; all in Lanarkshire.

230. To enable the Forth and Clyde Junction Railway Company to make a branch railway to Dalmonach Printworks in Dumbartonshire; and to create additional shares; and for other purposes.

231. To enable the Eastern Counties Railway Company to make new lines of railway; and for other purposes.

232. To enable the Kilkenny Junction Railway Company to abandon the portion of their authorised line between Abbeyleix and Mountrath,

and instead thereof to make new lines to the Maryborough Station and to the Roscrea Junction on the Great Southern and Western Railway; and for other purposes.

233. For extending the Metropolitan Railway from Smithfield to Finsbury Circus; to authorise arrangements with other Companies; to amend the Acts relating to the Metropolitan Railway; and for other purposes.

234. For increasing the capital of and conferring further powers on the West London Extension Railway Company; and for other purposes.

235. To enable the Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction Railway Company to make certain new lines of railway; and for other purposes.

237. To increase the capital of the Colne Valley and Halstead Railway Company; and for other purposes.

239. To authorise a lease of the Margate Railway to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company; and for other purposes.

240. To enable the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company to make certain deviations and junction lines of railway; and for other purposes.

241. To enable the Margate Railway Company to extend their railway to Ramsgate; to change their name; and for other purposes connected with their undertaking.

242. To authorise the construction in Glamorganshire of a railway from the Vale of Neath Railway to the South Wales Railway at Swansea, to be called 'The Swansea and Neath Railway.'

243. For making a railway to connect Chard and Taunton in Somersetshire; and for other purposes.

244. To regulate the mutual facilities to be afforded to traffic by the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company, and by the Stockton and Darlington, South Durham and Lancashire Union, and Eden Valley Railway Companies; to give further powers to the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company with reference to the management of their docks and works; and for other purposes.

245. To authorise the construction of a railway from the East Anglian railways at Lynn to the Norwich and Spalding Railway at Sutton Bridge; and for other purposes.

246. For making railways from Clara to Meelick in the King's County, Ireland, and for building a bridge across the Shannon at Meelick.

247. For making a railway from the Mold Branch of the Chester and Holyhead Railway at Mold to the Vale of Clwyd Railway, to be called 'The Mold and Denbigh Junction Railway;' and for other purposes.

248. For making a railway from Lennoxtown of Campsie to Strathblane, with a branch to Lettermill in Stirlingshire; and for other purposes.

249. To enable the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company to raise further money; to amend the Acts relating to the Company; and for other purposes.

#### V. NAVIGATION :—

*Canal*:—74. For enabling the Company of Proprietors of the Birmingham Canal Navigations to raise further money; and for other purposes.

*Harbours, Docks, and Quays*:—23. To enable the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of South Shields to maintain a quay there; and for other purposes.

79. For authorising the Dock Company at Kingston-upon-Hull, to

make and maintain an additional dock at Kingston-upon-Hull, to be called 'The Western Dock,' and a railway to connect the same with the Hull and Selby Railway; to alter a part of the line of the Hull and Selby Railway, and to construct other works at Kingston-upon-Hull; for amending the Acts relating to the Company; for granting more effectual powers for the regulation and management of their docks; and for other purposes.

81. To amend the Acts relating to the river Tyne; and to enable the Tyne Improvement Commissioners to construct docks and other works, and to remove and rebuild the bridge of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; to make certain alterations in the rates charged by the Commissioners; and for other purposes.

83. To enable the Earl of Lonsdale to make and maintain a dock or tidal basin at Workington in Cumberland, and a railway therefrom to join the Whitehaven Junction Railway; and for other purposes.

124. To empower the Penarth Harbour, Dock, and Railway Company to raise a further sum of money; to make a road between their harbour and Cardiff; and for other purposes.

125. For authorising the abandonment of the Thames Haven Dock and the dissolution of the Company; and for other purposes.

140. To provide for the future election of Commissioners, to confirm certain acts of the present Commissioners, and to consolidate in one Act the various provisions for the management and regulation of the port and harbour of New Ross in Wexford and Kilkenny.

188. To enable the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board to purchase from the Corporation of Liverpool the reversion in fee of certain leasehold lands of the Board at Birkenhead; to extend the period for the completion of certain works at Birkenhead; and to enable the Board to improve the working of the docks and the loading and unloading of vessels.

214. To enable the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway Company to make bye-laws for their piers, basins, and works at Ferry-port-on-Craig and Broughty, and the ferry between Ferry-port-on-Craig and Broughty; to vest the Burntisland and Granton Ferry in the Company; to construct siding accommodations and works for supply of water; to amalgamate the Kinross-shire Railway; and for other purposes.

222. To enable the Swansea Harbour Trustees to raise a further sum of money for the purposes of their undertaking.

#### VI. SPECIAL OBJECTS :—

26. To repeal the 7 Geo. III. cap. 11, and to make better provision for the managing of certain lands in Westmoreland called Kendal Fell Lands.

82. To authorise the construction of a bridge across the river Clwyd, to be called 'The Rhyl Bridge.'

112. For erecting a suspension bridge from Clifden in Bristol to Long Ashton in Somersetshire.

115. For the building of a new church in the township of Shircoaks in Worksop, Nottinghamshire; and for other purposes.

117. To incorporate a Company for making a new bridge from Lambeth to Westminster.

236. For establishing a separate system of pilotage for the several ports of Cardiff, Newport, and Gloucester, in the Bristol Channel.

#### VII. PRIVATE REGULATION :—

Of these there are ten, all of them for regulating private estates.

## XIV.—SUMMARY OF PUBLIC PETITIONS.

Session 24 &amp; 25 Victoriae.

I. *Parliamentary.*

	Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	Total Number.	No. of Signa- tures.
Ballot—For adoption . . . . .	3	8	1,777
Borough Franchise Bill—In favour . .	23	108	88,303
— and County Franchise—In favour . .	9	29	4,553
House of Commons (Public Business)— Complaining of Interruption . . . .	5	14	2,255
Parliamentary Representation—For another Reform Bill . . . . .	13	56	6,909
— For appropriating Vacant Seats to London University . . . . .	3	102	1,428
— For appropriating Vacant Seats to Scottish Universities . . . . .	25	35	1,758
Wakefield Election—For staying Proceed- ings against Parties charged with Corrupt Practices . . . . .	..	1	1,268
Other Petitions on Parliamentary subjects	30	38	1,282

II. *Ecclesiastical.*

British Museum, &c.—For Opening on Sunday Afternoon . . . . .	1	19	2,280
Church of England (Easter Offerings)— For Abolition . . . . .	..	2	1,436
Church Rates Abolition Bill—Against . .	13	5,497	242,930
— In favour . . . . .	3	34	2,837
Church Rates—For Alteration of Law . .	..	231	7,342
Intoxicating Liquors — For Prohibiting Sale on Sunday . . . . .	18	282	53,787
Lord's Day—For Better Observance . .	1	97	6,804
Marriage Law Amendment Bill—Against .	37	352	27,646
— In favour . . . . .	15	2,227	199,007
Marriages (Ireland) Act (1844) — For Repeal . . . . .	14	50	4,126
Maynooth College Act—For Repeal . .	14	117	21,695
Nonconformists Burial Bill—Against . .	2	188	6,648
— In favour . . . . .	9	462	42,281
Protestants (Spain)—Complaining of Per- secution and for Protection . . . .	7	46	4,131
Roman Catholics (Union Workhouses)— Against Separate Education or Appoint- ment of Chaplains, &c. . . . .	37	73	2,583
— Complaining of Persecution, and for Separate Education, &c. . . . .	..	277	85,348
Roman Catholic Paupers (Scotland) Com- plaining of Persecution . . . . .	..	2	4,175
Royal Dublin Society Gardens (Glasnevin) —Against Opening on Sunday . . . .	1	4	8,274
— For Opening on Sunday Afternoon . .	1	3	22,330
Trustees of Charities Bill—Against . .	7	85	1,793
Other Petitions on Ecclesiastical subjects.	9	29	4,264



## III. Colonial.

	Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	Total Number.	No. of Signa- tures.
Canada (Orangemen) — For Securing Rights and Liberties . . . . .	..	2	1,811
India (Cotton Trade)—For Extension . . . . .	10	110	19,943
India (Income and Property Tax)—Against Proposed Measures . . . . .	..	1	3,988
India (Madras Presidency)—For Change of System of Government . . . . .	1	13	6,634
India (Mysore Grant)—For Production of Documents . . . . .	..	1	1,395
India (Raj of Tanjore)—For Redress . . . . .	..	2	1,816
Other Petitions on Colonial Subjects . . . . .	10	65	3,860

## IV. Taxes.

Budget—Against Repeal of the Paper Duty and in favour of the Reduction of the Taxes on Tea, Sugar, or one of them . . . . .	1	133	53,904
— In favour . . . . .	9	236	13,474
Coals—For Discontinuance of Tax . . . . .	2	15	1,885
County Cess (Ireland)—For Alteration of Law . . . . .	1	2	1,397
County Rates and Expenditure Bill—In favour . . . . .	47	62	1,809
Fire Insurance, &c.—For Repeal or Reduction of Duty . . . . .	2	66	13,722
Hops—For Repeal of Excise and Customs Duties . . . . .	1	129	8,289
Income and Property Tax—Complaining of present Mode of Assessment . . . . .	1	16	1,005
— For Alteration of Scale . . . . .	4	121	19,381
— For Permission to give Evidence before the Select Committee . . . . .	..	2	1,126
Licences (Exciseable Liquors) — For Alteration of Law . . . . .	—	5	6,412
London Coal and Wine Dues Continuance Bill—In favour . . . . .	6	12	2,414
National Expenditure—For Reduction . . . . .	1	6	1,867
Paper—Against Repeal of Duty . . . . .	—	10	2,510
— For Repeal of Duty . . . . .	12	161	12,487
Poor Rates (Metropolitan Districts)—For Equalization . . . . .	1	14	34,190
Spirits (Retail Licences to Dealers)—Against Proposed Measure . . . . .	12	45	3,246
Tea—For Reduction of Duty to 1s. per lb. . . . .	—	1	3,362
Other Petitions relating to Taxes . . . . .	47	146	5,294

## V. Miscellaneous.

Affirmations Bill—In favour . . . . .	1	89	10,598
Army and Navy (Flogging)—For Abolition . . . . .	—	4	1,883
Bakers—For better Regulating the Trade . . . . .	—	4	7,317
Births, Deaths, and Marriages (Ireland) Bill—For Alteration . . . . .	7	51	1,038
British Museum, &c.—For Opening on Weekday Evenings . . . . .	5	36	1,361
Corn Returns—For Amended System . . . . .	—	1	3,850

	Petitions signed Officially or under Seal.	Total Number.	No. of Signa- tures.
Derrymacash Riots—For Inquiry . . .	—	1	5,514
Education (Ireland)—For Alteration of System . . . . .	1	45	2,712
— (Middle Classes)—For Alteration of Law . . . . .	—	40	6,913
— (Wales)—For Abolition of Religious Tests . . . . .	—	5	2,002
— For Alteration of the Principle of Grants . . . . .	—	5	1,166
Grand Juries, &c. (Ireland)—For Alter- ation of System . . . . .	15	21	7,585
Harbours Bill—In favour . . . . .	28	40	1,068
Harbours of Refuge—For Carrying out Recommendations of Commissioners . .	2		2,346
Highways Bill—Against . . . . .	26	71	3,745
Industrial and Provident Societies—For Alteration of Law . . . . .	—	6	1,073
Intoxicating Liquors — For Prohibiting Sale in certain Cases . . . . .	1	3	12,417
Irremovable Poor Bill—In favour . . .	21	79	2,336
Italy—For hastening Withdrawal of French Army . . . . .	1	7	1,007
Masters and Operatives—Against Govern- ment Interference . . . . .	1	2	5,853
Merchant Shipping Acts, &c.—For Alter- ation . . . . .	3	19	999
Monetary Laws—For Alteration . . . .	—	1	1,732
National School Teachers (Ireland)—For Ameliorating their Condition . . . .	—	2	1,409
Parochial Assessments Bill—Against . .	178	477	10,301
Pawnbrokers and Brokers—For better Regulation . . . . .	15	141	4,919
Poland—For Inquiry, &c. . . . .	1	16	1,313
— For Restoring Independence . . . .	1	24	2,083
Poor Assessments (Scotland) Bill — In favour . . . . .	2	17	8,506
Poor Relief (Ireland)—For Altering Law .	15	78	24,889
Post Office—For Inquiry . . . . .	—	1	1,534
Public Houses (Scotland) Bill—For Alter- ation. . . . .	13	28	6,816
Royal Atlantic Mail Steam Navigation Company (Postal Contract)—Against Terminating . . . . .	50	367	57,494
— For Inquiry into Withdrawal of Subsidy . . . . .	15	25	15,050
Salmon Fisheries—For carrying out Recom- mendations of Commissioners . . . .	21	92	6,812
— (Scotland) Bill—Against . . . . .	17	40	1,415
— For Alteration . . . . .	7	34	2,349
— In favour . . . . .	17	31	1,730
Other Petitions relating to miscellaneous subjects . . . . .	777	1,926	22,347
Total Numbers . . . . .	1,712	15,681	1,361,751

## XV.—ARCHITECTURE AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

### 1. GENERAL PROGRESS :—ART AND PUBLIC MONUMENTS.

THE past year has been one of steady progress, rather than of brilliant achievement, in architectural concerns: no great work has been brought to a conclusion—nothing has occurred to attract or stimulate public attention; but buildings of a costly and even an important character, some of them such as a few years ago would have been regarded with very general interest, are now begun, carried on, and quietly completed, on every side, without calling forth anything more than a passing remark. Looking at the buildings of any one year, we may not consider that much is accomplished, but looking at those of only the last half-dozen years, and comparing them with the buildings of some previous period of like extent, we cannot but be satisfied both that the quantity is greater and the quality better—that in fact there *is* progress. Our new buildings are not always satisfactory; but they now almost invariably bear the evidence of design, and the trace of the designer's hand is visible even in the details. It happens, indeed, frequently that, in their close attention to delicacy of finish and elaboration of details, the architects lose sight of proportion, and their buildings are, as a consequence, wanting in largeness, breadth, and dignity of character; still, even this is better than the listless, pattern-book manner in which ordinary churches and many of our public buildings used, but a few years ago, to be too commonly constructed. If our architects are not all artists, they now would fain be thought so, and make laudable efforts to be what they seem.

But the hopeful sign, as evincing the ever-widening spread of the interest in architecture as an art, and the consequent expectation that every building should be in its measure a work of art, is the fact that architectural design, consistent ornamentation, and careful finish, are no longer usually confined to churches, public buildings, and the dwellings of the wealthy. Not only in the metropolis and the chief provincial towns is improvement visible, but we see it, though in very different degrees, everywhere; and in our ordinary street architecture, as well as in the warehouses of cotton-lords and the offices of bankers and merchant-princes. We must not, however, dwell further on this at present: as we proceed, the evidence will come before the reader in ample detail.

For the Foreign Office, Mr. Scott's new Italian design, which Lord Palmerston designates as one which, "although it may not be very magnificent or splendid, will be handsome enough for the purpose," is immediately to be proceeded with, the houses which occupy a portion of the site being in course of removal. With the New Law Courts no actual progress has been made. The British Museum also remains as it was. Nothing has been done towards carrying out the arrangement described last year. The portico is still blocked up with the dismal sheds in which the precious early Greek marbles are concealed from public view; while the more recently-received treasures are consigned to the vaults; and the efficient working of every other department as well as that of Antiquities is prevented.

The alterations in the National Gallery, described at length in the 'Companion' of last year (pp. 222-224), have been completed, and

fully justify all that was there anticipated. The new room is of good proportions, though hardly wide enough to display properly pictures of the largest size. Without being as bald in appearance as the old rooms, it is quiet and chaste in the style of its ornamentation. As filled with the magnificent collection of the finest of our Italian pictures, the room has a most impressive appearance ; but, apart from the pictures, it must be pronounced successful. The old Great Hall, as was explained last year, is done away with. There is now only a small hall, from which a staircase leads directly, and somewhat abruptly, into the first room of paintings. The arrangement on the east side of the hall for the Royal Academy is similar to that on the west for the National Gallery ; but, instead of a new grand saloon, the Academy acquires an equal space underneath for its sculpture. This has been divided into three compartments. Though far from all that could be desired, these rooms are a vast improvement on the old 'den ;' and with a little re-arrangement, and some well-considered decoration, they will form a very tolerable makeshift till the Academy obtains its much-talked-of new building. Further alterations and additions to the National Gallery have been rendered inevitable by the removal of the Turner pictures from the South Kensington Museum. By the terms of Turner's will his oil paintings were to be placed, within a certain time now nearly expired, in a room or rooms to be added to the National Gallery, and called the Turner Gallery. Instead of this, rooms were, about three years ago, built for their reception at South Kensington. The legality of this proceeding having been questioned, a committee was, last session, appointed by the House of Lords to consider the whole matter. They met, received evidence, and reported that what had been done was wrong : that the pictures ought to be removed, and "forthwith deposited and properly hung in one of the rooms of the present National Gallery, according to the plan which Mr. Wornum, the keeper, has stated in his evidence that he is prepared to carry out." But as this is merely a temporary expedient, they recommend that steps should be immediately taken for erecting a permanent Turner Gallery, according to the plans of Mr. Pennethorne. The Turner Gallery of Mr. Pennethorne is only part of a larger design submitted by that gentleman, by which he proposes to increase the area of the present National Gallery from 20,000 square feet (which includes the Royal Academy) to 50,000 square feet, and thus afford ample space, not merely for the pictures at present possessed by the nation, but for the additions likely to be obtained for many years to come. For this extension, Mr. Pennethorne proposes to remove about half of the workhouse at the back of the Gallery, and to erect, partly over the adjacent barrack-yard, a suite of rooms, "in such a manner that the ground-floor of it shall be built upon columns, so that it shall serve as a colonnade for the soldiers." The cost would be about 100,000*l.*, and it could be completed in about two years. Mr. Pennethorne proposes, however, to begin with the Turner Gallery, which would be about 136 feet long, would cost 25,000*l.*, and could be completed in nine months. The Government are understood to approve of this proposition, and application will probably be made next session to Parliament for the funds necessary to carry it

into execution. The new buildings, being at the back of the National Gallery, and away from any leading thoroughfare, would not be of an ornamental character. On the whole, the proposition seems to be the best under the circumstances; and seeing what Mr. Pennethorne has just given us, for a small cost, in the new Italian Saloon, we may rely with confidence on his not failing in the larger scheme—working, as he no doubt will, in this, as he did in the other, in conjunction with the officers of the Gallery, who thoroughly understand what is required for the pictures and by the public.

As the building for the International Exhibition of 1862 is intended to be, in part at least, permanent, a brief notice of it seems requisite. The main building occupies the site south of the Horticultural Society's new garden; the "annexes," for machinery in motion, &c., however, will extend along each side of the garden. The principal or south front, which is in the Cromwell-road, a short distance beyond the South Kensington Museum, is of brick, 1,200 feet long, and about 50 feet high. The façade presents a continuous series of round-arched windows, arranged somewhat in the manner of the arcades so frequently met with in Italian buildings, the centre being marked by three recessed arches of rather more imposing dimensions, crowned by a curved roof, while at either end will be two lower towers, with Mansard roofs, rising somewhat above the general elevation. At each extremity, brick wings, similar in character to the principal front, but of inferior depth, extend northwards respectively between 500 and 600 feet. These brick buildings are the picture galleries, and have been spoken of in a previous Article. Between them lies the space appropriated to the Industrial Buildings, which will be of timber, iron, and glass, and, with the brick buildings, will cover an area of  $16\frac{1}{2}$  acres. The Industrial Buildings will comprise a nave 800 feet long, and transepts each 650 feet long; both nave and transepts being 85 feet wide and 100 feet high. The nave extends east and west, and will have at each end a vast duodecagonal dome of iron and glass, 160 feet in diameter, and 250 feet high—exceeding, therefore, in diameter any dome yet constructed; the next largest being that of the Pantheon, which is 142 feet, while the dome of the new reading-room of the British Museum is 140 feet in diameter and 106 high. The entrance to the Picture Galleries will be by the central arcade in the principal front; while access to the Industrial Museum will be by deeply recessed arcades in the centre of each wing, passing through which the visitor will ascend to a platform immediately under the dome, from which the entire vista of the nave with all its varied contents will be seen stretching before him. He will then descend into the body of the building by another flight of steps. Spacious and airy galleries will extend entirely round the building. The main ribs of the roof, which will be borne on light iron columns, will be of iron, the roof itself being of wood. Light will be admitted from clerestory windows, 50 feet in height. Glass courts of large dimension, and lighted from above, will occupy a portion of the building, as in the Exhibition of 1851. The Machinery Galleries will consist of two great wooden annexes, which will together cover an area of about nine acres, making the entire area of the building upwards of 25 acres. The western annex

will contain the machinery in motion ; the eastern, agricultural implements, &c.

The design of the building has been severely criticised ; and in its present unfinished state, and, it must be confessed, also in the official drawings, the exterior bears a sufficiently unpromising aspect. But it must be remembered that it is desired, if it be retained as a permanent structure, to adorn the brick-work with polychromatic and terra-cotta ornamentation, which, with its great mass, may render it an imposing, if not a very magnificent structure. The great blots in the design are undoubtedly the two cupolas, which, placed at the extremities of so long and comparatively low a building, must have a tendency to overweigh and crush the centre ; had the grand central dome been retained as originally proposed, the result might have been very different. Should the building be retained permanently, it may be hoped that at some future time this great central feature will be added.

The new rooms at the South Kensington Museum, which will be opened at the same time as the Industrial Exhibition, have been already described at the end of the paper on the International Exhibition. Here, therefore, we will merely add that, judging from their present appearance, the central glazed courts seem exceedingly well adapted for their purpose ; will be light and even elegant in appearance ; and that altogether the new structure will form a very admirable as well as economical public gallery.

No visible progress has been made during the year with the Wellington and Nelson monuments, though rumours of progress have been whispered abroad respecting both : the various sculptors have, it is said, been busy with their models for the Wellington Memorial, and Landseer has been at work with the Nelson lions in Marochetti's studio. In good time we may hope to see the results. For the New Palace at Westminster, commissions have been given to Mr. Thorneycroft for effigies in marble of James I. and Charles I., and to Mr. Theed for others of George IV. and William IV. ; but for these we shall be content to wait as long as the sculptors please.

The handsome granite column of the Westminster Memorial has received its crowning ornament, without adding much to its beauty. St. George kills the dragon in so meek and saintly a way that one had need be very much of a mediævalist to feel any interest in him ; and the canopied sovereigns, though very prettily carved, give the whole a singularly top-heavy appearance. Even less satisfactory is the Crimean Monument at the end of Waterloo-place ; but due weight must be given to the explanation of the sculptor (Mr. J. Bell), that as he designed it, the pedestal would have had a considerable amount of bronze ornament at the sides, which would not only have relieved the pedestal itself, but have caused the statue of Honour on the summit to appear of its proper proportions. This would not, however, in any way have improved the ungainly aspect of Honour as seen coming down Waterloo-place. Our sculptors, indeed, seem seldom to recollect that an isolated statue will be as much seen behind as in front, and hence many a statue which would bear the test of criticism very fairly if placed against a wall, is seen to be a

instance of this is Behnes's bronze statue of Havelock, recently erected in Trafalgar-square. Without being in any way impressive, it might take a respectable place among our ordinary public statues, but seen from behind, it is exasperatingly mean and uncouth. Another statue of Havelock, by the same sculptor—a duplicate, we believe, of that in Trafalgar-square—has been erected at Sunderland. At Southampton, one by Mr. Lucas—of Dr. Isaac Watts—which is highly spoken of. At Sheffield, a bronze statue of the poet James Montgomery, by Mr. J. Bell, has been placed in the New Cemetery. In the Northernhay, Exeter, a marble statue of Sir Thomas Acland, by Mr. E. B. Stephens. Captain Sir William Peel is fitly honoured by a marble statue which has been erected, at the cost of his brother the Hon. Frederick Peel, in the Painted Hall at Greenwich; and by a monument on Southsea Common. In Stratford Broadway, a granite obelisk, 40 feet high, with drinking fountains, designed by Mr. J. Bell, has been erected as a memorial to Mr. Samuel Gurney. Memorials in progress are very numerous. Baron Marochetti has been commissioned to design bronze statues of the engineers Robert Stephenson and Isambard Brunel, which are to be placed opposite Palace-yard. Sir Charles Barry is to be commemorated by a marble statue in his grand monument, the New Palace at Westminster. Lord Melbourne is to have one on the north side of St. Paul's. Lord Macaulay, one in Trinity College, Cambridge. A bronze statue of Wellington, 12 feet high, is to surmount the Waterloo Column at Liverpool. At Stoke-upon-Trent, a bronze statue, by Mr. E. Davis, is about to be erected in the square facing the railway station, of Josiah Wedgwood, who is represented descanting on the merits of the Barberini Vase, of which he holds a model in his hand; and as an appropriate companion, the townsmen have decided to erect another to one who, in our own day, has no less worthily sustained the superiority of Staffordshire ceramic ware—Herbert Minton. A marble statue of another of our industrial originators—Samuel Crompton—from the chisel of W. C. Marshall, R.A., is to be erected at Bolton. Lough's grandiose memorial to George Stephenson at Newcastle-upon-Tyne is advancing towards completion. So also is the statue of Sir John Franklin, which is to be erected in his native place. A marble statue of the late John Fielden, M.P., by Foley, is to be erected at Todmorden, in commemoration of Mr. Fielden's exertions for improving the condition of factory children. The worth and labours of Lord Herbert of Lea are to be commemorated by a marble statue, to be erected in Salisbury, and by a Herbert Convalescent Hospital on some spot to be hereafter selected for its salubrity; while, as a mark of the value attached to his measures for improving the health of the army, the new military hospital at Woolwich is to be called the Herbert Hospital.

In this connection we may notice that the "restoration" of Shakspeare's birth-place at Stratford-upon-Avon has been completed. The adjoining houses have been removed, so that the building now stands isolated; the interior has been carefully repaired, every relic of antiquity being strictly preserved, and in it has been deposited the portrait recently discovered, with some Elizabethan furniture; and the garden has been laid out in the manner of the time, and planted

with pleached alleys and the flowers mentioned by Shakspeare. The grounds of New Place, the residence of the poet, have also been purchased by subscription, and will be in some way appropriated to public use, probably as a public garden.

## 2. PUBLIC AND SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

From the recent reports of the engineer of the Metropolitan Board of Works we learn that very considerable progress has been made with the Main Drainage Works. The Northern High Level Sewer has been completed from Hampstead to the river Lea, a length of nine miles; the remaining portion, from the Lea to Barking Creek, nearly six miles, is steadily advancing. The works at the Lea are of a very difficult character, the sewers having to be carried by iron aqueducts supported on columns across no less than seven branches of the river, and under and over several lines of railway. Beyond the Lea, the works are also very heavy. The huge Outfall Sewer at Barking is not yet commenced. The Southern High Level Sewer is much less advanced than the Northern. The works on the southern side have been of a very difficult character, especially at Deptford, where the subsoil, which had to be bored for the Low Level Sewer, proved to be a "running sand filled with an unprecedented volume of water." Up to the present time, says Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer, "nearly one million has been expended upon the works, purchase of the land, and incidentals; and there are now about 6,000 workmen actively engaged upon the works, in addition to those employed in brick-making and other trades in various parts of England, which would probably swell the number to about 10,000. It may," he adds, "fairly be expected that the main intercepting scheme will be complete in about two years from the present time." The original estimate for "the intercepting scheme" was three millions; and Mr. Bazalgette is still of opinion that it will be "completed" for "about that sum," but he warns us that another half-million will be required for "improving the tributary sewers and covering all open streams before the London drainage can be pronounced perfect."

At length there is a fair prospect of a plan for the embankment of the Thames, or at least a portion of it, being carried out, the House of Commons having passed a resolution continuing the ninepenny tax on coals, within the limits of the Metropolitan Police Act, for the express purpose of executing "a Scheme for the Embankment of the Thames." The committee appointed by the House to report on the plans proposed have recommended one which the Chief Commissioner is to embody in a bill to be presented to Parliament next year. In substance, this plan is to sweep away the coal wharfs and docks between Westminster and the Temple, and to construct a spacious embankment and roadway, "to commence at Westminster, by an easy descent, opposite the Clock-tower, and to be continued on, 100 feet in width, to the eastern boundary of the Temple-gardens; from which point the road would be reduced to 70 feet in width, and carried on a viaduct supported by piers of masonry, rising to the level of Blackfriars-bridge, so constructed as to leave a breadth of water for the convenience of the City Gas-works and the adjoining wharves of about



70 or 80 feet." At Blackfriars the embankment would cease, but the Commissioners recommend that the thoroughfare should be continued eastward to the Mansion House ; for without such a street, as they justly observe, "no relief would be given to the crowded thoroughfares of Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Cheapside." The embankment from Westminster Bridge to the Temple, sustained by a river wall, "would be solid in its whole breadth ; which breadth opposite Richmond-terrace would be 220 feet from the existing river wall ; at Hungerford, it would be 320 feet ; at Somerset-house, about 120 feet ; and at the Temple, about 220 feet." The reclaimed land, they recommend, should be "laid out in ornamental gardens for the accommodation of the occupiers of the houses ;" but we confess to thinking it would be better appropriated to the accommodation of the public. The embankment of the southern side of the river is deferred to a future period.

Of the new streets which the Metropolitan Board of Works has had in hand for so many years, the short line from Covent-garden to Long-acre is completed so far as the roadway is concerned, but a beginning has not yet been made with the houses which are to border it. Most of the houses in the line of the new street from Blackfriars-road to Southwark have been removed, but little progress is visible in the formation of the street itself ; a subway similar to that in the Covent-garden line is to be constructed along this street. The other new road, called the Victoria-park Approach, drags its slow length along ; and though of little value compared with many more urgently required lines of thoroughfare in the metropolis, will be an undoubted improvement to the immediate neighbourhood. The Board has also been talking over a proposition of their superintending architect, to remove the houses on the west side of Great Turnstile, Holborn, so as to open a new street for carriages as well as foot-passengers into Lincoln's Inn Fields ; but it has ended in talk. It is however really time that something decisive was done for the relief of our over-crowded streets, seeing that the evil will, in all probability, be increased to a dangerous extent by the bringing of new railway termini into the very heart of London. Before long, there will be a great central station in Farringdon-street, which will, by means of the Metropolitan or Underground Line, receive the concentrated traffic of the Great Northern and Western lines, as well as a large amount of local traffic. The Southern lines will in like manner shortly discharge a large proportion of their passengers at Charing Cross, and at the foot of Blackfriars-bridge. For easing the City traffic, several new lines of thoroughfare have been proposed ; and perhaps, if the Thames Embankment scheme be seriously entered upon, a slight modification of the eastern thoroughfare proposed by the Commissioners might do much towards accomplishing the end in view. Again, the river-side road will carry off much of the new Charing-cross Railway traffic, as well as of the superfluous traffic of the Strand. But something else is imperatively required westward and northward. One of the most valuable improvements which could be made would be the formation of a new broad street from Charing-cross to the corner of Oxford-street, opposite Tottenham-court-road. By widening St. Martin's-lane, and cutting through

the wretched streets and alleys of Seven-dials—hotbeds of disease and depravity—into the line of Crown-street, which should be swept away altogether, a direct, convenient, and much-required route would be opened up at a comparatively moderate expense, and a great service be at the same time performed to the public health and morality. Another much-wanted line is a direct and easy communication between West Strand and Piccadilly: and something should be done in order to facilitate the approach to the International Exhibition. Again, returning to the City, the extension of the Metropolitan Railway to Finsbury Circus, and the carrying of the North London Railway from Kingsland to Liverpool-street, in the immediate neighbourhood of Finsbury Circus, must bring about a great accumulation of traffic on a spot by no means well supplied with easy outlets.

The Ornamental Water-works in Kensington Gardens are now complete. They assume the form of a small Italian garden, with an engine-house, Italian in style, at the head. The water pumped from an artesian well flows into four large reservoirs, with a jet in the centre of each. The lower end is separated from the Serpentine by a screen, with vases on the pilaster buttresses, which divide the balustrading into sections. In the centre of the screen are two females holding vases, and between them is a large fountain. Another large fountain stands in the midst of the enclosure. The whole has a very pretty appearance when the water is playing, and will no doubt look still more lively and sparkling when the well yields its full supply. There is a liberal display of very good carving, the whole being designed and executed by Mr. Thomas. The water-works are expected to assist in purifying the Serpentine by keeping its water in a more active state.

At Kew Gardens a large and ornamental Temperate House has been erected from the designs of Mr. D. Burton, at a cost of about 10,000*l*. It consists of a central portion, 212 feet long, 137 feet wide, and 60 feet high; and two wings, each 112 feet by 62, and 36 feet high, which are connected with the centre by octagons, 50 feet in diameter. The whole is of iron and glass, and is intended to contain the conifers and other valuable trees and plants from temperate climates. The great Conservatory at the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, is completed; the arcades which surround the garden are constructed, the garden laid out, and the whole formally opened, though much remains to be done in the way of architectural and sculptural decoration. The full effect of the gardens is as yet only to be imagined; but enough has been accomplished to show that a very charming addition has been made to the fashionable lounges of the West-end.

Turning to the far east, we may note the erection, near the Hackney entrance of the Victoria Park, of a Drinking Fountain, of unusual dimensions and costliness, a present from Miss Burdett Coutts to the frequenters of the Park. It is a Gothic structure, consisting of an open arcade, octagonal in plan, 25 feet in diameter, which stands on a low podium, and is crowned by a cupola nearly 60 feet high. The shafts are of polished red granite, with bases of gray granite. Within is an octagonal structure, having on four of its sides granite pedestals, sup-

porting marble figures within niches, which pour water from vases into the basins beneath. The other sides are ornamented with slabs of coloured marble. Vases for flowers are placed at the angles of the podium. In the cupola is to be a clock showing four faces. It is a solidly-constructed as well as ornamental building, and will cost above 5,000*l*. Altogether it is a work that does credit to the munificence of the donor, and to the taste of the designer, Mr. H. A. Darbishire. The solid parts are constructed, much of the carving finished, and the water laid on, but the works have been so delayed by the strike, that the fountain will not be ready till next spring. Miss Coutts has also erected, in the same locality, *i. e.*, near Bird-cage-walk, in the Hackney-road, a vast pile of buildings, to be let in lodgings to the working population. The structure, of which Mr. Darbishire is the architect, consists of three distinct blocks, so arranged as to form three sides of a quadrangle. Each block is of great length, five stories high, and fitted with baths, washhouses, club-rooms, shafts for removal of dust, and in fact all modern appliances that seem likely to conduce to the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the class for whom they are intended. Sets of apartments, of from one to three rooms, at rents varying from 2*s.* to 5*s.* a-week, are provided for, we believe, above 170 families, and all are occupied. Regard is also had to external appearances, and something of an architectural character is given by varying the several fronts and breaking the sky-line. But we regret to have to add that one extraordinary fault has been committed. Within the great inner quadrangle, which seemed especially designed to afford light and ventilation, a new building is being erected to correspond with the other three. A greater mistake could not have been made. The quadrangle, if laid out as a play-place for the children, or a garden for the common use, would have been of incalculable benefit to the hundreds of occupants of these flats. Filling the space with a great pile of building must be in every way an evil.

We have left ourselves no space to speak of sanitary progress elsewhere. Generally we may say, however, that in many places improved dwellings for the labouring classes may be seen, and more are promised. Drinking-fountains are now common in almost every town—seldom, we are sorry to say, calculated to improve the taste of the drinkers; not always supplying the beverage, or yielding only a grudging dribble, instead of suggesting the free-hand of a cheerful giver; and frequently, by faulty arrangements, serving as a centre of slop and dirt, which every prudent passenger avoids by taking the other side of the way. Water-supply and drainage are being improved in various provincial towns, and extra-mural cemeteries are continually being formed: in short, though slowly, a better state of things is being brought about.

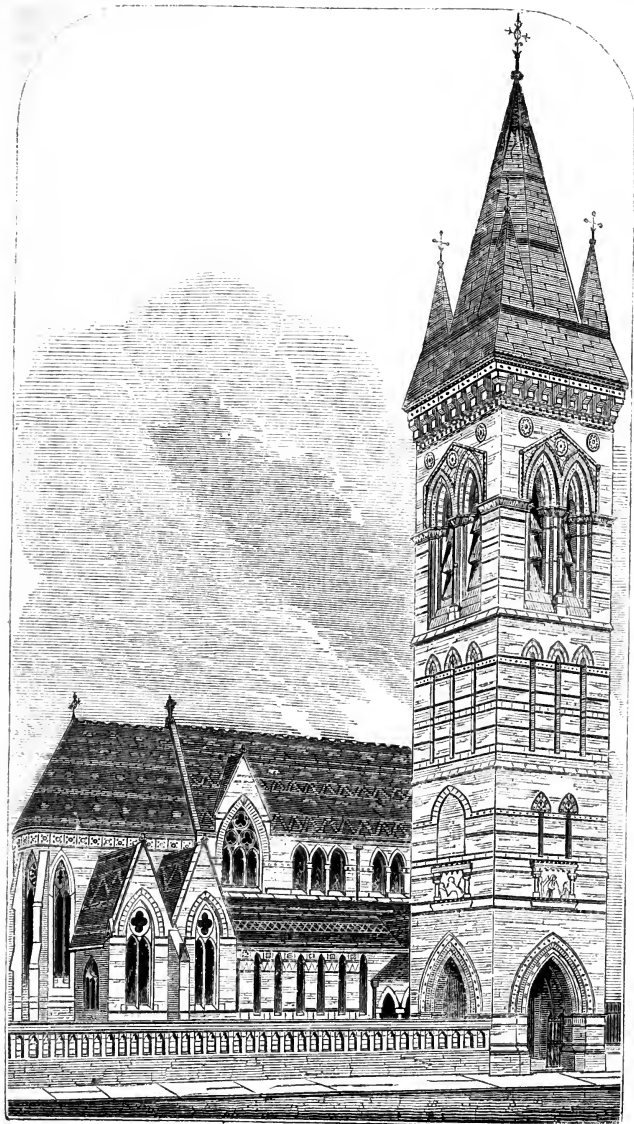
### 3. CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

Several new churches have been completed during the year in London and its vicinity. The most remarkable, in most respects, is that of St. James the Less, in Garden-street, Westminster. It has been erected as a memorial to the late Bishop of Gloucester (who was also a canon of Westminster) by his daughters, the Misses Monk, at

a cost of nearly 9,000*l*. It is a poor man's church, standing in the midst of a wretched district, with the sittings free to all. The architect was Mr. G. E. Street. The form and general character of the exterior will be seen from the engraving. It is of deep-red bricks, banded with courses of black bricks. Its dimensions are—nave, 59 feet long, 25 feet wide, with the aisles 51 feet, and 44 feet high to centre of ceiling; chancel, 36½ feet by 20. The transepts or sacra-rium aisles are 17 feet by 19. The tower, which is 20 feet square, is 89 feet high, and the spire 45 feet, making the entire height 134 feet.

A marked feature of the exterior is the square detached tower, which, like the body of the church, is of red and black brick, with bands of stone. This, though Northern Gothic in detail, at once reminds us of the brick campaniles of Italy. Like them, it has large and richly-ornamented belfry windows (the somewhat stilted arches and trefoil cusps of which are decidedly Italian in feeling), and is finished with an elaborate cornice. Mr. Street has, in the upper part of this campanile, introduced in the centre of medallions, for the first time as far as we recollect, the small balls of coloured marble or granite, which so frequently occur in Italian buildings, and in bright sunshine give such sharp sparkling points of light and shadow. The somewhat dumpy slate-covered spire, with the ugly little spirelets at the angles, is not only a very un-Italian (which would be no blemish) but a very awkward and inharmonious termination to what is else a very noble tower. The tower itself might, however, have been very well carried up as high as the top of the spire, and then crowned with some equally tall but less harsh and heavy terminal. The church, which stands in a dirty narrow street, and is surrounded by mean houses, would thus have made its presence known, whereas now it is scarcely seen from any part of the neighbourhood. The entrance to the church is through the tower, and this is connected with the north aisle by a short arcade or porch.

The appearance of the interior is very striking. The walls throughout are of red and black brick, so are the wide arches of the nave, which are borne on thick columns of polished Aberdeen granite. The chancel terminates in a semi-circular apse, with three well-proportioned pointed windows, and a rose window above. The opposite (but not the west) end has a tall triplet, and over it a large circular window. The nave has a boarded roof, which is painted throughout in the strongest colours; a series of medallion portraits, connected by conventional foliation, so as to form a tree of Jesse, extends the whole length of the roof. On the wall of the nave, above the chancel arch, is a painting in fresco, representing Christ in glory, with the angelic host on either hand; and below, in the spandrels of the arch, are seated figures of the four evangelists. This fresco is painted with Mr. Watts's usual care, and parts of it, the evangelists in particular, are very fine. But it does not harmonise, in style and feeling, with the building, which has the characteristics of an earlier age, and its colour—far from rich in itself—is utterly destroyed by the strong hues which are on every side of it. The chancel is particularly resplendent. The apse has a groined brick roof, the ribs being of stone, and resting on shafts of polished marble. The windows are



St. James the Less, Garden-street, Westminster.

filled with stained glass. Above the altar is a large cross of inlaid marbles. The lower part of the curved wall of the apse is of white stone, in which is inlaid in black a row of figures of the women spoken of in the Scriptures—four from the Old Testament on the right, on the left as many from the New. Coloured tiles are inlaid between the figures; and emblematic and decorative designs in alabaster and variously-coloured marbles occupy other parts of the walls. Both nave and chancel are paved with encaustic tiles. The aisles of the sacrarium are separated by screens of ornamental iron-work; one is a sort of chapel, the other contains the organ. The polished granite shafts of the nave are divided midway by a moulded band of Bath stone, and this style of treatment is carried through all the shafts of the church—very much, as it seems to us, to the injury of their effect individually, and destroying their breadth as a whole. The capitals of the nave columns are of an unusually large size, and have, besides their floral ornamentation, various subjects from the Gospels carved upon them. The seats are of unstained oak. By day the building is abundantly lighted by the great windows at the ends, the clerestory, the two large windows near the end of the nave, those in the transepts, and the narrow windows of the aisles. At night it is lighted by gas coronals, placed above the piers of the nave, and by lights distributed in a somewhat similar manner in the sacrarium—a novel but singularly brilliant mode of treatment. Throughout the work is executed with the greatest care. The constructive colour and the ornamental are very vivid—too vivid, we think—but they harmonize well together, and are extremely effective. Mr. Street has, in this church, turned his studies among the mediæval brick buildings of the north of Italy to good account, without losing his own originality, or descending to direct imitation. He has produced at once an artistic and a conscientious work. Curious, perhaps, as a poor man's church, curious as a building constructed for the plain and solemn service of the Church of England; but undoubtedly, accepting the theory on which it is designed, as a building one of the most satisfactory and least commonplace, as well as suggestive, of the churches which have been erected in London for many years.

Another poor man's church, the erection of which is being watched with a good deal of interest—that of St. Alban, in Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-lane—is making steady progress, but will not be finished before next spring. It is a brick building; but, unlike the church in Garden-street, the bricks employed are of the ordinary yellowish-white colour, with red bricks sparingly introduced to vary the surface. The effect is far from good; indeed, we are inclined to think that the less said at present of the exterior the better. But the interior, even in its unfinished state, is very fine. From its great length and width and unusual height, and the great span and height of the nave and chancel arches, it produces an impression of largeness of style and dignity, which nothing in the ornamentation has thus far had a tendency to lessen. The ornamentation is very elaborate, promises to be very rich, and, we trust, will not be overdone. No expense is being spared in any part, the construction is throughout most solid, and for the decorations the choicest slabs of alabaster and Derby and Devon marbles have been selected. As in Mr. Butter-

field's church in Margaret-street, there is no east window ; the upper part of the east wall being panelled for the reception of frescoes, the lower being plated with alabaster, inlaid with patterns in black and coloured marbles.

A spacious brick church also, like the preceding, a free church, and like them of some architectural pretensions, has just been opened near the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway. Of the exterior, which is of white brick, with some red intermingled, only the ends are seen ; the entrance end, which is marked by a plain porch and a large circular window, being in Market-street, the chancel (or south-east) end in Star-street. This last has a large decorated window, with some good tracery in the head ; and beside it rises a tall but thin tower, with a roof spire, both rather quaint than beautiful. The interior has a large, open, and airy aspect, quite refreshing after looking at some recent Gothic interiors ; and some novelty is imparted by making the first arch of the nave from the chancel much wider than the others. The chancel wall has the fashionable alabaster plating. Mr. R. Hawkins is the architect. Still another brick church of large dimensions, and of somewhat pretentious appearance, is being erected in London. It stands in Commercial-street, close by the terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, has a large apsidal termination, and a decidedly foreign character.

St. Peter's, Great Windmill-street, is remarkable for its picturesque west front, the only portion not shut in by the surrounding houses. This front, a lofty gable with buttresses terminating in crocketed pinnacles, has a central, deeply-recessed, triple-arched arcade or porch, the supports being massive double shafts set one behind the other. Above is a large four-light Second Pointed window. On either side are lobbies lighted by lancet windows ; and at the extremities are octagonal turrets. The interior consists of a nave of four bays, lighted by a clerestory, with side aisles ; and a chancel with apsidal termination. The windows are plain lancet. In the spandrils of the clerestory are medallions, on which are to be carved the twelve apostles. The carvings throughout are very good. The church cost about 6,000*l.*, the ground on which it is built a like sum. The architect was Mr. R. Brandon. This gentleman has just completed another church, Holy Trinity, Knightsbridge, which has the same peculiarity as that just noticed, of only showing one end. This front has an irregular gable, with an octagonal turret and short spire at one angle ; a large decorated window of four lights, the head of the arch being filled with circular tracery. The central doorway has over it a tall gable with a cross at the apex. The lower part of the front has blank arcading, the lowest line filled in with flint-work. The interior is only 70 feet by 33 feet, but has galleries round three sides, and accommodates 650 persons. It has a high and rather elaborate open timber roof, in which is a range of clerestory windows, affording at once light and ventilation. Less rich externally, and less satisfactory as a whole than the Windmill-street church, this has yet some suggestive points about it, and, like the former, shows what may be done by a little variety and freedom of design to break the monotony of a row of houses, though only a narrow slip of space be available.

St. Luke's, King's Cross, also in a line with the houses, which come close to it on either side, has no feature of novelty to call for notice. It is just one of the thousands of ordinary churches, "Decorated" in style, which have been sown broadcast over the land. It is of stone, has (or rather is to have, for at present it is only carried up to a level with the roof) a central entrance tower, with windows of the ordinary kind. The interior has a nave of five bays, aisles, gallery at entrance, and clerestory, borne by octagonal columns, with a bold chancel arch, a wooden roof, and a stone pulpit: all perfectly orthodox, respectable, inexpensive, and utterly uninteresting. It will, however, no doubt, prove a good serviceable church in a neighbourhood where one was much wanted. It has 1,200 sittings, of which half are free, and has cost about 7,000*l*.

A new district church of St. Stephen, South Lambeth, with parsonage adjoining, has been built at the sole charge of the Rev. C. Kemble, formerly incumbent of the chapelry of Stockwell (from which the district is taken), but now rector of Bath. The church consists of nave and aisles, large transepts, and a shallow chancel, with an intensely ugly circular window. It will accommodate 1,000 adults on the floor, and 400 children in the organ gallery at the west end. At the north-west angle is a tower rising in three stages, with pinnacles at the corners, and crowned by a stone spire, which rises to a height of 140 feet. The interior has the somewhat novel feature of being without columns, and consequently presenting an unbroken auditorium 100 feet long and 45 feet wide. The nave is lighted by tall gabled windows; the transept by large five-light traceried windows. The whole is solidly constructed of Kentish rag and Bath stone, and, with the parsonage, cost upwards of 15,000*l*.

Of the churches in the suburbs the most elegant is one by Mr. Talbot Bury, in Hanger-lane, Tottenham, built at the sole cost of F. Newsam, Esq. It is a cruciform church of the Second Pointed period; is built of brick faced with Kentish rag, with Bath-stone dressings; and consists of nave and aisles, transepts, chancel with octagonal apse, and chancel chapels, in one of which is placed the organ; and has a tower and spire at the south-west angle, rising to a height of 127 feet. The interior is 110 feet long (of which the chancel is 36 feet) and 48 wide. Both exterior and interior are finished with great delicacy and refinement. The outline is irregular, the roofs are high-pitched and of all heights; the window tracery varied and good. The interior is exceedingly graceful; the apse of good form and richly ornamented, and the arches of the chancel chapels have an unusually pleasing effect from the delicate flat carving on the face of the voussoirs and on the soffits. Indeed the carving is throughout very excellent. But, with all its elegance, it is a church strictly of the reproductive school; one that might just as well have been built before the Reformation as now, for any special adaptation it has to the service of the Church of England. It has only about 600 sittings, yet its acoustic properties seemed to us, sitting some way back in the church during a morning service, to be far from perfect; at any rate, to have been much less carefully studied than the mediæval proprieties. But the indistinctness of the words may have been partly due to the fact that the pulpit is fixed so as to have a



huge transept pier directly in front of the preacher, and to the way in which the discourse was read. Adjacent to the church is a parsonage, built in correspondent style: the cost of both was upwards of 11,000*l*.

St. Luke's, Hornsey Rise, though less refined in style, and less elegant as an architectural composition, is a very creditable Second Pointed church of the ordinary character. It is built of Kentish rag and Bath stone, and consists of nave and side aisles, transepts, and chancel with chapels; the south chapel, as is now so usual, containing the organ. The tower is not yet built. It has 750 sittings. The architect is Mr. A. D. Gough.

Several other churches are in progress in London and its vicinity—at Islington, Moulsey near Hampton Court, Crouch End, Hornsey, Wandsworth-road, &c. And several of the new mission and school churches have been built or are in progress—among others, at Kentish Town, Shoreditch, Bedfordbury (by Mr. A. W. Blomfield), Bromley, &c.; but we must leave them, and turn to the churches newly erected in the provinces.

All Souls' Church, Haley Hill, Halifax, has been already described in the '*Companion*;' but as it has this summer been completed—all the statues on the exterior having been placed in their niches, the interior carving and painting finished, and the painted glass windows inserted—and as it is one of the most remarkable of the churches recently erected in the country, we give an engraving of it in its finished state, and take the opportunity to say a few words on its general character. As will be remembered, it has been built at the sole cost of J. Akroyd, Esq., the architect being Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A. It is built throughout of the most carefully selected stone, the shafts are of granite, Derbyshire or Devonshire marble, according to their position; and white and coloured Italian marbles, serpentine, and alabaster are among the costly materials freely used in the construction and decoration. The form and general character of the exterior are shown in the engraving; but the effect of the statues, the carving, &c., can, of course, only be very imperfectly indicated. The height of the spire, it may be mentioned, is 236 feet. In our engraving the spire looks of somewhat disproportionate height; but it does not appear so in reality. On the contrary, not only does the steeple form a very rich and graceful object in itself, but it combines well with the building from every point of view, and stands out finely against the sky when seen from a distance. The interior is very striking from the solidity and simplicity of its constructional features, and the extreme richness of the decorations. The nave arches are of wide span. The clerestory, of more elaborate character than usual, has medallions with heads of the first bishops of the English Church in high relief. Over the chancel arch is a fresco of the heavenly choir praising the Lamb. The east window is of five lights, with circular tracery in the arch. The chancel is very richly decorated; shafts of black marble are at the angles of the chancel arch, while the side arches have shafts of polished granite. The roof is of wood, boarded, and highly decorated. All the windows are of painted glass. The proportions of the interior are very good, and the whole effect very grand.



All Souls, Hale Hill, Halifax.

Mr. Scott has during the year completed a church at Hawkhurst, Kent; in style French Gothic of the purest period; small in size (having under 400 seats), but described as of very graceful appearance. It has been built at the sole cost of the incumbent, the Rev. H. A. Jeffreys, and his sister, Miss C. E. Jeffreys. Another small church, completed by Mr. Scott, is that of St. Stephen, Higham, Kent. It consists of a nave, with north aisle, 50 feet long and 29 wide, and a chancel 28 by 16 feet; has a circular tower and porch at the west end; will accommodate 230 persons, and has cost 3,600*l*. The style is Early Second Pointed.

A church of more than usually ornate character has been erected at Dalton Holme, near Beverly, from the design of Mr. John Pearson. It is cruciform, and has at the west end a tower and spire—both elaborately decorated—200 feet high. The nave is 57 feet long, 23 wide, and 50 high; the chancel is 34 feet by 30. Both east and west windows are of large dimensions, have rich tracery, and are filled with painted glass. The style is Early Second Pointed; the tracery of all the windows being different. It cost about 20,000*l*.

At Bemerton, near Salisbury, a church has been erected by subscription, as a memorial to Herbert the poet, who was incumbent of Bemerton at the time of his death, the old church having fallen into a state of decay. The new church consists of a nave 65 feet long and 25 wide, with on the north a narrow aisle, and on the south a short aisle or chapel for children and a porch; a chancel 35 feet long and 22 wide, and at the north-east angle a square tower, the lower part of which serves as a vestry. The church is of the transition period from First to Second Pointed, very irregular in outline, height of roofs, and so forth, and, though somewhat heavy in appearance, not unpicturesque. There is some good carving in the church, also stained glass windows. Sittings are provided for 365 persons. The architect was Mr. T. H. Wyatt.

Another noteworthy memorial church, also designed by Mr. Wyatt, is that erected at Tottenham, Wilts, at the cost of the Marchioness of Ailesbury, in memory of her mother, the late Countess of Pembroke. The church is cruciform, with, at the intersection of the nave and south transept, a tower and spire 120 feet high. Externally it is faced with flints, banded with courses of Sarsen stone, and has dressings chiefly of Bath stone, a little coloured stone being inserted in the window-arches. The interior is lined throughout with Bath stone. Shafts of coloured marble are employed to support the chancel arch, and in some other places. The chancel terminates in a polygonal apse, the lower part of which is lined with majolica tiles: both nave and chancel are paved with Minton's encaustic tiles: all the windows are of painted glass. The memorial, an elaborate piece of sculpture in marble, is placed in the entrance porch.

Of the remainder of the country churches it will suffice to give a list—very imperfect of necessity, but sufficient to show that the marvellous revival of church-building has in no way fallen off. Of course the churches are all Gothic—nobody thinks of building a church now in any other style—but the Gothic of to-day is a different thing from the Gothic of the early ecclesiologists. Every one who has watched the rise and progress of the Gothic revival in England must have seen

that in the main it has been a clerical movement; that the architects have followed, not led it; and that its extent and form have been essentially due to clerical teaching. But there has of late been growing up a subsidiary influence. Architects, while still bowing to the decisions of the ecclesiologists as to ecclesiastical buildings, submitting their designs for the approval of ecclesiastical societies, and to a certain extent robing themselves in ecclesiastical vestments, have ventured to look beyond their guides, and now talk freely of development, of the advisableness of structural as well as decorative freedom, and even recognise the propriety of looking to the actual use of a church, and not merely to its perfect conformity to a model erected for an entirely different form of worship in an entirely different era. Common sense has not yet come to be freely applied to church-building, but the way is preparing for it. The churches of Mr. Scott and Mr. Street, illustrated in previous pages, may be regarded as among the most perfect developments of the pre-Church-of-England Gothic model; that at South Lambeth, of a mediæval exterior with an interior designed with special reference to the Church of England service. Each is good in its way, but something beyond either is required, and towards that we think our architects are tending.

We have said that all the recently-erected churches are Gothic. Further, it is the Gothic of a comparatively narrow period—that of the latter part of the thirteenth and early part of the fourteenth century—the period, in fact, when the First Pointed, or, as it is most commonly termed, Early English style, was passing into the Second Pointed or Decorated. We have, indeed, noticed one church of the later Third Pointed or Perpendicular style (Peasanhall, Suffolk, built at the cost of Mr. J. W. Brooke, of Sibston Park), and one of the earlier or round-arched Norman style (Burbadge, Derbyshire, a cruciform church, Mr. H. Currey, architect); but these are both, we fancy, churches built on the site, and probably in the style, of older churches, and are exceptions, which go to establish the rule. Where the church is intended to be inexpensive in character and correct in principle, it is made with a preponderant First Pointed appearance; where expense can be afforded for tracery and a little additional carving, it becomes Second Pointed, at least in the details. But it is to be observed, that in churches of this last style there is now almost always a leaning towards the First Pointed in the general character, as in the former kind a window or two of the later period is often inserted. It must also be remembered, that in a large proportion of the churches now erected some foreign element—French or Italian—is introduced. We have only to add, that unless otherwise mentioned, the churches may be understood as having a nave with aisles and a chancel; and it is, perhaps, worth mentioning further, that the chancels are rather being made of a greater length than otherwise, and that the apsidal termination is the prevalent fashion. Roughly dividing them then into two classes, the following are among the churches First Pointed or Early English in style which have been completed (or nearly so) since the list in our last year's 'Companion':—

Farlam, Cumberland; Mr. Salvin, architect; 400 sittings; cost about 1,600*l.*; bell-turret at west end; nave 32½, chancel 17½ feet long. Canon Froome; Mr. Bodley, architect; tower of old church

retained; walls of local red stone, with Bath stone dressings; chancel rather richly decorated; reredos of alabaster, inlaid with marble. St. Thomas, Southborough; Mr. H. Pownall, architect; 300 sittings; has clerestory of eight cinquefoil windows. St. John's, Mote Park (the seat of the Earl of Romney), near Maidstone; of Bath stone, with bell-turret at west end; 200 sittings; architect, Mr. H. Blandford, of Maidstone. Wiggington, Yorkshire; on site of old church; about 150 sittings; architects, Messrs. Atkinson, of York. Stopsley, Bedfordshire; architect, Mr. H. Pearson, of Luton. St. Luke's, Bedminster; architect, Mr. Norton; polygonal apsidal chancel; seats, 1,400; cost 7,000*l.* Kingstone, Staffordshire, in place of old church; 300 sittings; architect, Mr. D. Brandon. Acklington, Northumberland; Mr. Deason, architect; erected at cost of the Duke of Northumberland, within whose works at Alnwick Castle the whole of the stone was dressed and carved previous to being forwarded by railway to Acklington. St. Mary the Virgin, Micklegate, near Sherburn; architect, Mr. H. H. Bacon; of local stone; 200 sittings; cost 1,100*l.*

Of churches erected in the Second Pointed or Early Decorated style the following may be mentioned:—

St. Luke, Solly-street, Sheffield; Mr. J. Mitchell, architect; will accommodate about 700, half of the sittings free; cost 2,500*l.*; tower and spire, 125 feet high, to be added when funds are obtained. Stantonbury, near Wolverton; architect, Mr. G. E. Street; mainly for the use of persons connected with the North-Western Railway works; about 500 sittings; cost 4,500*l.*, two-thirds of which were borne by the railway company; tower and spire, 150 feet high, to be added when funds permit. Christchurch, Winchester; Mr. Christian, architect; 500 sittings; cost 3,500*l.*, of which Canon Carus contributed 2,000*l.*, the rest being raised by subscription; the church is apsidal, the nave being 56 and the chancel 28 feet long. St. John's, Chapeltown, Doncaster; architects, Messrs. Worth and Campsell, of Sheffield; 420 sittings; cost 1,700*l.* St. Paul's, Maidstone; architects, Messrs. Peck and Stephens, of that town; sittings 800, half free; tower, in three stages, at north-west angle. Clayton memorial church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, erected as a memorial to the Rev. R. Clayton, incumbent of St. Thomas; architect, Mr. J. Dobson; 110 feet by 54; galleries at sides and west end; east window five lights; 1,340 sittings, of which 450 are free; cost about 6,000*l.* Quernmore, Lancashire; architect, Mr. G. Daley; consists of nave, 48 feet by 22, with north aisle 18 feet wide, and chancel 24 feet by 18; interior lined with coloured bricks; roof of English oak; pulpit, stalls, and fittings of Dantzic oak; 300 sittings; cost 3,000*l.*, defrayed by W. Garnett, Esq., of Quernmore Park. St. Bartholomew, Union-street, Bristol; architect, Mr. T. S. Pope; of Pennant stone, with freestone dressings; about 650 sittings. St. Mary, Laister Dyke, Bradford, Yorkshire; architects, Messrs. Mallison and Healy; 400 sittings; cost 2,600*l.* St. Luke's, Heywood, near Bury, Lancashire; a large, substantial, and elaborately-finished structure, 140 feet by 70, with a chancel 42 feet by 22, and a tower and spire 190 feet high; 1,000 sittings; cost 10,000*l.*; architect, Mr. J. Clarke. St. Ann's, Willenhall; architect, Mr. Griffin; 450 sittings; cost about

3,000*l.* St. Peter, Bournemouth ; architect, Mr. G. E. Street. St. John the Evangelist, Hollington ; by the same architect. Daylesford ; a small cruciform church, Early Decorated in style ; coloured marble shafts to windows ; lower part of interior walls lined with alabaster, inlaid with coloured marbles ; carving abundant, and carefully executed ; architect, Mr. Pearson. Blackenhall, near Wolverhampton ; of brick, with some foreign features : it is a spacious structure, having a nave and aisles 90 feet by 60 feet, and a chancel 40 feet long, with side aisles of the same width as the nave ; it is described as affording "kneelings on the ground floor for 900 persons ;" the cost has been about 3,000*l.*, exclusive of the chancel floor, font, church furniture, &c., which are gifts ; a spire, 170 feet high, is to be added at a future day ; architect, Mr. Robinson, of Leamington. St. Peter's, Draycot, near Wells, Somersetshire ; a carefully-finished, and promised to be, when only partly built, a pleasing structure ; designed by Mr. Giles ; cost 1,500*l.* At Shenton, near Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, an elegant cruciform church has been erected by members of the Wollaston family, in place of a smaller church, low, inconvenient, and of no architectural merit. Yorkleton, near Shrewsbury ; with some foreign features, and a little polychromatic effect ; 240 sittings ; architect, Mr. E. Haycock. Trinity church, Heigham ; cruciform, but a "poor man's church," and, consequently, being made to see as well as to hear in, without pillars or other obstructions in front of the pulpit ; 1,150 sittings ; cost, with site, nearly 7,000*l.* Ile Brewers, Somersetshire ; Mr. C. E. Giles, architect ; cost about 1,500*l.*, chiefly defrayed or collected by the incumbent, the well-known Dr. Wolff. Chalvey, near Slough ; a small church, with some peculiarities of design ; to accommodate 400 persons ; architect, Mr. G. E. Street. Selly Oak, Birmingham ; cruciform, with a tower and spire at north-west angle 150 feet high ; 600 sittings ; Mr. E. Holmes, architect. Lindridge, Worcestershire ; on site of former church, but on a larger scale ; of local stone, lined internally with Bath stone ; 400 sittings ; architect, Mr. T. Nicholson, of Hereford.

Church restoration is epidemic. Wherever reparation has become necessary, what is called restoration is deemed a necessity also ; and very often the restorer (or destroyer) is set to work where no repairs are required. We have been complained of for insisting on what is after all, it is said, a mere matter of taste. But it is really a good deal more. Besides the artistic error of replacing old work that has suffered from "the gnawing tooth of time" by new, and of removing the exquisite natural polychromy of centuries by the journeywork of scraping and chiselling, a constant object now in a restoration is to sweep away whatever has been added since the Reformation, in order to restore the church to its original condition. The result is to destroy the historical character of the building, as that of the absurd cleansing and renovating process is to destroy its associations. By the double process we have a spruce new church, such as the architect of to-day might turn out to order in any quantity, instead of a building venerable in its time-worn garb, which the most instructed and the most ignorant alike gaze on with admiration and awe. This destructive restoration is commonly carried on most vigorously in our parish churches, the scene of the blundering, but less permanently injurious, church-

wardens' "beautifyings" in the days of our fathers and grandfathers. But its operations have by no means been confined to them. A month or two back we were horrified on visiting Lincoln Cathedral—in some respects the noblest of our mediæval remains—to see that its exterior is actually under a course of scraping and chiselling; and it is reported that a similar process has been carried farther at Winchester. As, however, these proceedings, which appear not to be conducted under architectural supervision, have been strongly protested against by our leading architects and architectural associations, we may hope that they will not be persisted in.

Restorations of a more legitimate character are going on at Hereford Cathedral, under Mr. Scott, where what is requisite for the stability of the various portions has been pretty nearly effected. During the last ten years 10,000*l.* have been expended, and about 8,000*l.* are required for what remains to be done. At Lichfield, partial restoration, by the renewal of stonework long since destroyed, the removal of whitewash, the substitution of a light and open screen for the former complete separation of the church into two parts, and other necessary work has been carried so far as to allow of the building being reopened for Divine service. Mr. Scott was the architect, and about 5,000*l.* have been expended; but a new reredos, sedilia, &c., are contemplated. Mr. Scott has also in hand the restoration of Ripon Cathedral, which is estimated to cost 32,000*l.*, towards which above 10,000*l.* have been subscribed. The same architect's grand design for the reconstruction, on a more consistent plan, of the lantern of Ely Cathedral is to be at once commenced. It is intended as a memorial to the late Dean Peacock, to whose exertions the vast works already executed in the cathedral are mainly due. The new lantern, like the old one, will be of oak covered with lead, and is estimated to cost 61,000*l.* The restoration of the great central tower of Durham Cathedral, which has been for nearly three years in progress, under the direction of Messrs. Walton and Robson, is now completed. New buttresses were requisite for the stability of the tower, but the old work has been preserved wherever possible, and 27 of the old statues which had been removed from the tower have been replaced, after being coated with a solution of shellac, to prevent, if possible, the further decay, and 13 new ones added. At Llandaff the ruined nave has been completely rebuilt, the partition wall removed, the aisles roofed, the bishop's throne nearly completed, and other structural and ornamental repairs carried out: much, however, yet remains to be done. At Worcester the restorative process is being steadily carried on under the direction of Mr. Perkins. The restorations and alterations of Bristol Cathedral are completed, and though the works do not appear to be altogether satisfactory in an artistic point of view, the improvement is admitted to be very great; while instead of 300 seats for worship, there are now above 1,000.

Last year we spoke of the restorations in progress at Chichester Cathedral: they were arrested, we need hardly say, by the most unfortunate fall of the spire. The rebuilding of this is the work to which the authorities are now directing all their energies. Mr. Scott has been called in, and he estimates the necessary outlay at 50,000*l.* at least. Towards this 33,000*l.* have already been

subscribed, and we may soon hope to hear that the tower is again rising, but on a broader and more substantial foundation, and with more scientific care in the construction. The alteration and decoration of our metropolitan Cathedral are proceeding steadily, and promise well (always excepting the mistaken repainting of the pictures in the dome): but a more specific notice of them may be deferred till they are farther advanced.

Of restorations of churches of a more than usually interesting kind may be mentioned that of Malvern Priory, which has been for some time in progress under Mr. Scott, and is now rapidly advancing towards completion; that of the round-church at Northampton, which is proceeding satisfactorily under the same architect; and Shrewsbury Abbey church, which is also in progress.

By way of showing the extent to which the restoration of our parish churches is going on, we had prepared a brief account of about fifty of the more noteworthy of the restorations registered in the architectural journals and provincial newspapers as completed during the year, and extending into almost every county; but we have been compelled to cancel it on account of the pressure on our space.

By the Roman Catholics two chapels, dedicated to the Immaculate Conception, of rather ornate character internally, have been completed in the metropolis—one at Farm-street, by Mr. H. Clutton; the other at Chelsea, by Mr. E. W. Pugin. In the country Roman Catholic chapels have been erected, among others, at the following places:—Brentwood, Essex; architect, Mr. G. Blount; of Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, and a tower and spire 110 feet high; 600 sittings; cost 2,500*l.*, the site being the gift of Lord Petre. Upper North-street, Brighton, by the same architect; consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, with Lady chapel, side chapels, confessionals, &c.; tower and spire to be added when funds admit; above 700 sittings; cost 5,000*l.* Crawley, Sussex; chapel and conventual buildings; the site given, and cost of erection defrayed, by Mr. F. Blunt, but the buildings are of the commonest character. Ipswich; nave, aisles, apsidal chancel, sacristy, &c.; tower and short spire; cost 3,000*l.*; Mr. G. Goldie, architect. St. Peter's, Cardiff; architect, Mr. C. Hansom; style Gothic; cost above 4,000*l.*

The most important of the dissenting chapels opened since our last is Mr. Spurgeon's Metropolitan Tabernacle. Of the exterior it will be enough to say of it here that its chief feature is a large hexastyle Corinthian portico, with the tympanum blank. The four cupolas, which, according to the original design, were to have crowned the angle turrets, are given up, and for the central dome a plain continuous skylight has been substituted. The interior is more remarkable from its great size, luminousness—it being lighted both from roof and windows—and unecclesiastical appearance. It is 145 feet long, 81 feet wide, and 62 high to the base of the lanterns; has two very deep galleries carried entirely round the building, and affords seats, it is said, for about 5,000 persons, but can hold, without much inconvenience, 1,500 more. In general character, it is easy to see that the interior has been modelled on that of the Surrey Music Hall, in which, prior to its destruction by fire, Mr. Spurgeon for some time



carried on his ministrations. The fittings add not a little to the concert-room aspect of the interior of the chapel. The coved ceiling and the galleries are borne by twenty thin iron columns, which are painted of a very delicate salmon colour, the capitals being gilt. The front of the galleries is formed by an iron railing of florid pattern, painted white, and picked out with gold. Instead of a pulpit, there are, near one end of the chapel, two raised platforms, with light balconies in front, the upper one being that from which the minister (with his church officers sitting around him) preaches and conducts the service. To one's ordinary notions of a place of worship, nothing, as before said, can well appear at a first glance more opposed. But the incongruity does not seem to be felt by the congregation; and one of the points in which its difference is not least marked, is an innovation that might be profitably imitated by those who are called upon to build churches for large urban congregations—the whole of the five or six thousand who fill its vast area can see the preacher and hear every word that is uttered.

There are few other chapels belonging to the Baptists of which we are called to make note. Wycliffe Chapel, Bristol Road, Birmingham, is Second Pointed in style, and has a tower and spire rising to a height of 130 feet. The chapel is 82 feet long, 54 wide, and 45 high, and has about 900 sittings. Attached are vestries, lecture-hall, and school-rooms; the chapel being of stone, the out-buildings of red and blue brick, with stone dressings. The architect was Mr. J. Cranston, of Birmingham; the cost about 7,000*l*. Victoria-street, Derby; Messrs. Hine and Evans, architects; Early Second Pointed in style, with some foreign details; consists of nave, transepts, baptistery, and a sort of chancel, in which is set the pulpit, backed by an arcade, supporting a gallery. The roof is of high pitch, and is borne on light iron columns, which also support a narrow gallery. On the north side of the chapel is a tower, with a pyramidal roof, 100 feet high. At Wokingham, Italian Gothic in style, of red brick, banded with courses of white brick and stone dressings; 600 sittings; cost about 1,600*l*; architects, Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, of Reading. Kettering; Lombardo-Gothic; Mr. E. Sharman, of Wellingborough, architect; 850 sittings; cost 4,000*l*.

Of the churches and chapels built by the Congregationalists during the year we have but a very imperfect list. The following are all that seem to call for mention:—Cheadle, Manchester; Second Pointed in style; Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, architects; 400 sittings; cost 2,000*l*. Mill Hill; a very peculiar brick and tile structure, designed by Mr. J. Hibbert, of Preston, with an entrance tower, which is intended to serve also for ventilation, surmounted by a spire of singular outline, 130 feet high. The chapel will accommodate 1,000 adults and children, and has cost 4,500*l*. Bath-lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne; 80 feet by 60, with galleries all round; 1,200 sittings; cost 3,000*l*.; style, Gothic, with ornamental spire; architects, Messrs. Oliver and Lamb. Littlehampton, Sussex; Early Decorated in style; architect, Mr. J. G. Stapleton; 300 sittings; cost under 1,000*l*. Rushall; Gothic, with a tower 70 feet high; 260 sittings; architect, Mr. J. Andrews, of Walsall. Wellington, Shropshire; Decorated style, flint, with Bath stone dressings and tracery;

540 sittings; cost about 2,000*l.*; architect, Mr. S. Pollard, of Taunton. Redland, Clifton, Second Pointed, with a tall tower and spire; interior walls red brick; cost 5,000*l.* Westgate, Burnley; Lombardic; 1,000 sittings; cost, with schools, 5,500*l.*; architects, Messrs. Paul and Ayliffe, of Burnley.

The Wesleyan Methodists have built chapels at:—London-road Derby; Gothic; brick, with stone dressings; 900 sittings; cost about 3,000*l.*; architects, Messrs. Giles and Brookhouse, of Derby. Dawley; of coloured bricks, with stone dressings; cost about 1,200*l.*; architect, Mr. Griffiths, of Bridgnorth. High-street, Gateshead; Italian; architect, Mr. Haswell, of North Shields; 1,260 sittings. Dawlish, Devonshire; Early English; Mr. E. Appleton, of Torquay, architect. Totnes; by the same architect, and in the same style, as the chapel at Dawlish. Museum-street, Ipswich; Early English in style; front of Kentish rag, with Caen stone in the ornamental portions; galleries reached by external staircases; 1,000 sittings; cost 2,000*l.*; architect, Mr. F. Barnes. Newcastle-under-Lyne; Continental Gothic; of red brick, with courses of blue brick, and stone tracery; size, 88 feet by 40; 1,000 sittings; cost 2,500*l.*; architect, Mr. H. Fuller, of Manchester. Houghton-street, Southport; Early Decorated in style, with a spire 130 feet high, designed by Messrs. Hayley, of Manchester; 1,200 sittings, of which 200 are free: schools and a minister's house are about to be built on the adjacent ground. Fletcher-street, Manchester; Italian; of brick, with York stone dressings; 1,150 sittings, 350 of which are free; cost 3,500*l.*; architect, Mr. G. Woodhouse. Coltsgate, Hill, Ripon; Mr. J. Simpson, of Leeds, architect; style, Italian; cost 2,200*l.*

For the minor sects, Primitive and New Connexion Methodists, Presbyterians, and Reformed Synod, chapels have been built at Liverpool, Durham, Bradford, and elsewhere, but none of them require particularization. A Free Christian Church (Church of the Messiah) may, however, be mentioned, on account of the peculiarity of its position, which is over the canal, Broad-street, Birmingham; it is a small, rather showy building, with large Second Pointed windows, and a tall but very thin spire. At Salford a new church has been built for the Greek community residing in Manchester; for the exterior the Corinthian order is employed, for the interior, the Ionic; architects, Messrs. Clegg and Knowles; cost about 6,000*l.* For the Jews, a synagogue, small in size, but rather ornate, has been erected in Upper Bryanstone-street, London. It is termed Saracenic, but is rather Byzantine in character. The exterior is an unpretentious street façade, of yellow and red brick, with a low tower and spire at the eastern side, and in the centre a triple recessed arcade for the entrance. The interior is divided into nave and aisles, which afford seats for 240 males, while a small gallery is appropriated to females. A flight of marble steps leads from the nave to an apse at the east end. This apse serves as the sanctuary, and is lighted from the ceiling by star-shaped windows of coloured glass. The architect was Mr. Collins; the cost, 3,500*l.* Another synagogue has been erected at Leeds, from the designs of Messrs. Perkins and Backhouse of that town; it will accommodate 250 persons, and cost 1,200*l.*

## 4. BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

The magnificent Assize Courts at Manchester (from the designs of Mr. M. Waterhouse) are making progress, but it will be some time before they are completed; the same may be said of the Guildhall and Borough Buildings at Cambridge; we may pass on, therefore, to others of less magnitude, but which are more advanced. At Reading spacious County Assize Courts and Police Station have been built adjacent to the old Abbey gateway, from the designs of the county surveyor, at a cost exceeding 20,000*l*. The building is said to be well arranged, and the rooms convenient, but the architectural effect is certainly not very impressive. At Bradford, a County Court has been erected in Manor-row, from the designs of Mr. C. Reeves; Italian in style, with a frontage 70 feet long; cost nearly 4,000*l*. At Gloucester a Court of Probate, of a heavy mediæval semi-Italian character, with an enormous roof, has been erected from the designs of Messrs. Fulljames and Waller. The Town Hall, Halifax, designed by the late Sir C. Barry, is erecting under the direction of his son. It will be a noble structure, and is being admirably executed, but at present has a somewhat one-sided look. The old Maison Dieu at Dover has been "restored," and converted into a convenient Town Hall, by Mr. Burges, from the designs of Mr. Poynter. Town Halls are also in course of erection at Northampton, Grimsby, and elsewhere. At Hereford the remarkable old Town Hall has been pulled down, and on its site is to be erected a lofty Clock Tower.

Corn Exchanges, some of them of a superior character, are in progress in many places. At Leeds one, oval in plan, and ornate in appearance, is erecting from the designs of Mr. C. Brodrick, the architect of the new Town Hall; the estimated cost is nearly 13,000*l*. At Norwich, one with walls of yellow brick, banded with red, and an iron and glass roof supported on thin iron columns; designed by Messrs. T. D. Barry and Co. At Wellingborough, one has been completed, Italian in style, but of no great architectural pretensions, from the designs of Messrs. Bellamy and Harding, of Lincoln; the building cost about 3,200*l*. At Uxbridge the roof has been removed from the old market house, and a spacious new Corn Exchange erected; architect, Mr. Shoppee. Others are building at Blackburn, Oxford, &c.

Public Halls, for the transaction of local business, the holding of meetings, &c., have been built, or are building, at Landport, by Portsmouth, from the designs of Mr. Houghton, of Southsea; Skipton, architect, Mr. J. D. Gee; at Godalming, Mr. Peak, architect; at Guildford; at Reigate, to contain public rooms, Hall for Freemasons, Museum for Natural History Society, &c. At Newport, spacious Public Rooms, which are to serve for music and assembly rooms, as well as for public meetings, have been erected, from the designs of Mr. Habershon, who is also erecting a handsome bank close by. The bank is Italian Renaissance in style; the principal feature of the Public Rooms is a hexastyle Corinthian portico.

Market Halls have been opened at Kingswinford, a spacious Gothic building (the hall 90 feet by 57, and 15 feet high), architect, Mr. Gething; at Willenhall; at Stockport, and elsewhere. At Derby a

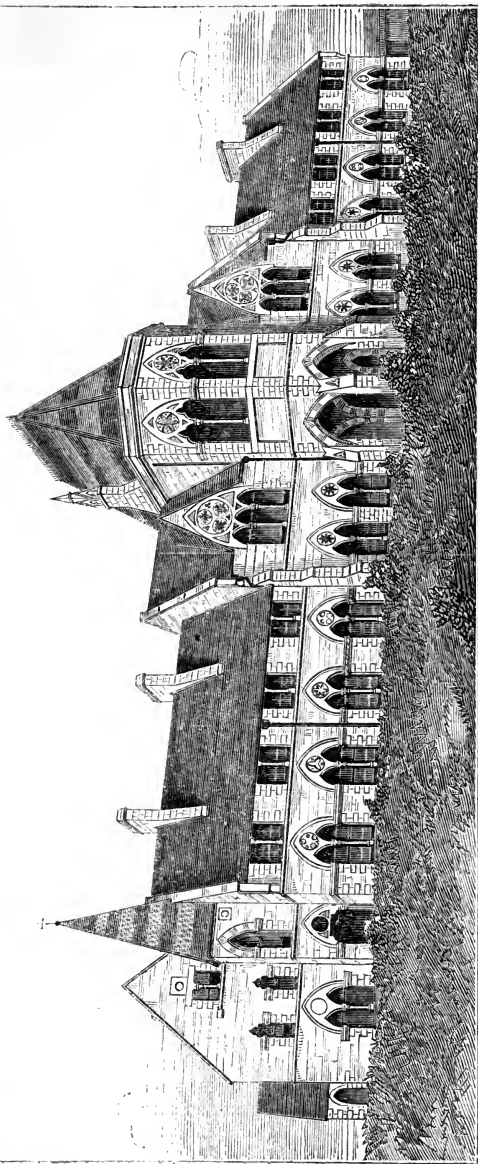
large Cattle Market has been constructed, under the direction of Mr. Thorburn, C.E., the borough surveyor; one is also constructing at Newcastle.

The new portion of King's College Hospital is at length completed, and forms a quiet, substantial-looking pile, without much architectural pretension, but stately rather than mean, and in appearance well suited to its purpose. It is six stories high, and is built of white brick, with stone dressings. The architect is Mr. Bellamy; the cost has been about 40,000*l*. The interior arrangements appear to be well considered, and thoroughly adapted to promote the health and comfort of the inmates. The wards are large (85 feet by 24), well lighted and ventilated; the ground floor is appropriated to board and reception rooms, offices, &c.; the top of the building is assigned to the lady nurses; the floors are all fireproof; and while access is given to every part by a large staircase, lifts are provided, by which the patients are gently raised to their respective wards. At Brighton, close by the County Hospital, an Asylum for the Blind, Venetian Gothic in style, from the designs of Mr. G. S. Clarke: it is a nearly square building, in red and black brick; the chief features of the exterior being the entrance doorway and the richly-carved four-light windows of the upper floors. At Bath, a new wing has been added to the Mineral Water Hospital.

#### 5. BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH ART, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION.

The New Library of the Middle Temple has been formally opened by the Prince of Wales. We spoke of the building in our last volume, and see no reason to alter the opinion there expressed. It is Collegiate Gothic in character, and from some points picturesque. But from having two floors of chambers beneath the great room, it has, from its comparative shortness, a stilted look, which is greatly increased by the inordinately high roof. The library itself is, however, a noble room, 86 feet long—without the oriel, which is 10 feet more—42 feet wide, and 63 feet high. The roof is similar in character to that of Westminster Hall. Seven lofty windows are on each side; at the south end is a handsome bay window of five lights; at the north is a large window of seven lights. The end windows are filled with painted glass. The book presses beneath and between the windows are of oak. The architect was Mr. H. R. Abraham; the cost under 14,000*l*.

Of educational establishments completed during the year, the first place must be assigned to the Western College, Plymouth, an institution established more than a century back for the education of young men for the ministry of the Congregational body. Our engraving will show the character of the exterior. As will be seen, it presents a very picturesque outline. It is constructed of dark Devon limestone, with Bath stone dressings, and in its general character approximates to the Second Pointed style, but has some of the characteristics of Italian Gothic. The ground floor consists of a spacious hall, lecture-rooms and students' studies, with, in the rear, the refectory, and various offices. On the first floor, the chief feature is the library, a handsome room 40 feet by 18, with a gallery at one end, and an open timber roof. On either side are lecture-



Western College, Plymouth.

rooms and dormitories, corresponding to the studies below. The house of the principal adjoins the college on the west. The architect of this very successful building is Mr. James Hine, of Plymouth.

In Trinity-street, Cambridge, has been built a range of students' residences connected with Trinity College, and called the Master's Court. In style it is strictly collegiate, but of earlier character than the rest of the college buildings. Over the entrance doorway is a plain oriel, and at the angle an octagonal oriel turret, crowned with a short spire, which gives an effective finish to the composition. The architect was Mr. Salvin. The cost of the building, which accommodates twenty-four students, was about 10,000*l*.

At Oxford, the new Library of University College, designed by Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A., has been opened. It is an elegant and beautifully-finished building, entirely of stone, 70 feet long and 27 feet wide. It consists of five bays, with very bold buttresses; is surmounted with a pierced parapet of good design, and has a high pitched roof. At one angle is a neat broach spire. The windows are Second Pointed in character; very lofty, divided about half-way by a transom, and have rich tracery in the heads. The interior is light and characteristic, and contains some excellent wood-carvings by Mr. Chapman. In it are placed the statues of Lords Eldon and Stowell. Altogether the new library is an important addition to the University buildings: the only matter for regret is that, from its position at the back of the college, it can only be properly seen from the college-grounds. The chapel of this college is also being reconstructed by Mr. Scott, in order to render it more ecclesiastical in character. We may add here that the apse of Mr. Scott's chapel at Exeter College, of which we last year gave an engraving, has received its last finish by the insertion of the stained-glass windows, to the manifest improvement of its general effect. We may also add that whilst Oxford has to boast of the addition of a handsome new library, it has been in great danger of losing one of the most famous of its old ones: the fellows of Merton College having given orders for the removal of their library—perhaps the oldest, certainly the earliest unaltered, library in the kingdom—in order to make room for some proposed new buildings. The universal reprobation which this act of vandalism called forth will, however, we may trust, be effectual for the preservation of this unique edifice.

Hurstpierpoint College, Sussex, Mr. W. Slater, architect; Clifton College on Clifton Down, Mr. C. Hansom, of Clifton, architect; and a Diocesan Training College at Winchester, architect, Mr. J. Colson, of Winchester; have been commenced, each Gothic in style, and all promising to exhibit some interesting features.

Of the schools erected in London and its vicinity two or three call for brief mention. St. Clement's Danes, Houghton-street and New Inn Passage, is a substantial pile, irregular in plan, Gothic in style, Italian in feeling, three stories high; the ground floor an arcade of stilted arches, supported on polished granite shafts; the body of the building is of Portland stone. Besides boys' commercial and primary schools, girls' and infant school-rooms, there are houses for master and mistress, a library, board-room, &c. The archi-

test was Mr. Hesketh. St. Margaret's Schools, Tothill-street, Westminster, occupy an area of 170 feet by 40. The buildings, designed by Mr. G. G. Scott, are of yellow brick, very little ornamented, and owe what character they possess mainly to their structural arrangements. The parts are irregular, but not discordant; the school-rooms are spacious, high, and well ventilated: altogether, they are suggestive as showing how much may be done in the way of effect with scarcely any outlay beyond what would be required for the most commonplace building. At Tottenham High Cross a neat Gothic building, forming three sides of a quadrangle, has been erected by the Drapers' Company; the front containing a school and dormitories for 100 boys, one of the wings an infirmary, master's and matron's houses, &c., and the other wing almshouses for 24 decayed members of the company. The whole has cost nearly 20,000*l*. Mr. Herbert Williams was the architect. The Stationers' Company have erected a day-school by Dr. Johnson's house, in Bolt Court, Fleet-street. At West Ham, a school for 320 boys, with a residence for the master, has been erected as a memorial to the late Sir John Pelly. The building, Italian Gothic in style, was designed by Mr. J. Johnson, and cost 3,800*l*. The Godolphin Grammar School, Hammersmith, a building which promises to be of rather a superior order, has been commenced from the designs of Mr. H. Cooke. Considerable additions have been made to the Bedford Grammar School, from the designs of Mr. Horsford; and throughout the country primary schools, both church and dissenting, have been erected in numbers far beyond the possibility of enumeration.

Among literary institutions we may place first the Hartley Institute, Southampton, a large Palladian structure, including, besides various offices, a public reading room and library, 73 feet by 23, and 20 feet high; museum, 50 feet by 27, and 30 feet high; and lecture hall, 65 feet by 57, and 44 feet high. The façade is of Portland stone; the ground floor has square-headed windows, with rusticated pilasters and caryatides by the three entrances. The first or principal floor has seven square-headed windows within semicircular arches, which are supported by polished granite shafts with Corinthian capitals. Above is a bold cornice, and over this a third story, of plainer but still ornamental character. The architects were Messrs. Green and Deville; the cost about 12,000*l*. At Banbury, a School of Science has been erected at the expense of Mr. B. Samuelson, from the designs of Mr. A. Kimberly. Besides offices, it contains a principal room, 60 feet by 30, and two class-rooms, 20 feet square.

In Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, a new lecture hall has been erected from the designs of Mr. A. Billing. The hall, 70 feet by 30, and 27 feet high, lighted from above, and decorated in a quiet manner, is in the rear of the building which contains the reading-rooms, and on the façade of which the architectural embellishments have been chiefly lavished. This is a rather pretentious elevations four stories high, Venetian Renaissance in style; of free-stone, black marble shafts bearing the ornate semicircular arches, in the spandrels of which are recumbent figures. Carvings of heads within circular medallions, panels, and other ornaments, are freely introduced, and

the whole is crowned with an elaborate cornice. For the situation, indeed, the ornamentation is somewhat excessive—anywhere it would be considered rather florid—but this is an error too expensive to be often repeated in this class of buildings. Close by the hall, a Scotch Church is building—Mr. W. G. Habershon, architect—which seems likely to present some little novelty of effect.

Last year we had to record the burning of St. Martin's Hall; this year it falls to our lot to note the destruction of the Surrey Music Hall, the most convenient, and the best for hearing, of all the large music halls in London. St. Martin's Hall has been rebuilt, though not reopened; but no attempt seems likely to be made to reconstruct the Surrey Hall.

Two or three more of those music-halls have been opened in London in which, whilst the singers warble their notes, the audience quaff their wine, or perhaps plain beer, and smoke tobacco, and of the rapid increase in the number and costliness in the appointments of which we before spoke as a noteworthy sign of the times. Of these, the most remarkable is the Oxford, which has been erected on the site of the Boar and Castle, so famous in the days of the four-in-hand stage-coaches. The approach to the hall is by a long corridor, brilliantly lighted, which leads to a handsome vestibule, from the ceiling of which depends a large and rich chandelier, and thence a staircase of stately proportions gives access to the music-hall. Objection might easily be raised here to some of the details, but certainly we have no other approach at once so brilliant and festive to any other music-room in London, not even to the most select and highest priced. The hall itself is spacious, lofty, extremely rich in its decorative features, and brilliantly (perhaps excessively) lighted, chiefly by pendent gas-stars; and altogether, as we said of the approach, whatever may be urged against the taste or architectural fitness of some of the details, it must be admitted that the architects (Messrs. Finch and Paraire) have succeeded in producing a really handsome music-room, and one that is, as such a room should be, eminently festive in character. The other halls of which we spoke, include the building in Leicester-square originally erected as a scientific rival to the Polytechnic Institution, but which, after many mutations, has been converted into a music-hall, a purpose for which it is particularly ill-suited; and some others which are in no sense entitled to rank among Public Improvements.

## 6. STREET ARCHITECTURE.

Alike in London and the provinces the builder appears to be taking possession of every leading thoroughfare. Some allowance must be made, doubtless, for the hindrances caused everywhere by the mischievous trades' strikes, else it would seem as though the hoarding were becoming a perennial city plant. But behind the hoarding we see that goodly buildings are rising, fitfully indeed, but occasionally with surprising rapidity; and if we behold no such marvellous transformations as gladden the eyes (and empty the pockets) of our Parisian neighbours, none the less surely are our towns in process of renovation. We shall, indeed, even when the process is completed, be able to exhibit no such "logical develop-

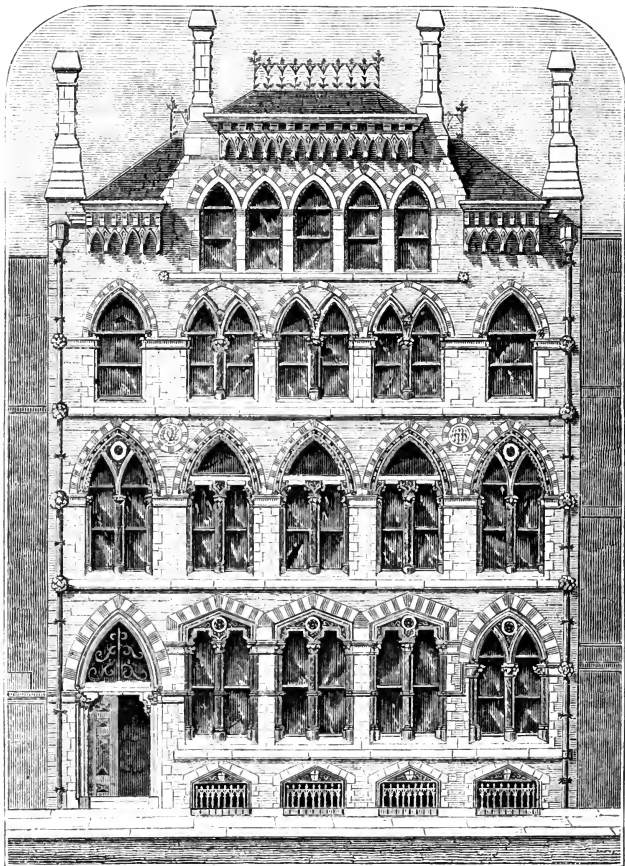


ment of a grand idea ;” for our improvements are made bit by bit, and not always (or very seldom) with reference to each other, and our street architecture, instead of being all according to regulation, is entirely haphazard. There are advantages in the Napoleonic method, but there are disadvantages too ; and on the whole, we may be well content with our slower rate of progression, and in the end, probably, we shall have little reason to be afraid of a comparison of the results. Paris, we are told, is a monumental city ; it is well that London should be a progressive one : ours may be less stately, but it will be more various, and, in the end, perhaps equally picturesque.

All our new street buildings aim at style. If we were to classify those of the year, as we did the churches, it would be into Foreign Gothic, Renaissance, and Nondescript ; but it will perhaps be better to take them as they come to hand. In the City, so large is the number of offices, shops, and warehouses recently completed or completing, that it is difficult to tell which belong to the current year. Around Lombard-street they are particularly numerous. The most conspicuous of those finished is the London and County Bank, which has two façades, one in Lombard-street, the other in Nicholas-lane, separated from each other by a new block of building, of no great architectural character, which occupies the corner of those streets. The Lombard-street or principal front of the bank is a striking Italian elevation, four stories high, with rusticated Doric columns, curved pediments to the chief range of windows, a sculptured frieze as an entablature, and the whole crowned by a steep roof with ornamental dormer windows. It is constructed of Portland stone (quarried from old Westminster Bridge), and all the details are carefully finished. The Nicholas-lane façade is correspondent in style, but plainer. The ground floor is wholly appropriated to the public room of the bank, and forms a magnificent apartment. The architect was Mr. C. Parnell ; the cost has reached nearly 20,000*l*. The bank of Messrs. Robarts and Lubbock, in Lombard-street and Abchurch-lane, a less ornate, but stately and substantial building, designed by Mr. P. C. Hardwick, and estimated to cost 30,000*l*., is advancing, though as yet far from being completed. The Royal Insurance Office, a lofty stone structure at the corner of Lombard-street and Clement’s-lane, is, on the other hand, almost overlaid with decoration. Two or three new shops in this street are distinguished by polished granite shafts to the windows, and other decorative features only lately seen in shop fronts in narrow streets. The bank of Messrs. Dimsdale, in Cornhill, is plain but solid in style and construction. It has a stone Palladian front, with Tuscan columns to the second floor. The English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, Cornhill, is chiefly noticeable for the free and effective use made of polished Aberdeen granite, in arches as well as shafts.

One of the most successful of the Italian Gothic façades, now so much in favour for our street buildings, will be found on the west side of Bishopsgate-street, nearly opposite to Crosby Hall. Its general appearance will be best understood from the engraving. The front is of red brick with Bath stone dressings, green stone being used in the arches and cornices : the shafts throughout are of

polished serpentine. The carving, though unobtrusive, is carefully executed, the cornice is well-managed and effective, and the sky-line is broken in a very picturesque manner. As a whole, we



Offices, Bishopsgate-street.

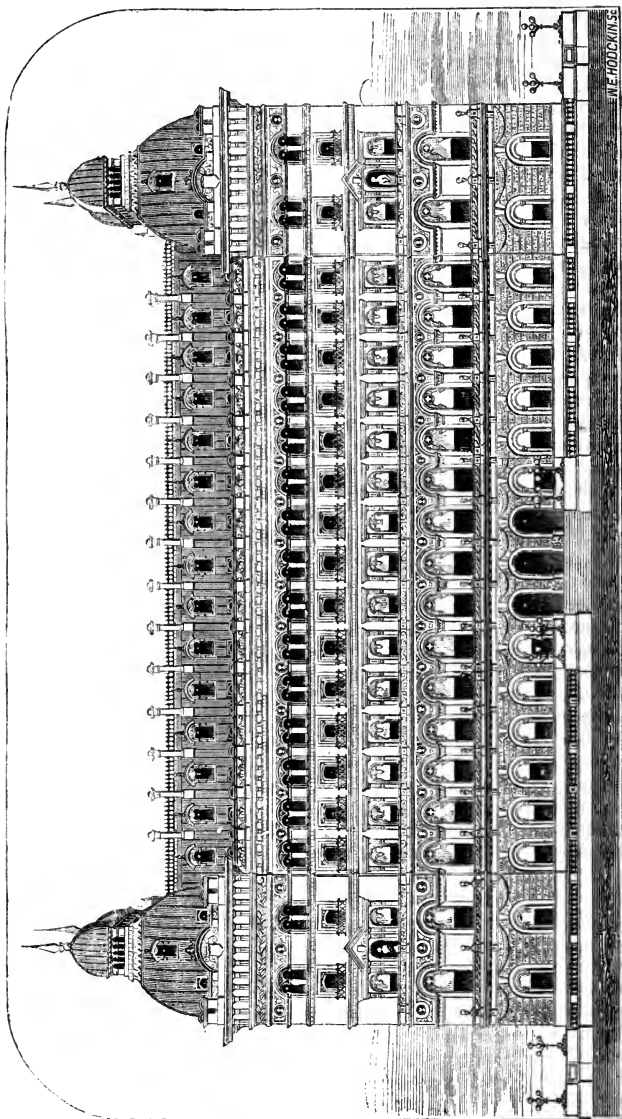
look on it as perhaps the best of its class yet erected in London, and in any case as presenting a pleasing combination of form and colour. The interior is finished with equal care and regard to effect. Mr. Wilkinson, of Oxford, was the architect; the cost was about 8,000*l*.

Among other buildings in the City devoted to business purposes, may be noticed the large warehouse and offices at the corner of Fenchurch-street and Rood-lane, a brick building, Italian in character, with stone quoins, angle piers and dressings, a bold cornice, and some polychrome detail. It is by a city architect, Mr. Dawson.

In Tower-street are two or three sets of offices, lofty brick buildings, which deserve passing record: one opposite Love-lane, by Mr. J. Young, in which coloured brick and stone are employed with considerable skill; another near Tower Hill, consisting of three houses, in which a good effect is produced by making the central house higher than the others, breaking the sky-line picturesquely, and placing balconies to some of the windows as an inherent part of the composition: of this the architect was Mr. T. C. Clarke. In the same way a range of shops, with four floors of offices above, near King-street, Cheapside, is noticeable for an attempt on the part of the architect, Mr. F. Warren, to show that a certain amount of effect may be obtained by the use of economical materials, with very sparing ornament judiciously introduced, and the effort is to a great extent successful.

One of the most remarkable recent buildings in the City for its size and constructive features occupies the site of the well-known Swan-with-two-Necks, in Gresham-street. It is built for Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, the railway carriers, and has a frontage of nearly 100 feet, a depth of 150 feet, and a height of 64 feet above the pavement, while beneath are warehouses and extensive stabling. The front has a solid architectural character, in keeping with the purposes to which the building is to be applied. The ground floor, of Portland stone, rusticated, rests on a granite basement, while the three upper stories are of brick with stone dressings, a massive cornice crowning the whole. The architect was Mr. W. Tite, M.P.; the cost has been little under 40,000*l*. In the same neighbourhood many other buildings of a superior character are in progress, or recently completed. Of the latter may be mentioned the very large and handsome warehouse of Messrs. Courtauld, in Aldermanbury, designed by Mr. E. Woodthorpe; of the former, the warehouses of Messrs. Vyse, in Wood-street, designed by Messrs. Tillott and Chamberlain, and another adjoining, at the corner of Silver-street, designed by Mr. J. Murray: all of these have the ground-floor of Portland stone and the upper stories of brick with cement dressings. Adjoining the South Sea House a large building has been erected, from the designs of Messrs. Nelson and Innes, termed the South Sea Chambers, a portion of it serving as the offices of the Oriental Bank; and close by, in Threadneedle-street, another spacious pile, the ground-floor of Portland stone, the upper stories of dark red brick with stone facings, from the designs of Mr. A. Gwilt. In Broad-street an exceedingly ornate stone structure is constructing, apparently for an insurance office; and at the corner of Gracechurch-street and Eastcheap Mr. R. Kerr is erecting a costly building for the Provident Assurance Society.

Proceeding westward, we notice in Salisbury-square the new Church Mission House, designed by Mr. E. L. Bracebridge. The façade is singularly quiet and chaste for these times of somewhat exuberant ornamentation; but its quiet dignity is suitable to the purpose for which it is designed, and the interior is said to be very complete and convenient in its arrangements. A little further west we come upon the alterations in progress by the Temple Church. Here the old houses which formerly shut in the church on the north



Grosvenor Hotel, Piccadilly.

have been removed, and at a little distance a showy suite of chambers is in course of erection. The improvements going on here are very great; it may, we suppose, be taken for granted that they will be completed by a judicious restoration of the exposed part of the noble old church.

At the West End proper some few offices and shops of an architectural character have been erected; but the bulk of the new buildings belong to other divisions of our subject, and we cannot dwell longer on this section.

A distinctive feature in the civic architecture of our day seems likely to be the enormous hotels which are fast springing up, usually, though not always, in immediate contiguity to a railway station. We last year spoke of the Westminster Hotel at the commencement of Victoria-street. In an architectural point of view that is altogether thrown into the shade by the as yet unfinished Grosvenor Hotel, at the other end of the same street, adjoining the Pimlico railway terminus. Of this remarkable structure a better notion will be gained from the woodcut than from a description; but the small scale of the engraving renders it impossible to do more than indicate the extreme fulness and elaboration of the decorative work which is spread over the entire surface, and contributes so much to its character. The vast extent of the building will be understood from the engraving, and from the statement that it is 262 feet long, 75 deep, and 150 high to the top of the roof. The ground floor is of Bath stone rusticated; the upper stories are of white Suffolk brick; the pierced window hoods, the carved work, balconies, &c., are of stone; the trusses, leafage, and fretted work generally of Portland cement. On the ground floor are a spacious hall reaching to the second floor, corridors, dining, drawing, and sitting rooms, coffee rooms—the principal a magnificent apartment 69 by 30 feet and 18 feet high; a smoking room, &c. The first and second floors, which are reached by the grand staircase, are chiefly devoted to suites of rooms for families; the upper rooms to bed-rooms, the top story being for servants only. On the first floor is a wide gallery, which is carried entirely round the central hall; corridors, and principal staircases lead to the various rooms. The public rooms will, it is said, be decorated with unusual splendour; the arrangements are carefully studied so as to provide for the luxurious comfort of visitors, whilst every provision is made for security in case of fire. In the exterior, as will be seen, decoration is carried to the utmost limit. In the medallions are heads of the Queen, the Prince Consort, the chief political personages, and other contemporary celebrities, and many of those of past times; at the side façade are representations of the four quarters of the globe; festoons of flowers of colossal proportions, most elaborately carved, are suspended between the windows of the ground floor; indeed the carving throughout (by Mr. Dayman) has been executed with admirable skill and spirit—the time allowed for its execution and its character as decorative work being taken into account. Altogether, the building is by far the most splendid of its class yet erected in this country, and is a great addition to the architecture of that part of London in which it stands. The architect of the Grosvenor Hotel is Mr. J. T. Knowles; the

cost will considerably exceed 100,000*l.* Its vicinage and that of the railway will, doubtless, stimulate the erection of other architectural works in this long too-stagnant neighbourhood. Already a large building, of showy but not very graceful character, is erecting a little way up Victoria-street for a Turkish Bath Company.

Another railway hotel of imposing dimensions is in course of completion adjoining the London-bridge railway terminus, its principal front being in St. Thomas-street. The London-bridge Hotel is 130 feet by 97, and seven stories high. Little ornament is expended on the exterior, which is of white brick with Portland stone dressings, has a heavy cornice, and terminates in a Mansard roof with dormer windows. It has a plain, substantial, but certainly not elegant appearance. The scale of the interior may be indicated by saying that on the second floor, which is on a level with the railway station, there are a public coffee-room 67 feet by 28, a ladies' coffee-room 30 feet square, and between them a library 28 feet by 22; the floor beneath is to be a public restaurant on a grand scale, with smoking and billiard rooms, &c., and having a distinct entrance from Joiner-street; while above there are 150 private rooms, exclusive of those required by the hotel staff.

In Piccadilly two new hotels, or rather extensions of hotels already existing, have been built on a large scale, apparently in anticipation of the requirements of the Exhibition year. Of that on the north side of the way, the Gloucester, we spoke last year, when it was as yet unfinished: we can now only repeat that its only claim to notice architecturally, as far as the exterior is concerned, arises from its size. That on the south, nearly opposite, designed by Mr. E. B. Lambé—an extension of the Bath Hotel, though the fronts are separated by some intervening houses—is of more pretentious exterior. It is of brick with stone dressings, very lofty, and the broken skyline and grouped chimney-shafts, make a picturesque appearance at a distance. But it has one most extraordinary novelty: the ground floor is a stable, and directly over this extends, in front of the drawing-room, a very ornamental balcony, in which, we suppose, visitors are expected to take the air.

In the country the desire for immense hotels arose earlier than in London, and is still prevalent. Many have already been erected, many more are erecting or designed. At Liverpool, one is projected on a scale rivalling those in America: it is to stand in Dale-street, contain, besides public and private rooms, 400 bed-rooms, and to cost for building about 100,000*l.* In Sheffield, some considerable progress has been made with one, adjoining the Victoria Station of the Great Northern Railway, designed by Mr. M. E. Hadfield, not so large, indeed, as that just spoken of, but a very capacious and rather stately structure; placed, however, in such a position as to receive full into the windows of its longest front the amazing volumes of smoke emitted from the hundred huge chimneys of the Castle grindery works, and the immense steel works adjoining, whilst immediately below the windows is the Smithfield Cattle Market—probably a situation for a grand hotel unrivalled for unpleasantness in Europe. At Leeds one is being built close to the Midland Station, large in size, Renaissance in style, of deep red brick with stone

dressings, and well-carved ornamental work, from the designs of Mr. C. Brodrick. By the railway at Great Malvern, one of large size and very ornate character, red and black brick with stone dressings, roofs of tremendous height, and all sorts of whimsies, is erecting for the Great Malvern Hotel Company, from the designs of Mr. E. W. Elmslie. Another, designed by the same architect for the same company, but even more pretentious in character, is in course of erection at Malvern Link; and several more might be enumerated.

Our notice of the miscellaneous buildings in our provincial towns must be very brief and very general. But we may repeat that all we have seen and heard during the past months is corroborative of what we have before said of the increased interest taken in architecture. Never, probably, were there so many opportunities for architects to distinguish themselves, though, on the other hand, there were assuredly never so many candidates for distinction. Every town almost has now more than one architect, the more important towns have many, competent to design works of importance, and to design them well. We only wish that, instead of yielding so much to every phase of fashion, our younger country architects would set themselves to study the special character and circumstances of their own towns, with the view of designing with direct reference to them. Just now, in secular buildings, our younger architects are all aiming to produce something Venetian, Florentine, or, at any rate, Italian Gothic in character: let them but look a little into the matter, and they will see that the reason why each of these Italian cities produced its own distinctive style, or phase of some more general style, was that each worked on a type of its own, modifying and developing what perhaps it originally received from some foreign source, so as to adapt it, as far as might be, to the local character and circumstances; and in the same way, without losing sight of general principles, there might be, by the studious employment of local materials, adaptation to local requirements, physical features, and native character, a style developed that should be at once local and characteristic, and should redeem our towns from the monotonous pattern-book aspect to which our modern buildings are fast reducing them.

Though building seems scarcely so vigorously pursued in Liverpool and Manchester as a few years back, there are still many important works proceeding in these cities. In Manchester we have the Assize Courts, ecclesiastical buildings, and others already noticed; also several more of those vast warehouses for which the city is unrivalled. The new, like the old, are, for the most part, Italian palatial in style, but some vary from the established type; notably one of which Mr. Corson is the architect, in which the style is Italian Gothic; and while the building is of stone, terra-cotta is employed in the ornamentation. Mr. E. Walters is erecting in Moseley-street a very elegant building of the style he has made classic in Manchester, for the Manchester and Salford Bank. At Liverpool we need not stay to speak further of buildings in progress, but may note, that among those which are soon to be commenced, is an Exchange of great magnificence, as may be supposed from the fact, that a capital of 360,000*l.* is required (and subscribed) to carry out the scheme. Birmingham is making continuous advances in shop architecture, but, unluckily

though the buildings are often of a costly character, there is nothing in them but what would suit any other town as well,—or better.

In a recent visit to several of the large manufacturing towns of Yorkshire, we were greatly struck with the extent to which building is being carried on, and with what has been done during the last few years; and, not least, with the superior character of the buildings, and the care exercised in the finishing of the works—the carved work, in particular, being remarkably good. Especially is this the case in the towns in which wool is the staple.

At Huddersfield the great block of woollen warehouses and offices in St. George's-square affords an excellent example of a bold treatment of Italian Renaissance, with some admirably-carved colossal heads; and not far from it, in St. Peter's-street, is another pile of warehouses that deserves a note for a not unskilful treatment of rustication, a feature that always requires care in the handling. There is also a spacious new chapel by Brunswick-place, of the Roman Corinthian order, finished with great care. All the new buildings, it should be remarked, are of an excellent local stone. At Halifax, the progress is far more remarkable. Besides the magnificent church already described; another church of plainer character quite recently finished; the costly chapel close against the station; the vast manufactory of the Messrs. Crossley; the beautiful "People's Park," with its fountains and marble statues, the splendid gift to the town of Mr. F. Crossley; the public baths at the entrance to the park, and the sumptuous mansions close against it—all the work of the last four or five years—there are now rising the magnificent Town Hall, erecting in close contiguity to a new street of large shops, offices, and public rooms; as well as several large stacks of warehouses and other buildings, which make considerable architectural display. One of these, Messrs. Riley's, opposite the station, is noteworthy for size and style; a free handling of Italian, with square-headed windows divided by red granite shafts, and a bold overhanging cornice. Near it, on the right of the station, is a smaller warehouse, which has some good carving over the doorways. At Bradford, besides various business houses lately completed, a church, a chapel, and large school, &c., others are in course of erection; at the head of which may be placed Abercrombie's extensive range of stuff warehouses (having 15 windows in the length, with a height of four or five stories), erecting from the designs of Mr. Milne, of Bradford. Leeds, in addition to the important works recently completed there, has, among other things in course of construction, the Midland Hotel, and the Corn Exchange, already noticed, both by Mr. C. Brodrick, the architect of the Town Hall, who is also erecting a Mechanics' Institute; some handsome ranges of warehouses in Wellington-street; a new office for the 'Leeds Mercury'; a chapel at Chapeltown; and a new theatre is about to be built. Sheffield is not doing so much; but there is the great hotel already spoken of; and, besides some minor buildings, the extensive factory, warehouse, and show-rooms, designed by Mr. J. G. Weightman, for Messrs. Rodgers, the famous cutlers: a very large and handsome Renaissance pile of deep red-brick and stone, crowned with a bold cornice. At York a new Corporation Board-room is being built, and a new way opened to the



Minster. At Hull, a People's Park is in course of formation, at a cost of 5,000*l.*, to be defrayed by Mr. Pearson, the ex-mayor, who also presents a marble statue of the Queen; a new Town Hall is about to be built, and other improvements are in progress or contemplated.

Turning southward, we see that building is equally going forward. At Reading, for example, besides the Assize Courts before noticed, several new buildings are being erected; the old abbey gateway has just been restored under the supervision of Mr. G. G. Scott; the town is extending largely outwards; the "ugly and inconvenient stack of buildings, known as Middle-row," is being pulled down, and then, according to the mayor, "will be opened up one of the finest thoroughfares of which any town can boast." We might follow up these remarks by noting such new buildings as the City and County Bank in Worcester, others in Newcastle, Hanley, Ipswich, and many other towns, notes of which lie before us, but we fear we have not only exhausted our space but the reader's patience.

We might also, had there been room, have noticed some of the private mansions in course of erection, such, among others, as that of the Duke of Buccleuch on the bank of the Thames at Whitehall; Baron Rothschild's by Apsley House; Bulstrode, the Duke of Somerset's seat, and Wynnstay, the residence of the Wynns, both of which are rebuilding by Mr. Ferrey; and many more, but we must defer the whole to a more convenient season.

### 7. BRIDGES, DOCKS, &c.

No further portion of Westminster Bridge has been opened for traffic: for foot passengers a temporary wooden bridge has been constructed on the City side of the old bridge. The opening of the remaining half will probably not take place till late in 1862. The expenditure on the works, up to July, 1861, had been 316,936*l.*; and a vote was taken in the House of Commons for a further sum of 60,692*l.* When completed, the bridge will furnish two footways of 15 feet each; two tramways for heavy traffic, each 7 feet 6 inches; and a roadway of 40 feet for light traffic.

The works at the neighbouring Charing-Cross Bridge, for railway and ordinary traffic, are making rapid progress. This bridge, it will be recollected, is to supersede the Hungerford Suspension Bridge, which, as soon as the new bridge is completed, will be removed to Clifton, and erected on the site of the long-projected suspension bridge over the Avon.

It seems to be at length decided that the ruinous old Blackfriars Bridge is to give place to a new one: the design of Mr. Page, the engineer of Westminster Bridge, having been accepted. The new bridge is to consist of three iron arches, of noble dimensions, the centre being 280 and the side arches each 220 feet in span, with a rise of only 20 feet. These arches will spring from four massive granite piers, each of which will be surmounted with an enormous Doric column of polished red granite, 40 feet high and 23 feet in diameter at the base and capital. On these columns it is proposed, at some future time, to place colossal groups of sculpture. The length of the bridge will be 980 feet; its width 76 feet, or within

8 feet of double the width of the present bridge, and only 9 feet narrower than the new Westminster Bridge. The estimated cost is 245,000*l.* Unfortunately an Act has been obtained for carrying a railway bridge across the Thames within a hundred yards of the new bridge. There is a tradition that our great landscape painter, Richard Wilson, used to make frequent visits to old Blackfriars Bridge to study the magnificent view of St. Paul's obtained from it. The view has been grievously damaged since his time by the erection of a huge and hideous flour-mill on the north bank of the river; but it is still so grand a one, that it will be a real misfortune if it be wholly shut out, as seems probable, by some cumbrous railway tube, to say nothing of the evil of hiding as soon as built one side of a bridge of so noble a character as the new Blackfriars promises to be.

The other new bridge is to be at Lambeth—a light iron bridge, on the plan of Mr. P. W. Barlow, C.E. It will have three equal spans, of 280 feet each, of wire cable, bearing platforms of wrought iron, suspended from piers formed each of two iron cylinders 12 feet in diameter, driven 25 feet into the ground, and filled with concrete. The width of the roadway is to be 24 feet, with a footway 5 feet wide on each side; but it is so designed that the total width may be increased to 54 feet if found necessary. The cost is estimated at only 40,000*l.*, and the directors anticipate that the bridge will be “opened in time to benefit by the traffic of the International Exhibition.” All that is ornamental in the design is to be deferred to a future period.

New floating docks, for the accommodation of the trade of Neath, have been constructed at Briton Ferry, about two miles from the town: they afford a tidal and floating area of 27 acres, and are provided with Armstrong's hydraulic machinery. At Birkenhead the Great Float has been completed at a cost of 200,000*l.*, and various other improvements effected; and at Liverpool new landing-stages have been floated; and a sum of 130,000*l.* has been voted by the corporation for the erection of huge stacks of warehouses at Prince's Basin and the Waterloo Dock.

The vast Government works in connection with the harbours of refuge, docks at the naval yards, and fortifications, for which the expenditure is reckoned by millions, are manifestly too great a subject to speak of at the end of a paper like this, or indeed in such a paper at all.

## XVI.—CHRONICLE OF OCCURRENCES.

*From October 1860 to November 1861.*

Oct. 9, 1860. Eight of the prisoners taken by the Chinese were restored to the Allies; the English being Mr. Parkes, interpreter; Mr. Loch, private secretary to Lord Elgin; and a trooper of Probyn's Horse; and the French being M. L'Escayrac de Lauture, who was at the head of a scientific mission, and four soldiers.

12. Eight English and one French soldier returned by the Chinese to the allied camp. The bodies of De Norman and Anderson were given up on the 14th, and those of Bowlby ('Times' correspondent) and Phipps on the 16th.

24. Peace concluded between Great Britain and France on the one hand, and China on the other. Lord Elgin represented Great Britain, Baron Gros represented France; and Prince Kung, brother of the Emperor, appeared for China. Ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin were exchanged.

29. A *Te Deum* and the *Domine Salvum* were chanted in the Cathedral of Pekin, after the French had replaced on the summit of the building the cross which had formerly surmounted it.

Nov. 5. The Allied British and French forces left Pekin.

6. A battle between the British troops and the insurgent natives of New Zealand, in which the latter were defeated.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, Miss Aylward was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and to pay the costs of proceedings in the case, for failing to produce a child named Mary Matthews, who had been taken away and concealed from her parents for the purpose of being brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. The judgment of the court was unanimous. Two of the four judges were Roman Catholics.

13. William Johnson, twenty-three years of age, a private of the 5th European regiment in India, was shot for refusing to obey the command of his superior officer. A mutinous spirit had appeared in the regiment, Johnson being prominent among the disaffected. After his execution, the regiment was disarmed, and the men were dispersed, in five equal portions, among the two remaining regiments of the Bengal army.

14. Treaty between the Emperors of China and Russia (General Ignatieff being the Russian envoy), by which Russia obtained considerable commercial privileges, besides an accession of territory equal in extent to the whole of Germany.

19. Execution of James Mullins at Newgate for the murder of Mrs. Emsley, at Stepney, in August last. He protested his innocence of the crime for which he suffered, but admitted at last that he believed that Emms, whom he had formerly accused, was innocent of the deed.

21. The Empress of the French received an address presented to her by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh. Her Majesty assured the Lord Provost of the earnest desire on the part of the Emperor to cultivate a good feeling with the people of this country.

23. The Empress of Austria, on her way to Madeira for the improvement of her health, on board the 'Victoria and Albert' yacht, touched at Plymouth.

Dec 1. John Anderson who, in escaping from slavery in Missouri seven years ago, stabbed his pursuer, causing his death, was demanded from the Canadian authorities under the provisions of the Extradition Treaty. The Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto decided, by the voice of two judges to one, that Anderson should be given up as demanded: but Anderson appealed to the Bench of Judges.

4. Message of the President of the United States (Mr. Buchanan) delivered to Congress at Washington, deprecating the threatened secession of the Southern States from the Union, and advising such an amend-

ment of the Constitution as will enable the dissatisfied States to remain in the Union.—Great distress among the ribbon weavers of Coventry, for whose relief a public subscription was raised amounting to 40,000*l*.

17. An announcement given in the 'Moniteur' of this day to the effect that "from the 1st of January next, the subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland coming to France shall be admitted to enter and to travel in the territory of the Empire without passports, and reciprocally." Three months previously, the Sardinian Government discontinued the practice of asking for the passports of travellers.

20. South Carolina, taking the lead, seceded from the United States. Ten other States subsequently seceded.—The 'Moniteur' contains a decree remitting all condemnations which have been pronounced for offences and for infractions of the law in connection with the press, and nullifying all prosecutions which have been commenced.

23. Victor Emmanuel, as King of Italy, issued a decree annulling all condemnations for political offences, pronounced in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies from the 15th May, 1848, to the 25th June, 1860.

24. The thermometer of the Humane Society's receiving house, Hyde Park, stood at night at 12°, being 20° below freezing point. The frost, which was very severe, caused great distress among labourers in all parts of the metropolis, and throughout the country. Large sums of money contributed to the poor-boxes at the London police courts for the relief of the destitute were distributed by the police magistrates. During the continuance of frost thousands of persons covered the Serpentine in Hyde Park; after dark, till very late at night, crowds remained skating and otherwise amusing themselves on the ice by the light of flambeaux.

26. Major Henderson, of the United States Army, removed his men from Fort Moultrie, one of the forts in Charleston Harbour, and concentrated them in the more commanding position of Fort Sumter.

30. The frost, which lasted several weeks, broke up. The mean temperature at Beeston Observatory, as recorded by Mr. E. J. Lowe, on the 17th, was 33·1°; on the 19th, 28·4°; 21st, 30·9°; 23rd, 26·8°; 24th, 13·3°; 25th, 4°; 26th, 22·6°; 27th, 28·9°; 29th, 21·7°. The greatest cold on the grass was on the 25th, when it was —13·8°; on that day, at 4 feet from the ground, the temperature was —8°.

Jan. 3, 1861. President Buchanan received the Commissioners from South Carolina, who requested him to withdraw the troops from the forts in Charleston Harbour. The President, carrying out the views of a majority of his Cabinet, refused to withdraw the troops.

4. A fast observed throughout the United States of America, by appointment of President Buchanan, on account of the threatened secession of several of the States.

6. An attendant at Astley's amphitheatre killed by one of the lions which had escaped from its cage.—About this time, at a "grand custom" or funeral ceremony in remembrance of the death of his predecessor, the King of Dahomey put to death 2,000, or, according to some accounts, 7,000, persons at the deceased king's grave.

12. Famine in the North Western provinces in India owing to want of rain. Besides money granted by the Government and raised by subscription in Calcutta, upwards of 100,000*l*. was transmitted from London and Liverpool, the contributions of the people of Great Britain for the relief of the starving millions of the Indian rice country.

Feb. 2. A treaty for the annexation of the districts of Mentone and Roquebrune signed at Paris by plenipotentiaries of Napoleon III. and the Prince of Monaco.

4. Opening of the French Legislative Chambers, when the Emperor delivered a speech, elaborately explaining the aspect of political affairs, domestic and foreign, and inviting free discussion from the legislative body: "You can, in your address, express your opinions on the facts of the day, not, as formerly, by a simple paraphrase of the speech from the throne, but by the free and loyal expression of your sentiments. The

newspaper press in France has been freed from many of the restrictions formerly placed upon its action, and is now allowed to publish the debates which take place in the legislative chambers."

5. An important discussion in the Prussian legislative chamber on the relation of Prussia to the Italian kingdom. The following proposition, moved by M. Von Vincke, as an amendment to the address, was carried by 159 to 146 votes.—"That we do not consider it to be either in the interest of Prussia or the interest of Germany to place obstacles in the way of the consolidation of the unity of Italy."—A fire broke out at Blenheim Palace, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, consuming the Titian Gallery, which contained many valuable paintings.

11. Serious outbreak among the convicts at Chatham, which was put down by the military.

14. Gaeta surrendered to the Piedmontese General Cialdini. The ex-King and Queen of Naples left on board the French ship 'Mouette.'

March 1. Extensive floods in Batavia, covering many thousand acres of paddy fields; hundreds of the inhabitants perished, and great numbers were left destitute.

16. Marie Louise Victoria, Duchess of Kent and mother of the Queen, died, aged 76.—The Spanish flag in San Domingo; numerous Spanish emigrants having recently taken up their residence in that island.

19. The New Zealand Insurgents surrendered to the British. Subsequently, hostilities were renewed.

26. Mr. Bruce arrived at Peking, to take up his residence as British plenipotentiary.

April 3. About this time, extensive deposits of guano were found in many islands and inlets of Tasmania. These deposits are rich in the phosphate.

6. The Diet at Vienna, the Diet of Styria, the Diet Salzburg, and the Hungarian Diet, severally opened this day. The Hungarian Diet, on the motion of Count Zechy, demanded the formation of a Hungarian ministry. —At the Portobello canal bridge, near Dublin, an omnibus, being pulled up on the incline of the bridge, backed down to the foot, its velocity increasing, and when it reached the bottom of the incline, turned over into the canal basin, drowning the passengers, six in number. The driver was dragged out of the water by a policeman.

8. The decennial census of Great Britain and Ireland taken this day. (See 'On the Census,' pp. 5-40.).—The Scinde railway opened to Kotree, 110 miles from Kurrachee.—Popular demonstrations at Warsaw for several days past, in consequence of the Russian Government dissolving the Polish Agricultural Society, of which Count Andre Zamoyiski was President. On this day the troops fired on the populace, and the numbers killed and wounded on this and subsequent days amounted to about 1,000.

9. The Emperor of Austria signed a patent law for Protestants in the Slavo-Germanic provinces of the empire, the principal points being as follows: independent action in religious and educational matters; Presbyterian church government, but with a consistory formed of Protestants nominated by the Emperor; the right to erect churches with steeples and bells, and to acquire property in all the provinces. Protestants are placed on an equal footing in civil and political matters with Roman Catholics throughout the empire. Matrimonial matters are for the present to be regulated by the civil code.—An earthquake took place by which a part of the City of Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic, was destroyed. About 7,000 lives were said to have been lost, and about 2,000 houses thrown down. The loss of property was estimated at about fourteen millions of pounds sterling.—About this time, a disturbance broke out in British Honduras. Some Spaniards having stolen several head of cattle belonging to the Indians, took them to Corosal, a town in British Honduras. The Indians then made an inroad into the British territory.

Two military officers of the Royal Engineers, who were sent to demand an apology from the Indians, were taken prisoners by them and sentenced to death. Their lives were spared, but they were cruelly treated.

11. The States of Holstein rejected the proposals which the Danish Government made with the view of reconciling the interests of Denmark and Holstein.—The French Minister of Justice issued a circular warning the Roman Catholic priests in France not to interfere with politics, or in their pastoral addresses to criticise the Emperor's policy, lest they should become amenable to Articles 201 and 204 of the Penal Code, which punishes offences of that kind with imprisonment or banishment.

13. Fort Sumter surrendered to the Confederate commander after a bombardment, in which no one was killed or wounded.—Mytho, an important town at the southern extremity of Cochin China, captured by the French Vice-Admiral Charner.

15. Proclamation by President Lincoln, of the United States, calling out the militia of the several States to the number of 75,000, and summoning both Houses of Congress to meet in an early session on the 4th July.—A street tramway, commencing near the west front of Westminster Abbey, and extending about a mile along Victoria-street, opened for traffic. About this time, street tramways, introduced by Mr. Train, were constructed in several districts of the metropolis.

18. At Harper's Ferry, the Federal commissioners, being pressed by a superior force, destroyed the armoury, arsenal, manufactory buildings, and 15,000 stand of arms, and then retired to Pennsylvania.—Considerable commotion in the Chamber of Deputies of Turin in consequence of strong statements in censure of the ministry uttered by Garibaldi, to which Count Cavour replied with warmth. The king subsequently requested that there should be no breach of friendship between the two patriots, and mutual explanations and reconciliation followed.

23. A telegraph cable suspended between the Castle and the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, by means of which the time-gun at the Castle is to be discharged simultaneously with the descent of the time-ball on Nelson's monument, Calton Hill, which is acted upon from Greenwich Observatory.

29. President Jefferson Davis sent a message to the Southern Congress respecting the war with the Federal States. In this message he announced that a permanent constitution of the Confederate States had been ratified.

May 1. Meeting of both Houses of the Council of the Austrian empire, when the Emperor, in his opening speech, expressed his desire to promote peace and to consolidate his empire.—A commercial treaty signed between France and Belgium.—Gold diggings in operation on the Tangier river, about thirty miles from Halifax, Nova Scotia.

15. The Literary Fund annual dinner, at which the Duc D'Aumale, son of the late King Louis Philippe, presided.

21. Sunday School Jubilee at Halifax, Yorkshire, when upwards of 36,000 attending the meeting in the Manufacturers' Piece Hall. Eighty-seven schools were represented, some from a distance of sixteen miles.—A petition, signed by 10,000 inhabitants of Rome, forwarded to the Emperor Napoleon, requesting him to withdraw the French troops from Rome.

28. Foundation stone of a new church for Germans in Islington, laid by Count Bernstorff, the Prussian ambassador. About 60,000 Germans are now in London; of these, about 4,000 are supposed to live in Islington.

June 7. Funeral of Count Cavour, Prime Minister of the kingdom of Italy. All the bodies of State, the authorities, and various deputations, joined the procession, which was attended by a vast concourse of the population of Turin. The theatres at Turin, Genoa, Milan, and elsewhere, were shut up for two evenings.

10. The American Federal troops repulsed by the Confederates at Great Bethel, a country village, about half-way between James river and York river.

12. Judgment given in the Court of Chancery in the case of the

Emperor of Austria *v.* Day and Kossuth. By this decision, 100,000,000 Hungarian notes, printed by Messrs. Day for Kossuth, were ordered to be delivered up to be destroyed.

25. Baron Ricasoli, successor of Count Cavour, announced to the Turin Chamber of Deputies, that France had recognized the Kingdom of Italy.

28. A murderous attack, made by a French nobleman, Baron de Vidil, upon his own son, in the public road, near Twickenham. At the trial, the son refused to give evidence against his father, and for this contempt of court, was imprisoned for one month; for the assault, the father was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

July 1. The State duties abolished, a pecuniary compensation being paid, of which Great Britain's proportion was about 160,000*l.*—Treaty between Great Britain and France for the introduction of Coolie free labourers to French colonies from India—to commence on July 1, 1862.

4. Meeting of the extraordinary session of the Congress of the United States. The Congress authorized the employment of 500,000 volunteers, and voted a supply of 500,000,000 dollars to carry on the war.

11. A public meeting at Guildhall, London, rejected, by a large majority, a proposal to found a Public Free Library, under the Free Libraries Act.

12. About midday, in Northumberland-street, Charing-cross, a money lender, named Roberts, was killed, in self-defence, by a Major Murray, whose life he had previously attempted to destroy.

14. A Leipsic student made an attempt to shoot the King of Prussia. The ball tore the King's dress, and slightly grazed his shoulder.

17. Mr. Cobden was entertained at dinner at the Mansion House, in celebration of the recent French Treaty. About 300 persons were present.

21. The Confederates obtained an advantage over the Federalists in the battle of Bull's Run, near Manassas junction, after nine hours' severe fighting.

Aug. 16. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, who had been on a visit to the Queen, left Osborne for the Continent.

21. The Queen and Prince Consort left Osborne for Holyhead, on a visit to Ireland. They arrived at Dublin on the 22nd.

24. The Queen and Prince Consort, with Prince Alfred, were present at a review of the troops at Curragh Camp. The Prince of Wales, who had been for some months at Curragh, in the performance of his military duties, was throughout the day at the head of his company of the Grenadier Guards. About 60,000 spectators were on the ground. After staying a few days in Ireland, and visiting Killarney, the Royal party proceeded to Scotland, reaching Balmoral on the 31st.

25. Fatal accident on the Brighton Railway, caused by a collision of two excursion trains in the Clayton Tunnel near Brighton. About twenty persons were killed on the spot or died of their injuries; and many others were seriously injured.

Sept. 2. Collision on the Hampstead Junction Railway, by which fifteen persons were killed, and many others severely injured.

12. The steamer 'Great Eastern' disabled at sea in a heavy storm two days after leaving Liverpool, and obliged to put back to Cork in a state requiring extensive repairs before she can again undertake a voyage.

15. An Exhibition of Italian Industry opened at Florence, by Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy.

16. The Post Office Savings Banks opened throughout Great Britain.

30. The Assembly of the Comitatus of Pesth prevented from meeting, the soldiers having occupied the building the previous (Sunday) evening, and prevented the members from entering.

Oct. 18. The King of Prussia crowned at Königsberg with great pomp.

31. Opening of the Middle Temple Library by the Prince of Wales, who was called to the bar, and admitted as a bencher of the Middle Temple.

Nov. 2. A dreadful storm on the east coast of England, causing the loss of many lives.

## XVII.—NECROLOGICAL TABLE

OF LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, ETC.

		Age.
1860.		
Nov.	13. Vatimesnil, M. French, jurist . . . . .	71
	24. Croly, Rev. Dr. George, poet and divine . . . . .	80
	26. Repton, J. Adey, architect and archæologist . . . . .	86
	28. Bunsen, Baron C. K. J., philologist and theologian . . . . .	69
Dec.	13. George Hamilton, Earl of Aberdeen, classical antiquarian . . . . .	77
	— Sharpe, John, general literature . . . . .	83
1861.		
Jan.	4. Fairbairn, Sir Peter, civil engineer . . . . .	62
Dec 2. 60	— Baur, Dr. F. C., German theologian . . . . .	70
	23. Lindsay, Thomas, landscape painter in water-colours . . . . .	68
	29. Gore, Mrs. Catherine Grace, novelist . . . . .	61
	30. Burford, Robert, panorama painter . . . . .	69
	— Pickersgill, H. H., artist . . . . .	81
Feb.	10. Donaldson, Dr. W. J., philologist, &c. . . . .	49
	16. Burnett, Sir Wm., M.D., medicine, &c. . . . .	82
	17. Danby, Francis, R.A., painter . . . . .	68
	20. Scribe, Augustin Eugène, dramatist . . . . .	70
	21. Braybrook, R. C. Neville, Lord, archæologist . . . . .	47
	26. Cross, John, artist . . . . .	56
	27. Rietschel, Ernest, German sculptor . . . . .	86
March	31. Bury, Lady Charlotte, novelist, &c. . . . .	57
April	2. Taylor, J. J., civil engineer . . . . .	75
	10. Vicat, Louis Joseph, civil engineer . . . . .	80
	19. Pasley, Gen. Sir C. W., civil engineer . . . . .	74
	22. Baker, Miss Ann Elizabeth, topographer and archæologist . . . . .	78
May	9. Hunter, Rev. Joseph, archæologist, &c. . . . .	65
	16. Henslow, Rev. J. S., Professor of Botany, Cambridge . . . . .	73
	23. Cardwell, Edw., Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford . . . . .	77
June	14. Bishop, George, astronomer . . . . .	72
	18. Hodgkinson, Eaton, civil engineer . . . . .	55
	19. Sotheby, S. Leigh, typographical antiquary . . . . .	81
	23. Campbell, John, Lord Chancellor, biographer, &c. . . . .	52
	29. Browning, Elizabeth Barrett, poetess . . . . .	63
July	4. Grainger, Richard, architect and builder . . . . .	73
	6. Palgrave, Sir Francis, historian and antiquary . . . . .	61
August	2. Hosking, Wm., architect, &c. . . . .	80
	9. Novello, Vincent, musician . . . . .	38
	11. Hayes, Catherine, singer . . . . .	74
	— Passavant, Johann David, writer on art . . . . .	62
	13. Atkinson, Thomas Witlam, architect and traveller . . . . .	46
	20. Quekett, Professor Richard, microscopist . . . . .	72
	22. Oastler, Richard, political writer . . . . .	81
	30. Francis, John, sculptor . . . . .	76
Sept.	20. Niccolini, Giovanni Battistre, Italian poet . . . . .	59
	22. Zwirner, M. German, architect . . . . .	85
	24. Schlosser, F. C., German historian . . . . .	74
	25. Cusack, James W., surgeon . . . . .	61
	— Maudslay, Joseph, engineer . . . . .	76
	28. Pujol, Abel de, French painter . . . . .	83
	30. Cunningham, Rev. J. W., poet and theologian . . . . .	71
Oct.	4. Vandenhoff, John, actor . . . . .	77
	9. Austin, Henry, civil engineer . . . . .	69
	12. Cubitt, Sir William, civil engineer . . . . .	86
	17. Crawford, Wm. Sharman, politician . . . . .	
	25. Graham, Sir James R. G., statesman . . . . .	
Nov.	8. Douglas, General Sir Howard, military engineer . . . . .	



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The clergy and all others qualified to make Assurances upon Life in this Society are informed that Assurances upon Life may be made upon payment of Reduced Annual Premiums, viz., upon payment of "four-fifths" of the rates chargeable according to the Society's Table, *subject to certain conditions*. A Prospectus setting forth the table of reduced rates, and the special conditions referred to, may be had by application at the Office.

**Bonus.**—The whole available Bonus is the sole property of Life Assurers; no part whatever is taken from it to be shared amongst proprietors. The greatest advantage to Life Assurers necessarily results from this principle of Mutual Assurance, that at the end of every fifth year, return is made to every Assurer of that which is then found to be an excess of payment made by him, beyond that which the circumstances of the case required as proved by experience.

Assurers have the privilege at the time of making an Assurance, of selecting the mode in which the Bonus, whenever due, shall be applied, *i.e.*, either in an immediate Cash payment, or to the reduction of the Annual Premium, or to the increase of the Capital sum assured.

Next Bonus in 1866. Assurances made previously to such year will share therein.

**ASSURANCES** may be effected on LIVES, SURVIVORSHIPS, &c. &c., as stated in the Society's Prospectus, to any amount not exceeding £5,000.

The present Amount Assured upon Life exceeds . . . . .	£3,200,000
The Invested Capital is upwards of . . . . .	1,050,000
The Average Income is upwards of . . . . .	130,000

Applications for Prospectuses, or further information, to be made at the Office, 3, BROAD SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER. (*Entrance to the Office at No. 2.*)

This Society is strictly confined to the Clergy of the Church of England and of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, their Wives and Families, and the near relations of themselves and Wives, and is distinguished from other institutions by the title of

**"THE CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY."**

# EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY,

3, CRESCENT, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

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*Actuary and Secretary.*—CHARLES JELlicoe, Esq.

**The Business of the Company comprises Assurances on Lives and Survivorships, the Sale and Purchase of Contingent and Deferred Annuities, Loans of Money on Mortgage, &c.**

The realized Assets of this Company amount to about Two Millions sterling.

The Annual Income is about Three Hundred and Eighty-five Thousand Pounds.

The number of existing Policies is upwards of Sixteen Thousand Five Hundred.

The total Amount Assured exceeds Nine Millions.

The Divisions of Surplus are Quinquennial, and the whole surplus (less twenty per cent. only) is distributed amongst the Assured.

At the Division of Surplus in 1857 about £208,000 were added to the Sums Assured under Participating Policies.

The Premiums required, although moderate, entitle the Assured to 80 per cent. of the Quinquennial Surplus.

The Lives assured are permitted, in time of Peace, without extra charge, to reside in any country (Australia and California excepted) north of 33 degrees north latitude, or south of 33 degrees south latitude, or to pass by sea (not being seafaring persons by profession) between any places lying in the same hemisphere distant more than 33 degrees from the Equator.

All Policy Stamps and Medical Fees required on effecting Assurances are paid by the Company.

By recent enactments, persons are exempt, under certain restrictions, from Income Tax, as respects so much of their income as they may devote to Assurances on Lives.

The Annual Reports of the Company's state and progress, Prospectuses, and Forms, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 3 WM. IV.

# THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

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ESTABLISHED 1823.

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The Society offers the following **ADVANTAGES**—

The **lowest** rates of Premium on the **Mutual System**.

**The whole of the Profits** divided every Fifth Year.

Reversionary Bonuses have been added to Policies to the extent of **£1,365,000**.

The last Bonus, declared in 1859, which averaged **£65 per Cent.** on the Premiums paid, amounted to **£475,000**.

8,471 Policies are now in force, yielding an annual income of £189,000, assuring the sum of £6,697,572, which, with £610,827 Bonus additions, makes a total of £7,308,399.

The Invested Capital is £1,911,505, producing upwards of £74,000—thus making the present Annual Income of the Society above £263,000.

Service in the Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteer Corps will not affect the validity of Policies.

*Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained on application to*

ALEXANDER MACDONALD,  
SECRETARY.

# EQUITABLE ASSURANCE OFFICE, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

INSTITUTED 1762.

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JAMES SPICER, Esq.

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*Capital.*—31st December, 1860:—£2,730,000 in the 3 per Cent. £3,006,253 on Mortgage of Freehold Estates. £300,000 on Debentures. £83,590 Advanced on Policies.

*Income.*—Arising from the Interest on the above Capital, and the Annual Premiums on existing Policies, £400,000 per annum.

*Division of Profits or Bonus.*—Two-thirds of the clear Surplus Stock are decennially appropriated as a Reversionary Bonus, but parties may receive the value in present money of such reversionary benefits, or may apply them in reduction of their future Annual Premiums. In the event of a participating policy becoming a claim between the decennial periods of division, it receives a further addition in respect of every annual premium become due and paid thereon since the preceding appropriation; so that the profits are to a certain extent distributed annually.

The remaining third of the Surplus is reserved for security, and as an accumulating fund for future distribution.

The sum paid by way of Bonus, or for Additions to claims on death, and for Additions redeemed in the ten years ending 31st December, 1859, exceeds THREE MILLIONS AND A HALF.

*Advances on Policies.*—The Directors under a recent By-law are prepared to grant Loans on unencumbered policies effected in this Office, not exceeding nine-tenths of the value of such policies.

TABLE OF ANNUAL PREMIUMS per Cent. for assuring any sum from £50 to £10,000 upon the Life of any Healthy Person from the Age of Eight to Sixty-seven.

Age.	For the whole Life.	Age.	For the whole Life.	Age.	For the whole Life.	Age.	For the whole Life.
8 to	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
14	1 17 7	28	2 11 1	42	3 11 8	56	5 10 1
15	1 18 7	29	2 12 3	43	3 13 8	57	5 14 0
16	1 19 8	30	2 13 5	44	3 15 9	58	5 18 2
17	2 0 8	31	2 14 7	45	3 17 11	59	6 2 8
18	2 1 8	32	2 15 9	46	4 0 2	60	6 7 4
19	2 2 8	33	2 17 1	47	4 2 7	61	6 12 4
20	2 3 7	34	2 18 5	48	4 5 1	62	6 17 9
21	2 4 6	35	2 19 10	49	4 7 10	63	7 3 7
22	2 5 4	36	3 1 4	50	4 10 8	64	7 9 10
23	2 6 3	37	3 2 10	51	4 13 6	65	7 16 9
24	2 7 1	38	3 4 6	52	4 16 5	66	8 4 1
25	2 8 1	39	3 6 2	53	4 19 7	67	8 12 1
26	2 9 1	40	3 7 11	54	5 2 10		
27	2 10 1	41	3 9 9	55	5 6 4		

The EQUITABLE SOCIETY now offers to Insurers the Security of a very large Capital, and, in the present position of the Society, confers a right to participate, after payment of the Sixth Annual Premium, in the Profits of the Office, such Profits being increased by the accumulations from a large Surplus reserved out of former Divisions of Profit.

When the Income, the early Division of Profits, the regularly published Annual Expenses of this Office, and the very large proportion which the Capital bears to the whole amount of the sums assured, together with the additions upon them, are taken into consideration, the public may clearly perceive the great advantages it holds out to new Assurers.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
ARTHUR MORGAN, *Actuary.*

A Weekly Court is held every Wednesday, from Eleven to One o'Clock, at the Society's House, near Blackfriars Bridge, to receive Proposals for new Assurances; and attendance is given at the Office every day from Ten to Four o'clock; where, upon Application, the Results of the Proposals may be known.

# THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

*Incorporated A.D. 1720,*

FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

*Head Office.*—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, CORNHILL.

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*Actuary.*—ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a *period exceeding ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY YEARS*, having issued its first Policy on the 7th of June, 1721.

Two-thirds, or 66 per cent., of the entire Profits are given to the Assured.

Policies may be opened under any of the following plans, viz. :—

At a low rate of premium, without participation in profits, or at a somewhat higher rate, entitling the Assured, either after the first five years, to an annual abatement of premium for the remainder of life, or, after payment of the first premium, to a participation in the ensuing Quinquennial Bonus.

The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained during *NEARLY A CENTURY AND A HALF*, secures to the public a full and faithful declaration of profits.

The Corporation bears the *whole expenses of Management*, thus giving to the Assured, conjoined with the protection afforded by its *Corporate Fund*, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

All Policies are issued *FREE FROM STAMP DUTY, or from charge of any description whatever, beyond the Premium.*

The Fees of *Medical Referees* are paid by the Corporation.

*Annuities* are granted by the Corporation, payable half-yearly.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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Common Assurances, One Shilling and Sixpence per Cent.

Hazardous Assurances, Two Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.

Doubly Hazardous Assurances, Four Shillings and Sixpence per Cent.

Foreign and Special Assurances accepted at moderate Rates.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to the Actuary, the Manager of the Fire Department, or to the Superintendent of the West End Office.

JOHN LAURENCE, *Secretary.*

# IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1820.

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*Security.*—The Assured are protected from the liabilities attaching to mutual assurance by a fund of a million and a half sterling, of which nearly a million is actually invested, one-third in Government Securities, and the remainder in first-class debentures and mortgages in Great Britain.

*Profits.*—Four-fifths, or eighty per cent. of the profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year. The assured are entitled to participate after payment of one premium.

*Purchase of Policies.*—A liberal allowance is made on the surrender of a Policy, either by a cash payment or the issue of a Policy free of premium.

*Claims.*—The Company has disbursed in payment of claims and additions upwards of 1,750,000*l.*

Proposals for Insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

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\*\* Service allowed in Militia and Volunteer Corps within the United Kingdom.

# ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

Established A.D. 1720, by Charter of King George the First, and confirmed by Special Acts of Parliament.

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FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES on Liberal Terms.

Life Assurances with or without participation in Profits.

Divisions of Profit every Five Years.

Any Sum up to £15,000 insured on the same Life.

A liberal participation in Profits, with exemption, under Royal Charter, from the Liabilities of Partnership.

A rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the additional guarantee of a large invested Capital Stock.

The advantages of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a Century and a Half.

The Corporation have always allowed the Assured to serve in the Militia, Yeomanry, or Volunteer Corps, within the United Kingdom, free of charge.

A Prospectus and Table of Bonus will be forwarded on application.



THE

**PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.**

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**LIFE.**

Stamps paid by the Office.  
Medical Referees paid for their Reports.  
Profits—Eighty per cent. returned.  
Office Expenses very moderate, and chiefly borne by the Fire Department, so as to  
increase the Bonus.  
No liability incurred by the Assured as in Mutual Offices.  
Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps assured without extra charge.

**FIRE.**

Moderate Premiums. Prompt and liberal settlement of losses.

ANTHONY DILLON, Secretary to the Company.

AGENTS WANTED where the Company is not at present efficiently represented.

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LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established 1837. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

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**CAPITAL ONE MILLION**

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*Fire Manager*.—FRANCIS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Four-fifths of the Profits divisible, by the Com-  
pany's Deed of Settlement, amongst Assurers on the Participating Table.

The Policies of the Company are paid when the Renewal Premium is received within  
the THIRTY DAYS OF GRACE.

No charge for Stamps is made on Life Assurance Policies issued by the Company.

No extra premium required for service in Volunteer Rifle Corps.

All business relating to Life Insurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endow-  
ments, transacted on liberal terms.

IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Houses, Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Mills, Mer-  
chandise, Shipping in Docks, Rent, Farming Stock, and other Risks, Insured at moderate  
Rates. Losses by Explosion of Gas made good by the Company.

Premiums for renewal of Fire Policies received during the Days of Grace, whether a  
fire has occurred or not, unless advised that renewal was not intended.

LOANS are advanced on Personal Security, and the Deposit of a Life Policy.

A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors.

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OF

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In composing the present work, the author has obtained assistance from the treatises on Algebra by Bourdon, Lefe-

bure de Fourcy, and Mayer and Choquet; on special points he has consulted other writers, who are named in their appropriate places in the course of the work.

The examples have been selected from the College and University examination papers, and the results have been given where it appeared necessary; in most cases however, from the nature of the question, the student will be able immediately to test the correctness of his answer.

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71	71	71
72	72	72
73	73	73
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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Court, at Albany, New York, this 1st day of January, 1919.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES H. HARRIS, DECEASED

ALBANY, NEW YORK





